

Identifying, Managing and Mitigating Therapy-Related Adverse Events in Patients with Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia and Mantle Cell Lymphoma

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. Results of the Phase III ELEVATE-RR head-to-head trial of acalabrutinib versus ibrutinib for previously treated chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) included which of the following outcomes for patients who received acalabrutinib?**
 - a. A lower rate of atrial fibrillation but no difference in progression-free survival (PFS)**
 - b. Improved PFS but no difference in the rate of atrial fibrillation
 - c. A lower rate of atrial fibrillation and longer PFS
 - d. No difference in the rate of atrial fibrillation or PFS
- 2. Results of the Phase III ALPINE head-to-head trial of zanubrutinib versus ibrutinib for previously treated CLL included which of the following outcomes for patients treated with zanubrutinib?**
 - a. A lower rate of atrial fibrillation but no difference in PFS
 - b. Longer PFS but no difference in the rate of atrial fibrillation
 - c. A lower rate of atrial fibrillation and longer PFS**
 - d. No difference in the rate of atrial fibrillation or PFS
- 3. 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
- 4. Which of the following BTK (Bruton tyrosine kinase) inhibitors is/are FDA approved for the treatment of mantle cell lymphoma?**
 - a. Ibrutinib only
 - b. Acalabrutinib only
 - c. Zanubrutinib only
 - d. Ibrutinib and acalabrutinib only
 - e. Ibrutinib, acalabrutinib and zanubrutinib**