

Optimizing Therapy for Patients with Hormone Receptor-Positive Metastatic Breast Cancer Harboring PI3K/AKT/PTEN Pathway Abnormalities

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. Which of the following acquired genomic alterations is most prevalent among patients with metastatic breast cancer (mBC)?
 - a. AKT alterations
 - b. PIK3CA alterations**
 - c. PTEN alterations
 - d. None of the above; prevalence of these genomic alterations is similar

2. Which of the following descriptions best reflects the mechanism of action of inavolisib?
 - a. AKT inhibitor
 - b. Antibody-drug conjugate
 - c. PI3KCA inhibitor**
 - d. PTEN inhibitor
 - e. Selective androgen receptor modulator

3. Primary analysis of the Phase III INAVO120 study evaluating the addition of inavolisib to palbociclib and fulvestrant for patients with hormone receptor-positive, HER2-negative locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer with a PIK3CA mutation reported which of the following outcomes?
 - a. No improvement in median progression-free survival (PFS) was observed
 - b. Median PFS was marginally improved
 - c. Median PFS was improved by approximately 15%
 - d. Median PFS was improved by approximately 30%
 - e. Median PFS was improved by more than 50%**

4. What is your current understanding of the clinical role of the selective PIK3α inhibitor inavolisib in the treatment of HR-positive, HER2-negative mBC?
 - a. Only Phase I/II data are available
 - b. Phase III data are available
 - c. It has received an FDA breakthrough therapy designation
 - d. It has received FDA approval**

5. Which of the following descriptions best reflects the mechanism of action of capivasertib?
 - a. AKT inhibitor**
 - b. Antibody-drug conjugate
 - c. PI3KCA inhibitor
 - d. PTEN inhibitor
 - e. Selective androgen receptor modulator