

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. Updated results of the Phase III ExteNET trial evaluating neratinib versus placebo as postadjuvant therapy for patients with HER2-positive early breast cancer demonstrated a significant benefit in invasive disease-free survival with neratinib in which patient population?**
 - a. All patients with early breast cancer regardless of hormone receptor (HR) expression status
 - b. Patients with HR-positive disease and those who did not achieve a pathologic complete response after neoadjuvant therapy**
- 2. In the CONTROL study, which of the following anti-diarrheal prophylactic regimens substantially reduced the incidence of Grade 3 diarrhea associated with neratinib therapy?**
 - a. Loperamide alone
 - b. Colestipol alone
 - c. Colestipol with loperamide**
- 3. Results of the Phase III APHINITY study supported the addition of which of the following agents to chemotherapy and trastuzumab as adjuvant therapy for patients with HER2-positive early breast cancer at high risk of recurrence?**
 - a. Pertuzumab**
 - b. Neratinib
 - c. Tucatinib
 - d. T-DM1
- 4. Which of the following statements accurately summarizes what was observed regarding the rates of discontinuation due to toxicity with adjuvant T-DM1 compared to paclitaxel/trastuzumab (TH) for patients with Stage I HER2-positive breast cancer in the Phase II ATEMPT (TBCRC 033) trial?**
 - a. The rate of discontinuation was higher with T-DM1**
 - b. The rate of discontinuation was higher with TH
 - c. The rates of discontinuation were similar