

Meet The Professor: Optimizing the Selection and Sequencing of Therapy for Patients with HER2-Positive Breast Cancer — Part 4 of a 6-Part Series

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. What did the results from the Phase III KATHERINE study demonstrate regarding invasive disease-free survival with T-DM1 compared to trastuzumab as adjuvant therapy for patients with localized HER2-positive breast cancer and residual disease after neoadjuvant chemotherapy/trastuzumab?**
  - a. Improvement with T-DM1**
  - Improvement with trastuzumab
  - Similar disease-free survival in both study arms
- 2. The results of the HER2CLIMB trial evaluating tucatinib versus placebo in combination with trastuzumab/capecitabine for patients with previously treated HER2-positive breast cancer and brain metastases included which of the following outcomes?**
  - Similar overall survival on both study arms
  - Improvement in overall survival with tucatinib**
- 3. What were the results of the final overall survival analysis of the Phase III SOPHIA trial comparing margetuximab to trastuzumab for patients with metastatic HER2-positive breast cancer who had received 2 or more prior anti-HER2 therapies?**
  - A statistical advantage with margetuximab
  - No statistical advantage with margetuximab**
  - A statistical advantage with trastuzumab
- 4. In the Phase III DESTINY-Breast03 trial that compared trastuzumab deruxtecan to trastuzumab emtansine (T-DM1) for patients with unresectable or metastatic HER2-positive breast cancer previously treated with trastuzumab and a taxane, what was observed in terms of progression-free survival?**
  - Trastuzumab deruxtecan was superior**
  - T-DM1 was superior
  - Progression-free survival was similar with trastuzumab deruxtecan and T-DM1