

Implications of Recent Data Sets for the Current and Future Management of Gynecologic Cancers

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. **Emerging data from the Phase III DUO-E trial evaluating the addition of durvalumab to chemotherapy followed by durvalumab with or without olaparib as maintenance therapy for patients with newly diagnosed advanced endometrial cancer indicate which of the following?**
 - a. No significant improvement in progression-free survival (PFS)
 - b. Improved PFS with both maintenance strategies
 - c. Improved PFS with durvalumab/olaparib maintenance only

2. **A protocol-specified final analysis of the KEYNOTE-826 trial demonstrated that the addition of pembrolizumab to chemotherapy with or without bevacizumab led to which outcome in patients with persistent, recurrent or metastatic cervical cancer?**
 - a. A continued statistically significant overall survival (OS) improvement in the overall population only
 - b. A continued statistically significant OS improvement in the PD-L1 CPS ≥ 1 population only
 - c. A continued statistically significant OS improvement in the overall and PD-L1 CPS ≥ 1 populations

3. **The confirmatory Phase III trial of mirvetuximab soravtansine for folate receptor alpha-high, platinum-resistant ovarian cancer demonstrated which outcome compared to investigator's choice of chemotherapy?**
 - a. A statistically significant improvement in PFS, but not in OS
 - b. A statistically significant improvement in OS, but not in PFS
 - c. A statistically significant improvement in PFS and OS

4. **Primary analysis of the Phase II study of trastuzumab deruxtecan (T-DXd) for HER2-expressing solid tumors in patients with pretreated disease demonstrated which outcome?**
 - a. Responses to T-DXd were observed in patients with a variety of HER2-expressing tumors, but not endometrial, cervical or ovarian cancer
 - b. Responses to T-DXd were observed in patients with a variety of HER2-expressing tumors, including endometrial, cervical and ovarian cancers
 - c. Responses to T-DXd were observed only in patients with endometrial or bladder cancer

5. **An exploratory analysis of the Phase III trial of pembrolizumab in combination with lenvatinib for advanced endometrial cancer demonstrated which outcome in patients who completed pembrolizumab and continued lenvatinib monotherapy?**
 - a. A significantly greater clinical benefit was observed in patients with mismatch repair-proficient (pMMR) tumors than in the overall population
 - b. A comparable clinical benefit was observed in the overall population and in patients with pMMR tumors
 - c. A significantly greater clinical benefit was observed in the overall population than in patients with pMMR tumors