

What Clinicians Want to Know: Addressing Current Questions and Controversies in the Management of Triple-Negative Breast Cancer (Part 3 of a 3-Part Series) (Webinar Video Proceedings)

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. Which of the following statements best represents outcomes associated with the OlympiA study of olaparib for patients with germline BRCA-mutated, high-risk, HER2-negative, primary breast cancer?**
 - a. Significant increase in serious adverse events with olaparib
 - b. Increased incidence of pneumonitis with olaparib
 - c. No significant difference in overall survival with olaparib
 - d. Significant improvement in overall and distant disease-free survival with olaparib**
- 2. Phase III data from the OlympiAD trial demonstrated a final statistically significant difference in overall survival (HR = 0.51, $p = 0.02$) with single-agent olaparib for which of the following patients?**
 - a. Those with treatment-naïve nonmetastatic disease
 - b. Those with previously treated nonmetastatic disease
 - c. Those with treatment-naïve metastatic disease**
 - d. Those with previously treated metastatic disease
 - e. All patients
- 3. Which of the following statements is true regarding the novel agent datopotamab deruxtecan under development for patients with TNBC?**
 - a. The half-life is approximately 5 days**
 - b. The dose limiting toxicity is neutropenia
 - c. The mechanism of action is BCL-2 directed
 - d. The drug-to-antibody ratio is approximately 2
- 4. The novel antibody-drug conjugate ladiratuzumab vedotin under investigation for the management of metastatic TNBC targets which of the following?**
 - a. LIV1**
 - b. TROP2
 - c. PD-L1
 - d. BCL2