

Practical Considerations Surrounding the Use of Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors in the Management of Endometrial Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- Results from the GARNET study demonstrated that the anti-PD-1 antibody dostarlimab elicited responses in which patients with advanced or recurrent endometrial cancer?**
 - Only patients with mismatch repair-deficient (dMMR) tumors
 - Only patients with mismatch repair-proficient tumors
 - Patients with dMMR or mismatch repair-proficient tumors**
- The ongoing Phase III DUO-E trial is investigating which of the following immune checkpoint inhibitors in combination with platinum-based chemotherapy followed by maintenance with or without olaparib for patients with newly diagnosed advanced or recurrent endometrial cancer?**
 - Atezolizumab
 - Durvalumab**
 - Pembrolizumab
- Which of the following statements is true regarding the molecular subtypes of endometrial cancer?**
 - Tumors with POLE mutations and high microsatellite instability (MSI) are considered “hot tumors”**
 - Tumors with POLE mutations and high copy numbers are considered “hot tumors”
 - Tumors with high MSI and low copy numbers are considered “hot tumors”
- Which of the following Grade 3 or higher adverse events has been reported with the combination of pembrolizumab and lenvatinib?**
 - Fatigue
 - Diarrhea
 - Hypertension
 - All of the above**