

Meet The Professor: Current and Future Management of Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia — Part 5 of a 6-Part Series

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 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 lower rate of atrial fibrillation/flutter (A-fib) but no improvement in progression-free survival (PFS)
 - Improved PFS but no reduction in the rate of A-fib
 - A lower rate of A-fib and improvement in PFS
 - Neither reduction in the rate of A-fib nor improvement in PFS
- Which of the following treatment arms demonstrated the greatest PFS benefit in the Alliance A041202 trial comparing ibrutinib-based regimens to BR chemoimmunotherapy for older patients with previously untreated CLL?**

 - BR
 - Ibrutinib
 - Ibrutinib/rituximab
 - Both the BR and the ibrutinib arms
 - Both the ibrutinib and the ibrutinib/rituximab arms
 - Both the BR and the ibrutinib/rituximab arms
 - PFS was equivalent for all treatment arms
- 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?**

 - Significant increase in tumor lysis syndrome with ibrutinib/venetoclax
 - Significant increase in diarrhea with chlorambucil/obinutuzumab
 - Significant decrease in undetectable minimal residual disease (uMRD) in bone marrow and peripheral blood with ibrutinib/venetoclax
 - Significant decrease in uMRD in bone marrow and peripheral blood with chlorambucil/obinutuzumab
- 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?**

 - Acalabrutinib
 - Ibrutinib
 - Pirtobrutinib
 - Umbralisib/ublituximab
 - Venetoclax
 - Zanubrutinib
- 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?**

 - Comparable to the approved 100 mg BID capsules regardless of proton pump inhibitor (PPI) use but not of food ingestion
 - Superior to the approved 100 mg BID capsules regardless of PPI use but not of food ingestion
 - Comparable to the approved 100 mg BID capsules regardless of food ingestion but not of PPI use
 - Superior to the approved 100 mg BID capsules regardless of food ingestion but not of PPI use
 - Comparable to the approved 100 mg BID capsules regardless of both PPI use and food ingestion
 - Superior to the approved 100 mg BID capsules regardless of both PPI use and food ingestion