

The Professor: Optimizing the Selection and Sequencing of Therapy for Patients with ER-Positive Breast Cancer — Part 3 of a 4-Part Series

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. Recently presented results from the Phase III MONALEESA-2 trial evaluating endocrine therapy with or without ribociclib for postmenopausal patients with ER-positive, HER2-negative advanced breast cancer included which of the following outcomes in regard to the key secondary endpoint of overall survival (OS)?**
 - Statistically significant improvement in median OS with ribociclib/letrozole versus placebo/letrozole
 - OS benefit greater than 10% with ribociclib versus placebo at 4 years
 - OS benefit greater than 10% with ribociclib versus placebo at 5 years
 - OS benefit greater than 10% with ribociclib versus placebo at 6 years
 - Both a and b
 - Both a and c
 - Both a and d
- 2. The RSclin educational tool uses which of the following metrics to individualize prognosis and prediction of chemotherapy benefit for patients with ER-positive, HER2-negative, node-negative breast cancer?**
 - The 21-gene Recurrence Score® (RS) only
 - Clinical-pathological features only
 - Both RS and clinical-pathological features
- 3. Which of the following drug types best describes the mechanism of action of the novel agent amcenestrant (SAR439859)?**
 - Anti-PD-1/PD-L1 monoclonal antibody
 - CDK4/6 inhibitor
 - PI3K inhibitor
 - Selective estrogen receptor degrader (SERD)
- 4. Results from the RxPONDER trial, which evaluated the addition of chemotherapy to endocrine therapy for ER-positive, HER2-negative breast cancer, included which of the following invasive disease-free survival outcomes among patients with a RS of 0 to 25 and 1 to 3 positive nodes?**
 - Only postmenopausal women benefitted significantly from adjuvant chemotherapy
 - Only premenopausal women benefitted significantly from adjuvant chemotherapy
 - Both premenopausal and postmenopausal women benefitted significantly from adjuvant chemotherapy