

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. The Phase III Alliance A041202 trial comparing ibrutinib alone, ibrutinib in combination with rituximab (IR) and bendamustine/rituximab (BR) for previously untreated chronic lymphocytic leukemia demonstrated which of the following results?**

  - An equivalent improvement in 2-year progression-free survival (PFS) with ibrutinib and IR
  - A significant improvement in 2-year PFS with IR versus ibrutinib
- 2. Which of the following agents was the first immune checkpoint inhibitor to be FDA approved based on a tissue- or site-agnostic indication irrespective of tumor type?**

  - Nivolumab
  - Nivolumab + ipilimumab
  - Pembrolizumab
- 3. Which of the following observations best summarizes the results with maintenance olaparib monotherapy versus placebo from the Phase III POLO trial for patients with metastatic pancreatic cancer and a germline BRCA1/2 mutation who had not experienced disease progression on first-line platinum-based chemotherapy?**

  - Significant improvement in PFS with olaparib
  - Significant improvement in overall survival with olaparib
  - Significant improvement in PFS and overall survival with olaparib
  - No significant difference in PFS or overall survival between the study arms
- 4. Which drug description best reflects the mechanism of action of polatuzumab vedotin, an agent that is FDA approved in combination with BR for patients with relapsed or refractory diffuse large B-cell lymphoma on the basis of the positive results from the Phase Ib/II trial comparing the combination to BR alone?**

  - T-cell bispecific antibody
  - Autologous anti-CD19 CAR T-cell therapy
  - Antibody-drug conjugate
- 5. In the Phase III IMbrave150 trial, what has been reported in terms of overall survival outcomes with atezolizumab/bevacizumab versus sorafenib for patients with previously untreated advanced, unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma?**

  - Better outcomes in the sorafenib arm
  - Better outcomes in the atezolizumab/bevacizumab arm
  - Similar outcomes in the 2 arms
- 6. Which of the following outcomes was reported in the Phase III EAGLE trial evaluating durvalumab alone or in combination with tremelimumab versus standard therapy for patients with recurrent or metastatic squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck?**

  - A statistically significant improvement in overall survival with durvalumab/tremelimumab compared to durvalumab alone
  - No statistically significant improvement in overall survival with durvalumab/tremelimumab compared to durvalumab alone

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7. Which of the PARP inhibitors studied in the Phase III PRIMA trial resulted in an improvement in PFS in comparison to placebo as maintenance therapy for patients with newly diagnosed ovarian cancer regardless of BRCA mutation status?
- a. Olaparib
  - b. Veliparib
  - c. Niraparib
8. The ENZAMET trial evaluating the addition of enzalutamide to standard first-line androgen-deprivation therapy demonstrated which of the following outcomes for men with metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer?
- a. No significant improvement in overall survival
  - b. A significant improvement in overall survival
9. Which drug description reflects the mechanism of action of the novel agent belantamab mafodotin (GSK2857916), which is under investigation in the Phase II DREAMM-2 trial for patients with relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma?
- a. Autologous anti-CD19 CAR T-cell therapy
  - b. BCMA-directed antibody-drug conjugate
  - c. CD19-directed antibody-drug conjugate
  - d. Peptide-conjugated alkylator
10. Which of the following agents evaluated in the LIBRETTO-001 trial demonstrated promising response rates for patients with non-small cell lung cancer with RET fusions, including those with CNS metastases?
- a. BLU-667
  - b. Entrectinib
  - c. Larotrectinib
  - d. Selpercatinib (LOXO-292)