

Consensus or Controversy? Investigators Discuss Clinical Practice Patterns and Available Research Data Guiding the Management of Hematologic Cancers — Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (Faculty Presentations)

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. Results of the Phase III CLL14 study demonstrated improved outcomes with which regimen compared to chlorambucil/obinutuzumab for patients with previously untreated chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) and coexisting medical conditions?
 - a. Venetoclax/rituximab
 - b. Venetoclax/obinutuzumab**
 - c. Bendamustine/obinutuzumab
2. Results from the Phase III ECOG-ACRIN E1912 study, comparing ibrutinib/rituximab followed by maintenance ibrutinib to FCR (fludarabine/cyclophosphamide/rituximab) for previously untreated CLL, demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in progression-free survival with ibrutinib/rituximab in which patient subgroup?
 - a. Patients with IGHV mutations
 - b. Patients with no IGHV mutations**
3. Which of the following disease-related factors is critical in assessing an individual's risk of developing tumor lysis syndrome from treatment with venetoclax for CLL?
 - a. Absolute lymphocyte count (ALC) only
 - b. ALC and tumor grade
 - c. ALC and size of lymph nodes**
 - d. Tumor grade and size of lymph nodes
4. The ongoing Phase II CAPTIVATE trial evaluating the combination of ibrutinib and venetoclax for patients with previously untreated CLL demonstrated which of the following results?
 - a. High rates of undetectable minimal residual disease (MRD) in the peripheral blood (PB) only
 - b. High rates of undetectable MRD in the bone marrow only
 - c. High rates of undetectable MRD in both the PB and bone marrow**
 - d. Low rates of undetectable MRD in the bone marrow
5. Which of the following side effects is more commonly associated with acalabrutinib than with ibrutinib?
 - a. Major hemorrhage
 - b. Alopecia
 - c. Ocular toxicities
 - d. Headache**
 - e. Atrial fibrillation