

Consensus or Controversy? Clinical Investigator Perspectives on the Current and Future Management of Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia and Follicular Lymphoma

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. Results of the ELEVATE-RR head-to-head trial of acalabrutinib versus ibrutinib for previously treated chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) demonstrated which of the following outcomes in terms of any-grade atrial fibrillation?
  - a. A higher rate with acalabrutinib
  - b. A higher rate with ibrutinib
  - c. Similar rates with acalabrutinib and ibrutinib
2. Which of the following regimens was evaluated as a time-limited therapy in the Phase III CLL14 study for patients with previously untreated CLL?
  - a. Venetoclax/obinutuzumab
  - b. Venetoclax/rituximab
  - c. Venetoclax/ibrutinib
3. Which of the following drug types best describes the mechanism of action of pirtobrutinib (LOXO-305), a novel agent under investigation for patients with CLL?
  - a. Bcl-2 inhibitor
  - b. Covalent Bruton tyrosine kinase (BTK) inhibitor
  - c. Noncovalent BTK inhibitor
4. Which of the following statements is true regarding the Phase III RELEVANCE study comparing rituximab with chemotherapy (R-chemo) to lenalidomide/rituximab (R<sup>2</sup>), each followed by maintenance rituximab, for patients with previously untreated follicular lymphoma?
  - a. R<sup>2</sup> demonstrated significantly better progression-free survival (PFS) outcomes
  - b. R-chemo demonstrated significantly better PFS outcomes
  - c. R<sup>2</sup> and R-chemo demonstrated similar PFS outcomes