

Beyond the Guidelines: Clinical Investigator Perspectives on the Management of Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- Pirtobrutinib was recently granted accelerated approval for patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) and ...**
 - Bruton tyrosine kinase (BTK) C481 mutations
 - Richter's transformation
 - Prior treatment with a BTK inhibitor and a Bcl-2 inhibitor
 - Unacceptable tolerability with a covalent BTK inhibitor
- Which of the following statements best describes the relationship between chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) T-cell therapy and ibrutinib for patients with CLL?**
 - Ibrutinib may reduce CAR T-cell production and increase the risk of cytokine release syndrome (CRS)
 - Ibrutinib may facilitate CAR T-cell production and reduce the severity of CRS
- Which of the following regimens demonstrated the greatest survival benefit for patients with treatment-naïve CLL in the Phase III ELEVATE-TN trial at 6 years of follow-up?**
 - Obinutuzumab/chlorambucil
 - Obinutuzumab/acalabrutinib
 - Acalabrutinib
- Which of the following statements best characterizes the pattern of cardiac events observed with zanubrutinib compared to ibrutinib in the Phase III ALPINE trial for patients with relapsed/refractory CLL?**
 - More cardiac events were observed with zanubrutinib
 - More cardiac events were observed with ibrutinib
 - The number of cardiac events was equivalent between zanubrutinib and ibrutinib
- In the Phase III FLAIR trial for patients with treatment-naïve CLL, ibrutinib with venetoclax demonstrated which survival outcome in comparison to FCR (fludarabine/cyclophosphamide/rituximab)?**
 - No statistically significant benefit in progression-free survival (PFS)
 - A statistically significant improvement in PFS
 - A statistically significant improvement in overall survival
 - Both b and c