

Recent Advances and Real-World Implications in Medical Oncology:  
A Symposium in Partnership with the North Carolina Oncology Association  
and the South Carolina Oncology Society

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. The Phase III POLARIX trial demonstrated which agent to be effective in replacing vincristine in the R-CHOP regimen as front-line treatment for patients with diffuse large B-cell lymphoma?**

  - Ibrutinib
  - Loncastuximab tesirine
  - Polatuzumab vedotin**
  - Tafasitamab
- 2. Published data from a Phase II clinical investigation of tazemetostat suggest that the greater benefit with that agent was derived by which of the following subgroups of patients with relapsed/refractory (R/R) follicular lymphoma?**

  - Those with wild-type EZH2
  - Those with EZH2 mutations**
  - Benefit was similar in both subgroups
- 3. Which of the following statements best describes outcomes observed in the Phase II GRIFFIN trial evaluating the combination of RVd (lenalidomide/bortezomib/dexamethasone) and daratumumab for patients with newly diagnosed multiple myeloma (MM)?**

  - Responses were best at the end of induction therapy
  - Responses were best at the end of autologous stem cell transplantation
  - Responses were best at the end of consolidation therapy
  - Responses deepened over time**
- 4. The Phase III BOSTON trial demonstrated a statistically significant progression-free survival (PFS) improvement with the addition of which of the following agents to bortezomib/dexamethasone for patients with R/R MM?**

  - Belantamab mafodotin
  - Bortezomib
  - Pomalidomide
  - Selinexor**
- 5. The Phase III VISION trial evaluating the addition of <sup>177</sup>Lu-PSMA-617 to standard treatment for men with previously treated PSMA-positive metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer demonstrated which of the following outcomes?**

  - Improvement in radiographic PFS (rPFS) only
  - Improvement in overall survival (OS) only
  - Improvement in both rPFS and OS**
  - Improvement in neither rPFS nor OS
- 6. On the basis of results from the Phase III DESTINY-Breast03 trial, which of the following therapies would most likely provide the greatest improvement in PFS for a patient who had previously received trastuzumab and a taxane for HER2-positive metastatic breast cancer?**

  - T-DM1
  - Tucatinib + trastuzumab + capecitabine
  - Trastuzumab deruxtecan**
  - Margetuximab

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7. Which of the following statements best describes the status of the irreversible pan-FGFR inhibitor futibatinib in the management of intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma?
- a. Only Phase I data are available
  - b. Only Phase I and II data are available
  - c. Phase III data are available
  - e. It is FDA approved
8. The Phase III HIMALAYA trial demonstrated an OS advantage with which of the following regimens compared to sorafenib as first-line therapy for patients with unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma?
- a. Atezolizumab/bevacizumab
  - b. Cabozantinib/atezolizumab
  - c. Durvalumab/tremelimumab
  - d. Futibatinib
  - e. Pemigatinib
9. The antibody-drug conjugate patritumab deruxtecan has received an FDA breakthrough therapy designation for patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) and mutations in which of the following genes?
- a. HER2
  - b. EGFR
  - c. KRAS
  - d. No targetable tumor mutations
10. Which of the following statements best reflects results from the GEOMETRY mono-1 study evaluating capmatinib for patients with advanced NSCLC with 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