

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- Which disease-free survival result was demonstrated in the Phase III ADAURA trial evaluating osimertinib versus placebo as adjuvant therapy after complete tumor resection for patients with early-stage non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) with an EGFR mutation?
 - A statistically significant improvement with osimertinib for patients with Stage II or Stage IIIA disease
 - No statistically significant improvement with osimertinib for patients with Stage II or Stage IIIA disease
- Interim results of the Phase II DESTINY-Lung01 study, reported at the ASCO20 Virtual meeting, evaluating the antibody-drug conjugate trastuzumab deruxtecan demonstrated promising clinical activity with a high objective response rate and durable responses in patients with nonsquamous NSCLC with which targetable mutations?
 - KRAS G12C mutations only
 - EGFR mutations only
 - HER2 mutations only
 - MET exon 14 skipping mutations only
 - Both EGFR and HER2 mutations
- Which of the following results was reported at the recent ASCO20 Virtual meeting from the Phase II KarMMa trial evaluating the investigational BCMA-directed chimeric antigen receptor T-cell construct idecabtagene vicleucel for relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma (MM)?
 - A durable progression-free survival benefit for heavily pretreated MM
 - A short-lived progression-free survival benefit for heavily pretreated MM
- Results of the Phase III CLL14 study included which of the following progression-free survival outcomes with venetoclax/obinutuzumab compared to chlorambucil/obinutuzumab for patients with previously untreated chronic lymphocytic leukemia?
 - No statistically significant difference between the regimens
 - A significant improvement with venetoclax/obinutuzumab in the overall patient population
 - A significant improvement with venetoclax/obinutuzumab for only those patients with no cytogenetic abnormalities
- Based on clinical efficacy data from the Phase III ECHELON-1 study, which of the following regimens would be most appropriate for a patient with previously untreated Stage IV classical Hodgkin lymphoma?
 - Brentuximab vedotin monotherapy
 - Brentuximab vedotin and ABVD (doxorubicin/bleomycin/vinblastine/dacarbazine)
 - Brentuximab vedotin and AVD
- Which of the following regimens recently received FDA approval for the treatment of metastatic colorectal cancer with a BRAF V600E mutation?
 - Dabrafenib/trametinib
 - Vemurafenib/cobimetinib
 - Encorafenib/cetuximab
 - Encorafenib/binimetinib/cetuximab
- Erdafitinib is FDA approved for locally advanced or metastatic urothelial bladder cancer in which patient population?
 - All patients with relapsed/refractory disease
 - Patients with high PD-L1 expression levels
 - Patients with relapsed/refractory disease and FGFR2 or FGFR3 genetic alterations

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8. Which of the following drug types best describes tisotumab vedotin?
- a. Anti-PD-1 antibody
 - b. Anti-PD-L1 antibody
 - c. Antibody-drug conjugate**
 - d. Anti-folate receptor antagonist
9. What did the Phase III HER2CLIMB trial demonstrate regarding the activity of tucatinib combined with trastuzumab/capecitabine in patients with progressive HER2-positive breast cancer and brain metastases?
- a. Tucatinib is not active in patients with brain metastases
 - b. Tucatinib is significantly active in patients with brain metastases**
10. Research investigating the efficacy of alpelisib with fulvestrant versus fulvestrant alone for patients with HR-positive, HER2-negative advanced or metastatic breast cancer demonstrated a significant progression-free survival improvement with the combination in which group of patients?
- a. Only those with PIK3CA mutations**
 - b. Those with and without PIK3CA mutations