

What Clinicians Want to Know: Addressing Current Questions and Controversies in the Management of Metastatic Breast Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- Results from the Phase III postMONARCH trial suggest that adding which of the following to fulvestrant can improve progression-free survival (PFS) for patients with HR-positive metastatic breast cancer (mBC) who experienced disease progression on prior CDK4/6 inhibitor-containing therapy?**
  - Palbociclib
  - Ribociclib
  - Abemaciclib**
  - Any of the above
  - None of the above
- In the Phase II SERENA-2 study, camizestrant yielded the greatest degree of improvement in PFS in which of the following groups?**
  - Patients with AKT/PTEN alterations
  - Patients with ESR1 mutations**
  - Patients with MAPK pathway alterations
  - Patients who had received 2 or more lines of prior therapy
- Which of the following adverse events is most frequently observed with datopotamab deruxtecan?**
  - Hypertension
  - Ocular disorders
  - Pleural effusion
  - Rash
  - Mucositis/stomatitis**
- Which of the following best describes the mechanism of action of imlunestrant?**
  - Antibody-drug conjugate
  - Microtubule inhibitor
  - Oral selective estrogen receptor degrader**
  - Selective androgen receptor modulator
- Which of the following is true regarding outcomes from the Phase III DESTINY-Breast06 study evaluating trastuzumab deruxtecan (T-DXd) versus chemotherapy for patients with HR-positive, HER2-low and HER2-ultralow mBC whose disease has progressed on endocrine therapy?**
  - Patients with HER2-ultralow disease did not benefit from receiving T-DXd
  - Patients with HER2-ultralow disease did not derive the same degree of benefit from receiving T-DXd as those with HER2-low disease did
  - Patients with HER2-ultralow disease and those with HER2-low disease derived consistent benefit from receiving T-DXd**