

Inside the Issue — Exploring the Current Role of Ovarian Suppression in the Management of Breast Cancer (Faculty Presentations)

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. Approximately what proportion of premenopausal patients with localized hormone receptor-positive breast cancer who desired pregnancy became pregnant at least once while on the POSITIVE trial?
 - a. 10%
 - b. 25%
 - c. 50%
 - d. 75%
2. What was the absolute improvement in disease-free survival (DFS) with ovarian suppression and exemestane compared to ovarian suppression and tamoxifen in long-term follow-up from the SOFT and TEXT studies for premenopausal women with breast cancer?
 - a. Less than 1%
 - b. 2.4%
 - c. 4.6%
 - d. 10.2%
3. Approximately what proportion of patients with chemotherapy-induced amenorrhea have premenopausal estradiol levels?
 - a. 1%
 - b. 5%
 - c. 25%
 - d. 50%
4. In a Phase III, open-label, randomized study comparing 3-monthly to monthly dosing of goserelin for premenopausal women with ER-positive advanced breast cancer, what was observed regarding progression-free survival at 24 weeks?
 - a. Monthly dosing was superior
 - b. Three-monthly dosing was superior
 - c. Outcomes were similar with monthly and 3-monthly dosing
5. Which of the following statements best describes observations of DFS in the overall population of patients receiving (neo)adjuvant chemotherapy with and without GnRHa therapy in the Phase III PROMISE-GIM6 trial?
 - a. DFS was significantly improved for patients who received GnRHa therapy
 - b. DFS was better for patients who did not receive GnRHa therapy
 - c. DFS was similar in both groups