

Striving for Consensus on the Optimal Management of HER2-Positive Breast Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. What did the HER2CLIMB trial demonstrate regarding the activity of tucatinib versus placebo in combination with trastuzumab/capecitabine for patients with heavily pretreated HER2-positive breast cancer and brain metastases?**
 - Tucatinib is not active in patients with brain metastases
 - Tucatinib is significantly active in patients with brain metastases**
- 2. Which of the following strategies was effective in mitigating the incidence of Grade ≥ 3 diarrhea associated with neratinib in the CONTROL trial for patients with HER2-positive early-stage breast cancer in comparison to that seen in the ExteNET trial?**
 - Loperamide and budesonide only
 - Loperamide and colestipol only
 - Neratinib dose escalation only
 - Loperamide with either budesonide or colestipol and neratinib dose escalation were all effective**
- 3. Which of the following conditions was reported as an adverse event of special interest in the DESTINY-Breast01 trial of trastuzumab deruxtecan for previously treated HER2-positive metastatic breast cancer?**
 - New secondary cancer
 - Ocular toxicities
 - Interstitial lung disease**
- 4. Which of the following drug descriptions best reflects the mechanism of action of the novel agent margetuximab?**
 - Tyrosine kinase inhibitor
 - HER2-targeting antibody**
 - Anti-VEGF receptor inhibitor
- 5. According to the 2018 ASCO Clinical Practice Guideline Update recommendations for the management of advanced HER2-positive breast cancer with brain metastases, should systemic therapy be switched for patients whose systemic disease is not progressive when brain metastasis is diagnosed?**
 - Systemic therapy should not be switched**
 - Systemic therapy should be switched