

Meet The Professor: Optimizing the Selection and Sequencing of Therapy for Patients with Triple-Negative Breast Cancer — Part 2 of a 3-Part Series

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. The Phase III OlympiA trial investigating the efficacy and safety of adjuvant olaparib for patients with high-risk, HER2-negative early breast cancer and germline BRCA1/2 mutations demonstrated a significant improvement in comparison to placebo in which of the following endpoints after a median follow-up of 3 years?

 - a. Invasive disease-free survival (DFS) only
 - b. Distant DFS only
 - c. Both invasive DFS and distant DFS
2. Based on the results of the KEYNOTE-522 study, pembrolizumab was recently FDA approved for patients with high-risk, early-stage triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC) in which setting?

 - a. In combination with chemotherapy as neoadjuvant treatment and then continued as single-agent adjuvant treatment
 - b. In combination with chemotherapy as neoadjuvant treatment only
 - c. As single-agent adjuvant treatment only
3. According to the 2021 ASCO guidelines update for hereditary breast cancer, 1 year of adjuvant olaparib should be administered to which patients with early-stage HER2-negative breast cancer after completion of (neo)adjuvant chemotherapy and local treatment?

 - a. Patients at high risk of recurrence only
 - b. Patients with germline BRCA1/2 pathogenic or likely pathogenic variants only
 - c. Patients who are at high risk of recurrence and have germline BRCA1/2 pathogenic or likely pathogenic variants
4. Which of the following drug types best describes sacituzumab govitecan?

 - a. PI3 kinase inhibitor
 - b. Antibody-drug conjugate
 - c. Immune checkpoint inhibitor