

Cancer Conference Update: What Happened at the 2020 San Antonio Breast Cancer Symposium® — HER2-Positive Breast Cancer (Session 2)

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- In the ExteNET trial of neratinib for patients with HER2-positive breast cancer who had completed adjuvant trastuzumab and chemotherapy, the clinical benefit in invasive disease-free survival with neratinib was observed in the overall patient population and in which subgroup?

 - Patients with ER-negative disease
 - Patients with ER-positive disease
- Which overall survival result was demonstrated in the Phase II HER2CLIMB trial, presented at SABCS 2020 and evaluating tucatinib versus placebo in combination with trastuzumab/capecitabine for patients with previously treated HER2-positive breast cancer and brain metastases?

 - Similar outcomes on both study arms
 - Improvement with the addition of tucatinib to trastuzumab/capecitabine
- 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 early-stage HER2-positive breast cancer and residual disease after neoadjuvant chemotherapy/trastuzumab?

 - Improvement with T-DM1
 - Improvement with trastuzumab
 - Similar outcomes on both study arms
- Which of the following invasive disease-free survival results was demonstrated in the Phase III monarchE study evaluating abemaciclib combined with endocrine therapy versus endocrine therapy alone for patients with high-risk, early-stage HER2-negative breast cancer?

 - Similar rates on both study arms
 - Improvement with endocrine therapy alone
 - Improvement with abemaciclib and endocrine therapy