

Data + Perspectives: Clinical Investigators Discuss the Current and Future Management of Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. It was recently announced that the Phase III SEQUOIA trial had met its primary endpoint of improved progression-free survival (PFS) with which of the following regimens compared to bendamustine/rituximab for patients with treatment-naïve chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL)?

 - a. Pirtobrutinib
 - b. Zanubrutinib**
 - c. Umbralisib/ublituximab
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 with zanubrutinib?

 - a. A lower rate of atrial fibrillation (A-fib) or flutter but no significant improvement in PFS
 - b. Improved PFS but no improvement in the rate of A-fib or flutter
 - c. A lower rate of A-fib or flutter and an improvement in PFS**
 - d. No improvement in the rate of A-fib or flutter or in PFS
3. Which of the following CAR (chimeric antigen receptor) T-cell products demonstrated promising efficacy and safety outcomes in the Phase I/II TRANSCEND CLL 004 trial for patients with multiregimen-relapsed CLL?

 - a. Axicabtagene ciloleucel
 - b. Brexucabtagene autoleucel
 - c. Lisocabtagene maraleucel**
 - d. Tisagenlecleucel
4. Results of the Phase III CLL14 study included improved PFS with which of the following regimens for patients with previously untreated CLL?

 - a. Chlorambucil/obinutuzumab
 - b. Venetoclax/obinutuzumab**
 - c. Chlorambucil/venetoclax
 - d. Venetoclax monotherapy