

The Great Adjuvant Debate — Exploring the Role of Novel Therapies in the Management of Localized Cancer (Faculty Presentations)

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. Extended follow-up analysis from the Phase 3 COMBI-AD trial investigating the efficacy and safety of adjuvant dabrafenib with trametinib for patients with BRAF V600E/K mutation-positive, high-risk melanoma revealed which of the following?**
 - a. Dabrafenib with trametinib improved relapse-free survival (RFS) only
 - b. Dabrafenib with trametinib improved RFS and distant metastasis-free survival**
 - c. Dabrafenib with trametinib did not improve survival
- 2. Which of the following subgroups of patients experienced the greatest benefit as measured by hazard ratio (HR) in patients with Stage IB-IIIA non-small cell lung cancer receiving atezolizumab as part of the IMpower010 trial?**
 - a. Patients with PD-L1 TC <1%
 - b. Patients with PD-L1 TC ≥1%
 - c. Patients with PD-L1 TC ≥50%**
 - d. HR was equivalent in all patients regardless of PD-L1 status
- 3. For which of the following patients with localized breast cancer is it recommended to receive one year of adjuvant olaparib following completion of (neo) adjuvant chemotherapy?**
 - a. Germline BRCA-mutated disease with high risk of recurrence**
 - b. Somatic BRCA-mutated disease with high risk of recurrence
 - c. Germline BRCA-mutated disease with low risk of recurrence
 - d. Somatic BRCA-mutated disease with low risk of recurrence
 - e. None of the above
- 4. Which of the following best describes outcomes from the CheckMate-238 trial evaluating nivolumab versus ipilimumab for patients with high-risk advanced/metastatic melanoma?**
 - a. Ipilimumab conferred significant overall survival (OS) advantage over nivolumab
 - b. Nivolumab conferred significant OS advantage over ipilimumab
 - c. There was no OS advantage for nivolumab versus ipilimumab**
- 5. Which of the following adverse events was most commonly observed in patients with HR-positive, HER2-negative, localized breast cancer treated with abemaciclib in combination with endocrine therapy in the monarchE trial?**
 - a. Arthralgia
 - b. Leukopenia
 - c. Interstitial lung disease
 - d. Diarrhea**