POST-TEST

Oncology Today with Dr Neil Love: Potential Role of PROTAC ER Degraders in Therapy for HR-Positive Metastatic Breast Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. **In the Phase III EMERALD trial of elacestrant versus standard-of-care therapy for HR-positive, HER2-negative metastatic breast cancer (mBC), which of the following efficacy findings was reported regarding progression-free survival?**
   a. A significant improvement in the ESR1-mutation population only
   b. A significant improvement in the intention-to-treat population only
   c. Both a and b
   d. Neither a nor b

2. **Which of the following descriptions best reflects proteolysis-targeting chimeras?**
   a. Tyrosine kinase inhibitor hybrids that covalently bind and degrade the target protein
   b. Heterobifunctional molecules that degrade the target protein via the ubiquitin proteasome system
   c. Liposomal monoclonal antibodies that internalize and mediate proteolysis within the tumor cell cytoplasm

3. **What is the biological target of vepdegestrant (ARV-471)?**
   a. Androgen receptor
   b. Estrogen receptor (ER)
   c. Bruton tyrosine kinase

4. **The Phase III VERITAC-2 trial will evaluate which of the following treatment interventions for ER-positive, HER2-negative advanced breast cancer?**
   a. Vepdegestrant (ARV-471) versus a CDK4/6 inhibitor
   b. Vepdegestrant (ARV-471) versus fulvestrant
   c. Vepdegestrant (ARV-471) versus tamoxifen

5. **What was the approximate overall response rate in the overall population of a Phase I trial of the novel ER degrader AC699 for ER-positive, HER2-negative mBC?**
   a. 0%
   b. 21%
   c. 45%
   d. 70%