

Recent Advances and Real-World Implications in Medical Oncology:
A Daylong Multitumor Educational Symposium in Partnership with the
American Oncology Network

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. In the Phase III DESTINY-Breast04 trial, trastuzumab deruxtecan monotherapy demonstrated significant improvements in both progression-free survival (PFS) and overall survival (OS) in comparison to chemotherapy in which of the following settings?
 - a. Previously untreated HER2-positive advanced breast cancer
 - b. Previously treated HER2-positive advanced breast cancer
 - c. Previously untreated HER2-low advanced breast cancer
 - d. Previously treated HER2-low advanced breast cancer
2. What is the target of the investigational antibody-drug conjugate datopotamab deruxtecan?
 - a. NTRK
 - b. PARP
 - c. PD-1
 - d. TROP2
3. The Phase III VISION trial evaluating the addition of the recently FDA-approved radioligand therapy ¹⁷⁷Lu-PSMA-617 to standard treatment for previously treated PSMA-positive metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer demonstrated which of the following outcomes?
 - a. Improvement in radiographic PFS (rPFS) only
 - b. Improvement in OS only
 - c. Improvement in both rPFS and OS
 - d. Improvement in neither rPFS nor OS
4. The Phase III MAIA trial demonstrated significant 5-year PFS and OS benefits with the addition of daratumumab to lenalidomide and dexamethasone for multiple myeloma in which of the following settings?
 - a. Newly diagnosed, transplant-ineligible disease
 - b. Relapsed/refractory, high-risk cytogenetics
 - c. After at least 4 prior lines of therapy
 - d. As maintenance therapy after autologous stem cell transplant
5. Which of the following CAR (chimeric antigen receptor) T-cell products demonstrated clinically significant efficacy and safety outcomes in the Phase II ELARA trial for patients with relapsed or refractory follicular lymphoma after 2 or more lines of systemic therapy?
 - a. Axicabtagene ciloleucel
 - b. Brexucabtagene autoleucel
 - c. Lisocabtagene maraleucel
 - d. Tisagenlecleucel
6. Which of the following Bruton tyrosine kinase inhibitors was evaluated in combination with bendamustine/rituximab as first-line treatment for older patients with previously untreated mantle cell lymphoma in the Phase III SHINE trial?
 - a. Acalabrutinib
 - b. Ibrutinib
 - c. Pirtobrutinib
 - d. Zanubrutinib

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7. In the Phase II DESTINY-Gastric02 trial, trastuzumab deruxtecan monotherapy demonstrated meaningful responses in which line of therapy for patients with HER2-positive advanced gastric or gastroesophageal junction cancer?
 - a. First line
 - b. Second line
 - c. Third line
 - d. Late line
8. Which of the following OS outcomes was observed among patients with advanced hepatocellular carcinoma treated with the STRIDE regimen of tremelimumab/durvalumab versus sorafenib in the Phase III HIMALAYA study?
 - a. OS was superior with the STRIDE regimen
 - b. OS was superior with sorafenib
 - c. OS was equivalent between the 2 regimens
9. Which of the following observations best describes outcomes from the Phase II multidrug-platform COAST trial evaluating durvalumab alone or in combination with either oleclumab or monalizumab for patients with unresectable Stage III non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)?
 - a. Objective response rate (ORR) and PFS were improved with durvalumab/oleclumab only
 - b. ORR and PFS were improved with durvalumab/monalizumab only
 - c. ORR and PFS were improved with both combination therapies
 - d. ORR and PFS were superior with single-agent durvalumab
10. Which of the following statements best reflects results from the GEOMETRY mono-1 study evaluating capmatinib for patients with advanced NSCLC and a MET exon14 mutation?
 - a. The greatest overall response rate (ORR) was for patients with treatment-naïve disease
 - b. The greatest ORR was for patients with pretreated disease
 - c. ORR was equivalent in these patient populations