POST-TEST

Meet The Professor: Current and Future Management of Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia — Part 1 of a 6-Part Series

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. **Results of the Phase III ELEVATE-RR head-to-head trial of acalabrutinib versus ibrutinib for previously treated chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) demonstrated which of the following outcomes with acalabrutinib?**
   a. A lower rate of atrial fibrillation/flutter (A-fib) but no improvement in progression-free survival (PFS)
   b. Improved PFS but no reduction in the rate of A-fib
   c. A lower rate of A-fib and improvement in PFS
   d. Neither reduction in the rate of A-fib nor improvement in PFS

2. **Recently presented results from the randomized Phase III NCRI FLAIR study evaluating ibrutinib/rituximab versus FCR (fludarabine/cyclophosphamide/rituximab) for patients with previously untreated CLL demonstrated a statistically significant benefit with ibrutinib/rituximab in which of the following endpoints?**
   a. PFS
   b. Overall survival
   c. Both a and b
   d. Neither a nor b

3. **The Phase III GLOW trial evaluating fixed-duration ibrutinib/venetoclax versus chlorambucil/obinutuzumab in the first-line treatment of CLL revealed which of the following secondary outcomes?**
   a. Significant increase in tumor lysis syndrome with ibrutinib/venetoclax
   b. Significant increase in diarrhea with chlorambucil/obinutuzumab
   c. Significant decrease in undetectable minimal residual disease (uMRD) in bone marrow and peripheral blood with ibrutinib/venetoclax
   d. Significant decrease in uMRD in bone marrow and peripheral blood with chlorambucil/obinutuzumab

4. **Top-line results of the Phase III SEQUOIA trial demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in PFS with which of the following agents compared to bendamustine/rituximab for patients with treatment-naïve CLL?**
   a. Acalabrutinib
   b. Ibrutinib
   c. Pirtobrutinib
   d. Umbralisib/ublituximab
   e. Venetoclax
   f. Zanubrutinib

5. **A recent analysis by Sharma and colleagues presented at ASH 2021 suggests which of the following expectations for a new formulation of acalabrutinib for patients with CLL?**
   a. Comparable to the approved 100 mg BID capsules regardless of proton pump inhibitor (PPI) use but not of food ingestion
   b. Superior to the approved 100 mg BID capsules regardless of PPI use but not of food ingestion
   c. Comparable to the approved 100 mg BID capsules regardless of food ingestion but not of PPI use
   d. Superior to the approved 100 mg BID capsules regardless of food ingestion but not of PPI use
   e. Comparable to the approved 100 mg BID capsules regardless of both PPI use and food ingestion
   f. Superior to the approved 100 mg BID capsules regardless of both PPI use and food ingestion