

Year in Review: Clinical Investigator Perspectives on the Most Relevant New Data Sets and Advances in Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (Faculty Presentations)

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. Recently presented results from the randomized Phase III FLAIR study evaluating ibrutinib/rituximab versus fludarabine/cyclophosphamide/rituximab (FCR) for patients with previously untreated chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) demonstrated a statistically significant benefit with ibrutinib/rituximab in which of the following outcomes?
 - a. Progression-free survival (PFS) only
 - b. Overall survival (OS) only
 - c. Both OS and PFS
 - d. There was no difference in OS or PFS

2. The Phase III GLOW trial evaluating fixed-duration ibrutinib/venetoclax versus chlorambucil/obinutuzumab for CLL demonstrated a statistically significant PFS improvement with ibrutinib/venetoclax in which of the following settings and patient populations?
 - a. As first-line treatment for young, fit patients
 - b. As second-line treatment for young, fit patients
 - c. As first-line treatment for older, unfit patients
 - d. As second-line treatment for older, unfit patients

3. Results of the Phase III ELEVATE-RR head-to-head trial evaluating acalabrutinib versus ibrutinib for previously treated CLL demonstrated which of the following outcomes with acalabrutinib?
 - a. A lower rate of atrial fibrillation/flutter (A-fib) but no improvement in 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

4. Which of the following CAR (chimeric antigen receptor) T-cell products demonstrated promising efficacy and safety outcomes in the Phase I/II TRANSCEND CLL 004 trial for patients with multiple regimen-relapsed CLL?
 - a. Axicabtagene ciloleucel
 - b. Brexucabtagene autoleucel
 - c. Lisocabtagene maraleucel
 - d. Tisagenlecleucel