

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. On the basis of results of the KEYNOTE-146 trial, the FDA approved the combination of pembrolizumab with lenvatinib for the treatment of advanced endometrial cancer in which population of patients with disease progression after prior systemic therapy?**
 - a. Patients with microsatellite instability (MSI)-high tumors
 - b. Patients with mismatch repair deficient tumors (dMMR)
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. Patients with microsatellite stable (MSS) disease
- 2. In the GARNET study for patients with advanced solid tumors, which of the following anti-PD-1 antibodies elicited a response in patients with MSI-high or MSS advanced or recurrent endometrial cancer?**
 - a. Nivolumab
 - b. Pembrolizumab
 - c. Durvalumab
 - d. Dostarlimab
- 3. Which of the following drug descriptions best reflects the mechanism of action of tisotumab vedotin, an investigational agent with promising response rates in recurrent or metastatic cervical cancer?**
 - a. Immune checkpoint inhibitor targeting PD-1
 - b. Immune checkpoint inhibitor targeting PD-L1
 - c. Antibody-drug conjugate targeting tissue factor
 - d. Antibody-drug conjugate targeting the folate receptor
- 4. The TOPACIO trial reported encouraging objective response rates with the combination of the PARP inhibitor niraparib and the immune checkpoint inhibitor pembrolizumab for patients with which type of ovarian cancer?**
 - a. Newly diagnosed ovarian cancer
 - b. Recurrent, platinum-resistant ovarian cancer
 - c. Both a and b