

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 outcomes at 5 years of follow-up?
 - a. No significant improvement with A + AVD compared to ABVD
 - b. Significant improvement with A + AVD compared to ABVD
2. Which of the following drug types best describes belantamab mafodotin, which is FDA approved for patients with relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma?
 - a. Proteasome inhibitor
 - b. CAR (chimeric antigen receptor) T-cell therapy
 - c. Anti-BCMA targeted antibody
3. Tepotinib has recently received FDA approval for patients with metastatic non-small cell lung cancer with which of the following genomic alterations?
 - a. EGFR mutations
 - b. RET fusions
 - c. MET exon 14 skipping mutations
4. Which of the following outcomes was reported from the Phase III POLO trial comparing maintenance olaparib to placebo for patients with metastatic pancreatic cancer and a germline BRCA mutation whose disease had not progressed on first-line platinum-based chemotherapy?
 - a. A significant improvement in progression-free survival but not overall survival with olaparib
 - b. A significant improvement in overall survival but not progression-free survival with olaparib
 - c. A significant improvement in both progression-free survival and overall survival with olaparib
5. Which of the following conditions is an adverse event of special interest with trastuzumab deruxtecan in patients with HER2-expressing gastric adenocarcinoma?
 - a. New secondary cancer
 - b. Ocular toxicity
 - c. Interstitial lung disease
6. The HER2CLIMB study evaluating the addition of tucatinib or placebo to trastuzumab and capecitabine for patients with advanced HER2-positive breast cancer, including those with brain metastases, demonstrated which of the following clinical outcomes on the tucatinib arm?
 - a. Improvement in progression-free survival but not overall survival
 - b. Improvement in both progression-free survival and overall survival
 - c. No improvement in either progression-free or overall survival
7. Which of the following drug types best describes sacituzumab govitecan?
 - a. Immune checkpoint inhibitor
 - b. PI3 kinase inhibitor
 - c. Antibody-drug conjugate
8. The results of the RxPONDER trial, which evaluated the addition of chemotherapy to endocrine therapy for women with hormone receptor-positive, HER2-negative breast cancer, included which of the following invasive disease-free survival outcomes for patients with a Recurrence Score[®] of 0 to 25 and 1 to 3 positive nodes?
 - a. Postmenopausal but not premenopausal women benefitted significantly from adjuvant chemotherapy
 - b. Premenopausal but not postmenopausal women benefitted significantly from adjuvant chemotherapy
 - c. Both premenopausal and postmenopausal women benefitted significantly from adjuvant chemotherapy

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9. The Phase III BOSTON trial comparing selinexor, bortezomib and dexamethasone to bortezomib and dexamethasone for patients with previously treated multiple myeloma reported which of the following outcomes?
- a. Improvement in progression-free survival on the selinexor study arm
 - b. Similar progression-free survival on both arms
10. Which of the following drug types best describes magrolimab?
- a. Hypomethylating agent
 - b. Bcl-2 inhibitor
 - c. Anti-CD47 monoclonal antibody