

Oncology Today with Dr Neil Love: Understanding the Current and Future Role of Oral SERDs (Selective Estrogen Receptor Degraders) in the Management of ER-Positive Metastatic Breast Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. Elacestrant is FDA approved for patients with which of the following subtypes of ER-positive, HER2-negative advanced breast cancer who have experienced disease progression on at least 1 prior line of endocrine therapy?**
 - a. ESR1 wild type
 - b. ESR1 mutated**
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. None — elacestrant is not approved in this setting
- 2. Which of the following progression-free survival outcomes was reported for patients receiving elacestrant in comparison to standard therapy for ER-positive, HER2-negative metastatic breast cancer in the Phase III EMERALD trial?**
 - a. No significant improvement
 - b. Significant improvement among all patients**
 - c. Significant improvement among only those patients with ESR1-mutated tumors
- 3. The ongoing Phase III EMBER-3 trial is evaluating imlunestrant in combination with which other therapy for patients with ER-positive, HER2-negative advanced breast cancer who previously received endocrine therapy?**
 - a. Abemaciclib**
 - b. Pembrolizumab
 - c. Patritumab deruxtecan
 - d. Talazoparib
- 4. Approximately what proportion of patients receiving camizestrant for ER-positive HER2-negative metastatic breast cancer developed photopsia of any grade in the Phase II SERENA-2 trial?**
 - a. 12%**
 - b. 24%
 - c. 48%
 - d. More than 60%
- 5. Data from a Phase IIa clinical trial suggest that which of the following testing methods is superior for identifying ESR1 mutations?**
 - a. Tissue biopsy
 - b. Liquid biopsy**
 - c. Neither method is superior to the other