

Meet The Professor: Optimizing the Management of ER-Positive and Triple-Negative Breast Cancer — Part 3 of a 3-Part Series

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. Which of the following any-grade adverse events was most commonly observed with the addition of capivasertib to fulvestrant in the Phase III CAPItello-291 trial for patients with HR-positive, HER2-negative advanced breast cancer?
 - a. Anemia
 - b. Diarrhea
 - c. Insomnia
 - d. Weight gain
2. The next-generation oral selective estrogen receptor degrader (SERD) camizestrant is currently under investigation in the Phase III SERENA-6 trial in combination with CDK4/6 inhibition for which patients with breast cancer?
 - a. Newly diagnosed localized disease
 - b. Advanced disease in patients who experienced disease progression after receiving prior investigational SERD
 - c. HR-positive, HER2-negative, ESR1 wild-type advanced breast cancer
 - d. HR-positive, HER2-negative advanced breast cancer with ESR1 mutations
3. Which of the following proteins is targeted by datopotamab deruxtecan?
 - a. CDH1
 - b. CHEK2
 - c. PALB2
 - d. TROP2
4. The Phase III DESTINY Breast04 trial evaluating trastuzumab deruxtecan for previously treated HER2-low advanced breast cancer revealed which of the following results in terms of objective response rate in HR-positive versus HR-negative disease?
 - a. Patients with HR-positive disease had significantly superior outcomes
 - b. Patients with HR-negative disease had significantly superior outcomes
 - c. Outcomes were similar for patients with HR-positive and HR-negative disease
5. Which of the following premenopausal patients with node-negative, ER-positive, HER2-negative breast cancer appeared most likely to derive benefit from chemotherapy in the TAILORx trial?
 - a. Those with a Recurrence Score® (RS) of <10
 - b. Those with a RS of 11 to 15
 - c. Patients with a RS of 21 to 25
 - d. RS did not appear to correlate with chemotherapy benefit in this population