

Meet The Professor: Optimizing the Clinical Management of Hodgkin and Non-Hodgkin Lymphomas — Part 6 of an 8-Part Series

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. In the Phase III CHRONOS-3 trial, what was the progression-free survival (PFS) benefit as measured by hazard ratio observed with the addition of copanlisib to rituximab for patients with relapsed/refractory indolent non-Hodgkin lymphoma?**

 - No PFS benefit, HR = 1
 - Nonsignificant improvement in median PFS, HR = 0.89
 - Significant improvement in median PFS, HR = 0.52
- 2. Which of the following observations was reported in the pivotal Phase III POLARIX trial comparing polatumumab vedotin/R-CHP to R-CHOP for patients with previously untreated diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL)?**

 - The primary endpoint of prolonged PFS was met
 - The primary endpoint of prolonged PFS was not met
 - An excess of severe toxicity leading to deaths was observed with polatumumab vedotin/R-CHP
- 3. On the basis of the pivotal LOTIS-2 study, the CD19-directed antibody and alkylating agent conjugate loncastuximab tesirine was approved for which patients with DLBCL?**

 - Patients with newly diagnosed DLBCL
 - Patients who have received at least 1 prior systemic regimen
 - Patients who have received at least 2 prior systemic regimens
 - Patients who have received at least 4 prior systemic regimens
- 4. Which of the following treatment-related adverse events was most common with mosunetuzumab in Phase I/II investigation of mosunetuzumab monotherapy for patients with relapsed/refractory (R/R) follicular lymphoma who have received at least 2 prior lines of therapy?**

 - Hypokalemia
 - Headache
 - Cough
 - Cytokine release syndrome
- 5. Which of the following subgroups of patients with R/R DLBCL experienced the best response rates with loncastuximab tesirine in combination with ibrutinib in the Phase II LOTIS-3 study?**

 - Non-germinal center B-cell like (GCB) DLBCL
 - GCB DLBCL
 - All-comers