

Up for Debate: Oncology Investigators Provide Their Take on Current Controversies in Patient Care

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. The Phase III ECHELON-1 trial comparing brentuximab vedotin (A) with doxorubicin/vinblastine/dacarbazine (AVD) to bleomycin with AVD (ABVD) for patients with previously untreated Stage III or IV classical Hodgkin lymphoma demonstrated which of the following progression-free survival (PFS) outcomes at 5 years of follow-up?**

 - No significant improvement with A + AVD compared to ABVD
 - Significant improvement with A + AVD compared to ABVD
- 2. Results of the Phase III ELEVATE-RR head-to-head trial evaluating acalabrutinib versus ibrutinib for patients with previously treated chronic lymphocytic leukemia included which of the following outcomes in terms of the incidence of atrial fibrillation (any grade)?**

 - A higher rate with acalabrutinib
 - A higher rate with ibrutinib
 - Similar rates with acalabrutinib and ibrutinib
- 3. The Phase III MAIA trial comparing daratumumab, lenalidomide and dexamethasone (D-Rd) to lenalidomide and dexamethasone (Rd) for patients with newly diagnosed multiple myeloma ineligible for high-dose chemotherapy and transplant reported which of the following PFS outcomes?**

 - Improvement on the D-Rd study arm
 - No significant difference between the arms
- 4. Results of the ANDROMEDA study, which evaluated the addition of daratumumab to CyBORd (cyclophosphamide, bortezomib and dexamethasone) for patients with light chain amyloidosis, included which of the following outcomes?**

 - The addition of daratumumab did not improve complete hematologic response rate
 - The addition of daratumumab improved the complete hematologic response rate
 - The complete hematologic response rate was similar with and without the addition of daratumumab
- 5. The monarchE study evaluating adjuvant abemaciclib in combination with endocrine therapy versus endocrine therapy alone for patients with hormone receptor (HR)-positive, HER2-negative, node-positive high-risk early breast cancer demonstrated which of the following clinical outcomes on the abemaciclib arm?**

 - Improvement in invasive disease-free survival (IDFS)
 - No improvement in IDFS
- 6. Results of the RxPONDER trial, which evaluated the addition of chemotherapy to endocrine therapy for HR-positive, HER2-negative breast cancer, included which of the following IDFS outcomes among women with a Recurrence Score® of 0 to 25 and 1 to 3 positive nodes?**

 - Postmenopausal but not premenopausal women benefitted significantly from adjuvant chemotherapy
 - Premenopausal but not postmenopausal women benefitted significantly from adjuvant chemotherapy
 - Both premenopausal and postmenopausal women benefitted significantly from adjuvant chemotherapy

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7. Which of the following drug types best describes entrectinib?
- a. EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI)
 - b. RET inhibitor
 - c. NTRK/ ROS1 TKI
8. Which of the following outcomes was reported from the Phase III ADAURA trial evaluating osimertinib as adjuvant therapy for patients with Stage IB to IIIA non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) with EGFR mutations?
- a. Significant benefit with osimertinib compared to placebo for patients with Stage IB to IIIA NSCLC
 - b. Significant benefit with osimertinib compared to placebo for patients with Stage II and IIIA NSCLC but not for patients with Stage IB disease
 - c. No benefit with osimertinib compared to placebo in any patient subgroup
9. Which of the following antiandrogen agents has been associated with the lowest rate of fatigue among men with prostate cancer?
- a. Apalutamide
 - b. Enzalutamide
 - c. Darolutamide
10. Which of the following drug types best describes sacituzumab govitecan?
- a. Antibody-drug conjugate
 - b. Immune checkpoint inhibitor
 - c. PI3 kinase inhibitor