

Year in Review: Clinical Investigators Provide Perspectives on the Most Relevant New Publications, Data Sets and Advances in Lymphomas

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. 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
2. What was reported regarding overall and complete response rates with the recently FDA-approved CAR (chimeric antigen receptor) T-cell therapeutic agent brexucabtagene autoleucel (KTE-X19) for patients with relapsed/refractory (R/R) mantle cell lymphoma on the Phase II ZUMA-2 trial?
 - a. High overall response rate with more than 50% complete responses
 - b. 50% overall response rate but no complete responses
 - c. Low overall response rate with no complete responses
3. Which of the following agents is a small molecule inhibitor of XPO1 that recently received FDA approval for the treatment of R/R diffuse large B-cell lymphoma on the basis of results from the Phase II SADAL trial?
 - a. Tafasitamab
 - b. Selinexor
 - d. Venetoclax
 - e. Tazemetostat
4. What was demonstrated in terms of progression-free survival in the Phase III KEYNOTE-204 trial investigating pembrolizumab versus brentuximab vedotin for patients with R/R classical Hodgkin lymphoma?
 - a. A statistically significant improvement with brentuximab vedotin
 - b. A statistically significant improvement with pembrolizumab
 - c. No statistically significant improvement between the study arms