

Meet The Professor: Management of BRAF-Mutant Melanoma — Part 1  
of a 2-Part Series

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. Recently published results, now with 5 years of follow-up, from the Phase III COMBI-AD study comparing adjuvant dabrafenib/trametinib to placebo for patients with Stage III melanoma with BRAF mutations included which of the following observations in regard to relapse-free survival (RFS)?
  - a. Comparative RFS curves were maintained in comparison to the 4-year report
  - b. The dabrafenib/trametinib RFS curve has begun to tail off in comparison to the 4-year report
2. Primary results from the Phase III IMspire150 trial evaluating the addition of atezolizumab to the combination of vemurafenib and cobimetinib as initial therapy for newly diagnosed advanced melanoma with a BRAF V600E/K mutation demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in which of the following endpoints?
  - a. Progression-free survival (PFS) but not overall survival (OS)
  - b. OS but not PFS
  - c. Both PFS and OS
  - d. Neither PFS nor OS
3. The ongoing Phase III DREAMseq trial is evaluating which of the following approaches to therapy for Stage III to Stage IV melanoma with a BRAF V600 mutation?
  - a. Dabrafenib/trametinib → ipilimumab/nivolumab
  - b. Ipilimumab/nivolumab → dabrafenib/trametinib
  - c. Both a and b
4. Recently presented preliminary data from the SECOMBIT trial evaluating the best sequential approach with combination immunotherapy (ipilimumab/nivolumab) and combination targeted therapy (encorafenib/binimetinib) for patients with treatment-naïve metastatic melanoma and a BRAF V600 mutation demonstrated the highest 3-year OS with which regimen?
  - a. Encorafenib/binimetinib → ipilimumab/nivolumab
  - b. Ipilimumab/nivolumab → encorafenib/binimetinib
  - c. Encorafenib/binimetinib (8 weeks) → ipilimumab/nivolumab → encorafenib/binimetinib