

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.

- Which of the following acquired genomic alterations is most prevalent among patients with metastatic breast cancer?
 - AKT alterations
 - PIK3CA alterations**
 - PTEN alterations
 - None of the above; the prevalence of these alterations is similar
- Which of the following best describes the mechanism of action of inavolisib?
 - AKT inhibitor
 - Antibody-drug conjugate
 - PI3KCA inhibitor**
 - PTEN inhibitor
 - Selective androgen receptor modulator
- Primary analysis of the Phase III INAVO120 study evaluating the addition of inavolisib to palbociclib and fulvestrant for hormone receptor (HR)-positive, HER2-negative locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer (mBC) with a PIK3CA mutation reported which of the following outcomes?
 - No improvement in median progression-free survival (mPFS) was observed
 - mPFS was marginally improved
 - mPFS was improved by approximately 15%
 - mPFS was improved by approximately 30%
 - mPFS was improved by more than 50%**
- What is the clinical role of the selective PIK3 α inhibitor inavolisib in the treatment of HR-positive, HER2-negative mBC?
 - Only Phase I/II data are available
 - Phase III data are available
 - It has received an FDA breakthrough therapy designation
 - It has received FDA approval**
- Which of the following best describes the mechanism of action of capivasertib?
 - AKT inhibitor**
 - Antibody-drug conjugate
 - PI3KCA inhibitor
 - PTEN inhibitor
 - Selective androgen receptor modulator