

Beyond the Guidelines — Investigator Perspectives on the Management of Patients with Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (Webinar Video Proceedings)**THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.**

- 1. Results of the Phase III ELEVATE-RR head-to-head trial evaluating acalabrutinib versus ibrutinib for patients with previously treated chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) included which of the following outcomes in terms of the incidence of atrial fibrillation (any grade)?**
 - a. Higher incidence with acalabrutinib
 - b. Higher incidence with ibrutinib**
 - c. Similar incidence with acalabrutinib and ibrutinib
- 2. Which of the following drug types best characterizes the mechanism of action of the novel agent umbralisib?**
 - a. Bcl-2 inhibitor
 - b. BTK (Bruton tyrosine kinase) inhibitor
 - c. CAR (chimeric antigen receptor) T-cell therapy
 - d. PI3K inhibitor**
- 3. Results of the Phase III CLL14 study demonstrated improved outcomes with which regimen compared to chlorambucil/obinutuzumab for patients with previously untreated CLL and coexisting medical conditions?**
 - a. Venetoclax/rituximab
 - b. Venetoclax/obinutuzumab**
 - c. Bendamustine/obinutuzumab
- 4. Which of the following results was reported in the Phase III GLOW trial of fixed-duration ibrutinib and venetoclax compared to chlorambucil and obinutuzumab for the first-line treatment of CLL?**
 - a. Progression-free survival (PFS) was better with ibrutinib/venetoclax**
 - b. PFS was worse with ibrutinib/venetoclax
 - c. PFS was similar on both study arms