

COVID-19 and Oncology Care: Interviews and Presentations with 4 Investigators Discussing the Impact of the Pandemic on Lung, Breast, Gastrointestinal and Genitourinary Cancers

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- In recently published data from the TERAVOLT registry evaluating patients with thoracic cancer and a COVID-19 diagnosis, how did the mortality rates for patients with thoracic cancers compare to those for the general population of patients with cancer?

  - Higher
  - Lower
  - Equivalent
- A recent FDA change to the label for pembrolizumab allows the new dosing regimen of 400 mg to be administered at what interval for all currently approved adult indications?

  - Every 4 weeks
  - Every 6 weeks
  - Every 12 weeks
- A recent study of patients with symptomatic COVID-19 diagnosed at Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center demonstrated which result for patients with lung cancer who received immune checkpoint inhibitors?

  - A higher risk of hospitalization and severe respiratory illness
  - No increase in the risk of hospitalization or severe respiratory illness
- In a recent report of an observational study assessing the severity of complications from COVID-19 in patients with prostate cancer, which of the following clinical outcomes was noted among those receiving androgen deprivation therapy (ADT) compared to those who did not receive ADT?

  - Significantly lower rate of hospitalizations and supplemental oxygen use
  - No significant difference in the severity of complications
- Which of the following patient characteristics are commonly noted risk factors for the development of severe complications from COVID-19?

  - Younger and male
  - Older and female
  - Older and male
- Which option would be preferred for patients with newly diagnosed metastatic, microsatellite instability (MSI)-high colorectal cancer to minimize the risk of toxicities during the COVID-19 pandemic?

  - Dual immune checkpoint inhibitor therapy
  - Pembrolizumab
- According to results from the IMbrave150 trial, what was observed in terms of quality of life with the combination of atezolizumab and bevacizumab compared to sorafenib for patients with previously untreated, advanced, unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma?

  - Better outcomes with atezolizumab and bevacizumab
  - Better outcomes with sorafenib
  - Similar outcomes in the 2 study arms
- Which drug type best reflects the mechanism of action of sacituzumab govitecan, an agent recently FDA approved for patients with relapsed or refractory metastatic triple-negative breast cancer?

  - Immune checkpoint inhibitor
  - PI3-kinase inhibitor
  - Antibody-drug conjugate

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9. Which of the following treatment strategies should be considered for patients with metastatic HER2-positive breast cancer during the COVID-19 pandemic?
- a. Subcutaneous administration of trastuzumab
  - b. Oral regimens when feasible
  - c. Assessment of the risk-benefit ratio for agents that elevate the risk of pulmonary toxicity
  - d. All of the above
10. The KEYNOTE-177 trial investigating pembrolizumab versus investigator's choice of chemotherapy formed the basis of the FDA approval of pembrolizumab as first-line therapy for which patients with unresectable or metastatic colorectal cancer?
- a. Patients with MSI-high or mismatch repair-deficient disease
  - b. Patients with microsatellite-stable disease
  - c. Patients with either MSI-high/mismatch repair-deficient or microsatellite-stable disease