

Oncology Today with Dr Neil Love: Special Edition — Key Presentations
on Breast Cancer from the 2024 American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO)
Annual Meeting

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. The Phase III postMONARCH study evaluated abemaciclib with fulvestrant versus fulvestrant alone in which clinical scenario?**
 - For patients with newly diagnosed HR-positive advanced breast cancer
 - For patients with HR-positive advanced breast cancer who experienced disease progression after previous CDK4/6 inhibitor therapy
 - For patients with relapsed/refractory HR-positive advanced breast cancer that is CDK4/6 inhibitor-naïve
- 2. Which of the following efficacy findings was reported in the Phase III postMONARCH study in the intent-to-treat (ITT) population?**
 - Detrimental progression-free survival (PFS) outcomes with continued CDK4/6 inhibitor therapy
 - No significant difference in PFS outcomes with continued CDK4/6 inhibitor therapy
 - A significant improvement in PFS outcomes with continued CDK4/6 inhibitor therapy
- 3. The Phase III DESTINY-Breast06 study of trastuzumab deruxtecan (T-DXd) versus treatment of physician's choice for HR-positive, HER2-low or HER2-ultralow metastatic breast cancer reported which of the following efficacy outcomes?**
 - A significant improvement in PFS in the HER2-low population only
 - A significant improvement in PFS in the ITT population only
 - Both a and b
- 4. The Phase III OptiTROP-Breast01 study evaluated which of the following therapies for patients with previously treated locally recurrent or metastatic triple-negative breast cancer?**
 - T-DXd
 - Patritumab deruxtecan
 - Sacituzumab tirumotecan
 - Disitamab vedotin
 - Datopotamab deruxtecan
- 5. In the Phase III DESTINY-Breast03 study of T-DXd versus trastuzumab emtansine for HER2-positive metastatic breast cancer, what was the approximate improvement in median overall survival with T-DXd?**
 - 0 months
 - 5 months
 - 10 months
 - 20 months