POST-TEST

What Clinicians Want to Know: Addressing Current Questions and Controversies in the Management of Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (Webinar Video Proceedings)

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. **The Phase III GLOW trial evaluating fixed-duration ibrutinib/venetoclax versus chlorambucil/obinutuzumab for first-line treatment of chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) revealed which of the following secondary outcomes?**
   a. Significant increase in tumor lysis syndrome with ibrutinib/venetoclax
   b. Significant increase in diarrhea with chlorambucil/obinutuzumab
   c. Significant decrease in undetectable minimal residual disease (uMRD) in bone marrow and peripheral blood with ibrutinib/venetoclax
   d. Significant decrease in uMRD in bone marrow and peripheral blood with chlorambucil/obinutuzumab

2. **The Phase III UNITY study evaluating progression-free survival with umbralisib/ublituximab (the U2 regimen) versus chlorambucil/obinutuzumab for patients with previously untreated or relapsed/refractory (R/R) CLL demonstrated which hazard ratio significantly favoring U2?**
   a. ~0.75
   b. ~0.65
   c. ~0.55
   d. ~0.45

3. **Which of the following outcomes was observed in the TRANSCEND CLL 004 trial evaluating chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) T-cell therapy alone or with Bruton tyrosine kinase (BTK) inhibition for patients with R/R CLL?**
   a. Approximately 25% of patients achieved a rapid response with liso-cel monotherapy in 30 days
   b. The highest overall response rate was with liso-cel monotherapy
   c. Cytokine release syndrome incidence was similar with liso-cel and liso-cel/ibrutinib
   d. All of the above

4. **In the Phase I/II BRUIN study evaluating the efficacy of pirtobrutinib for patients with previously treated CLL, the highest overall response rate was reported for which subgroup of patients?**
   a. Patients who had previously received CAR T-cell therapy
   b. Patients who had previously received both a BTK and a Bcl-2 inhibitor
   c. Patients with a BTK C481S mutation
   d. Patients whose disease had progressed on a BTK inhibitor