

What Clinicians Want to Know About Toxicity Considerations Associated with BTK Inhibitors

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- Which of the following drugs is classified as a reversible Bruton tyrosine kinase (BTK) inhibitor?
 - Ibrutinib
 - Acalabrutinib
 - Zanubrutinib
 - Pirtobrutinib
- Which of the following nonhematologic adverse events is NOT commonly observed with the available BTK inhibitors?
 - Arthralgia
 - Diarrhea
 - Infection
 - Alopecia
- Which of the following BTK inhibitors is now available in a tablet formulation that allows its coadministration with proton pump inhibitors or its administration to patients unable to swallow capsules?
 - Acalabrutinib
 - Ibrutinib
 - Zanubrutinib
 - Pirtobrutinib
- Which of the following statements best reflects cardiotoxicity observations from trials evaluating ibrutinib or acalabrutinib for patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia/small lymphocytic lymphoma (CLL/SLL)?
 - The incidence of atrial fibrillation observed in trials of acalabrutinib was comparable to that observed in trials of ibrutinib
 - The incidence of atrial fibrillation observed in trials of acalabrutinib was higher than that observed in trials of ibrutinib
 - The incidence of atrial fibrillation observed in trials of acalabrutinib was lower than that observed in trials of ibrutinib
- Which of the following statements best characterizes the incidence of treatment-related headache observed among patients with CLL/SLL receiving pirtobrutinib in the BRUIN trial?
 - No patients were observed to experience headache as a treatment-related toxicity with pirtobrutinib
 - Incidence of any-grade and Grade ≥ 3 treatment-related headache was low
 - Incidence of any-grade and Grade ≥ 3 treatment-related headache was notably high