

Oncology Today with Dr Neil Love: Key Presentations on Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia and Follicular Lymphoma from the 2020 ASH Annual Meeting — Issue 1

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. Final results of the ASCEND trial presented at ASH 2020, evaluating acalabrutinib versus investigator's choice of idelalisib/rituximab or bendamustine/rituximab (BR) for relapsed/refractory (R/R) chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL), demonstrated which of the following outcomes?**
 - a. Best progression-free survival on the idelalisib/rituximab study arm
 - b. Best progression-free survival on the BR arm
 - c. Best progression-free survival on the acalabrutinib arm**
- 2. An indirect comparison of single-arm trials evaluating tazemetostat, idelalisib, duvelisib, or copanlisib for the treatment of R/R follicular lymphoma suggested the lowest safety risk with which agent?**
 - a. Idelalisib
 - b. Duvelisib
 - c. Copanlisib
 - d. Tazemetostat**
- 3. Which of the following drug types best describes the mechanism of action of mosunetuzumab?**
 - a. EZH2 inhibitor
 - b. Bispecific antibody targeting CD20/CD3**
 - c. Chimeric antigen receptor T-cell therapy
- 4. An integrated analysis of the Phase III RESONATE-2 and iLLUMINATE trials comparing ibrutinib-based therapy to chlorambucil-based therapy for patients with previously untreated CLL and small lymphocytic lymphoma, presented at ASH 2020, demonstrated which of the following outcomes?**
 - a. Benefit with ibrutinib-based therapy for patients with or without high-risk genomic features**
 - b. Benefit with chlorambucil-based therapy for patients with or without high-risk genomic features
 - c. Similar outcomes with ibrutinib-based therapy and chlorambucil-based therapy