POST-TEST

A Conversation with the Investigators: Endometrial and Cervical Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. **Which of the following monoclonal antibodies recently received FDA approval in combination with lenvatinib for patients with advanced endometrial carcinoma that is not microsatellite instability high or mismatch repair deficient (dMMR) who have experienced disease progression after prior systemic therapy in any setting and are not candidates for curative surgery or radiation therapy?**
   a. Pembrolizumab
   b. Dostarlimab
   c. Durvalumab
   d. Nivolumab

2. **Which of the following statements is true regarding results from the interim analysis evaluating cemiplimab versus chemotherapy for patients with recurrent or metastatic cervical cancer in the EMPOWER-Cervical 1/GOG-3016/ENGOT-cx9 study presented at ESMO 2021?**
   a. No difference was observed in objective response rate between the arms
   b. Overall survival was longer with cemiplimab
   c. Overall survival was not improved with cemiplimab for patients with squamous cell carcinoma

3. **Which of the following drug descriptions best reflects the mechanism of action of both the promising investigational agents balstilimab and cemiplimab in patients with advanced cervical cancer?**
   a. Antibody-drug conjugates targeting tissue factor
   b. Antibody-drug conjugates targeting the folate receptor
   c. Immune checkpoint inhibitors targeting PD-1
   d. Immune checkpoint inhibitors targeting PD-L1

4. **In the GARNET trial, evaluating the efficacy and safety of dostarlimab for advanced solid tumors, dostarlimab elicited durable antitumor activity in which subgroup of patients with recurrent or advanced endometrial cancer?**
   a. Patients with dMMR disease only
   b. Patients with mismatch repair-proficient (MMRp) disease only
   c. Patients with either dMMR or MMRp disease
   d. Patients with neither dMMR nor MMRp disease