

Year in Review: Clinical Investigators Provide Perspectives on the Most Relevant New Publications, Data Sets and Advances in Breast Cancer (Faculty Presentations)

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. The results of the Phase II HER2CLIMB trial evaluating tucatinib versus placebo in combination with trastuzumab/capecitabine for patients with previously treated locally advanced or metastatic HER2-positive breast cancer, including those with brain metastases, demonstrated which of the following outcomes?

 - a. Similar overall survival outcomes on both study arms
 - b. Improvement in overall survival with tucatinib
2. Which of the following conditions is an adverse event of special interest with trastuzumab deruxtecan for previously treated HER2-positive metastatic breast cancer?

 - a. New secondary cancer
 - b. Ocular toxicity
 - c. Interstitial lung disease
3. Which of the following pathologic complete response (pCR) results has been demonstrated for patients who received pembrolizumab and neoadjuvant chemotherapy in comparison to those who received placebo and neoadjuvant chemotherapy in the ongoing Phase III KEYNOTE-522 trial, which follows the neoadjuvant therapy with adjuvant pembrolizumab versus placebo after definitive surgery for newly diagnosed Stage II or III triple-negative breast cancer?

 - a. Higher rate of pCR with pembrolizumab
 - b. No difference in pCR between the neoadjuvant study arms
 - c. Lower rate of pCR with pembrolizumab
4. Results from the BYLieve study presented at ASCO 2020 of alpelisib with fulvestrant or letrozole, based on prior endocrine therapy, in patients with hormone receptor-positive, HER2-negative advanced breast cancer with PIK3CA mutations noted which of the following observations?

 - a. Prophylaxis with antihistamines did not change the incidence of rash
 - b. Prophylaxis with antihistamines led to a reduction in the incidence of rash