

Oncology Today with Dr Neil Love: Front-Line Treatment of Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia Edition (Presentation Video)

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. Which of the following statements is true regarding the second-generation Bruton tyrosine kinase (BTK) inhibitor acalabrutinib when compared to ibrutinib?**
 - Acalabrutinib is less selective for BTK with more off-target effects
 - Acalabrutinib is more selective for BTK with fewer off-target effects**
 - Acalabrutinib is similar with about the same number of off-target effects
- 2. The Phase III ELEVATE-TN trial evaluating acalabrutinib as monotherapy or in combination with obinutuzumab compared to chlorambucil/obinutuzumab for patients with previously untreated CLL demonstrated which of the following efficacy outcomes in the acalabrutinib arms?**
 - Significant improvement in progression-free survival (PFS) across all patient subgroups**
 - Significant improvement in PFS only for patients younger than 65 years
 - Significant improvement in PFS only for patients with IGHV mutations
- 3. In the Phase III CLL14 trial, which regimen was more efficacious than chlorambucil with obinutuzumab for patients with previously untreated CLL?**
 - Ibrutinib with obinutuzumab
 - Acalabrutinib with obinutuzumab
 - Venetoclax with obinutuzumab**
- 4. Which statement better characterizes the headache associated with acalabrutinib?**
 - It occurs early in the treatment course, is mild and is easily reversible**
 - It occurs late in the treatment course, is severe and does not resolve easily