

Meet The Professor: Optimizing the Clinical Management of Hodgkin and Non-Hodgkin Lymphomas — Part 4 of an 8-Part Series

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. In the Phase III CHRONOS-3 trial, what was the progression-free survival (PFS) benefit observed with the addition of copanlisib to rituximab for patients with relapsed/refractory indolent non-Hodgkin lymphoma?

  - a. No PFS benefit
  - b. A nearly 50% improvement in median PFS
  - c. A nonsignificant 10% improvement in median PFS
2. Which of the following observations was reported in the pivotal Phase III POLARIX trial comparing polatuzumab vedotin/R-CHP to R-CHOP for patients with previously untreated diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL)?

  - a. The primary endpoint of prolonged PFS was met
  - b. The primary endpoint of prolonged PFS was not met
  - c. An excess of severe toxicity leading to deaths was observed with polatuzumab vedotin/R-CHP
3. On the basis of the pivotal LOTIS-2 study, the CD19-directed antibody and alkylating agent conjugate loncastuximab tesirine was approved for which patients with DLBCL?

  - a. Patients with newly diagnosed DLBCL
  - b. Patients who have received at least 1 prior systemic regimen
  - c. Patients who have received at least 2 prior systemic regimens
4. Which of the following CAR (chimeric antigen receptor) T-cell therapies was recently FDA approved for patients with relapsed or refractory follicular lymphoma after 2 or more lines of systemic therapy?

  - a. Axicabtagene ciloleucel
  - b. Brexucabtagene autoleucel
  - c. Tisagenlecleucel