

Oncology Today with Dr Neil Love: Front-Line Treatment of Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia — Issue 2

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. Which of the following progression-free survival (PFS) outcomes was demonstrated in the Phase III ECOG-E1912 study evaluating ibrutinib/rituximab versus fludarabine/cyclophosphamide/rituximab (FCR) for patients with previously untreated CLL who were 70 years or younger ?
  - a. A significant improvement with ibrutinib/rituximab
  - b. A significant improvement with FCR
  - c. No significant difference between the study arms
2. Which of the following regimens resulted in a PFS advantage in comparison to chlorambucil/obinutuzumab for patients with previously untreated CLL on the Phase III CLL14 trial?
  - a. Venetoclax/obinutuzumab
  - b. Ibrutinib/obinutuzumab
  - c. Acalabrutinib/obinutuzumab
3. The Phase III ELEVATE-TN trial comparing acalabrutinib as monotherapy or in combination with obinutuzumab to chlorambucil/obinutuzumab for patients with previously untreated CLL demonstrated which of the following PFS outcomes?
  - a. No difference among the 3 treatment arms
  - b. Significant improvement on the acalabrutinib arms
4. Which of the following factors is or are critical in determining a patient's risk of developing tumor lysis syndrome from treatment with venetoclax for CLL?
  - a. Lymphocyte count only
  - b. Lymphocyte count and tumor grade
  - c. Lymphocyte count and size of lymph nodes
  - d. Tumor grade and size of lymph nodes