

Meet The Professor: Optimizing the Management of Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia — Part 1 of a 3-Part Series

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- Emerging data from the Phase III AMPLIFY trial reported a statistically significant improvement in progression-free survival with which Bruton tyrosine kinase (BTK) inhibitor combined with venetoclax, with or without obinutuzumab, in comparison to chemoimmunotherapy for patients with untreated chronic lymphocytic leukemia?**
 - Fixed-duration ibrutinib
 - Fixed-duration pirtobrutinib
 - Fixed-duration acalabrutinib
 - Fixed-duration zanubrutinib
- Pirtobrutinib targets which of the following BTK mutations that is associated with resistance to covalent BTK inhibitors?**
 - T474I
 - C481S
 - L528W
- Which of the following statements is true regarding the Phase I/II TRANSCEND CLL 004 study of lisocabtagene maraleucel for patients with relapsed/refractory CLL who had received at least 2 previous lines of therapy?**
 - Few objective responses were observed
 - All responses were partial responses
 - Durable complete responses were attained
 - The study was discontinued because of unacceptable tolerability
- Lisocabtagene maraleucel was recently granted accelerated approval for which patients with CLL?**
 - Those with BTK C481 mutations
 - Those with Richter's transformation
 - Those who have previously received at least 2 lines of treatment, including a BTK inhibitor and a Bcl-2 inhibitor
 - Those who have experienced unacceptable toxicity with a covalent BTK inhibitor
- Long-term safety data with patients who received at least 12 months of pirtobrutinib in the BRUIN trial demonstrated which outcome regarding select adverse events of special interest (eg, bruising, arthralgia and rash)?**
 - Most events were high grade
 - Rash led to the highest rate of pirtobrutinib dose reduction
 - The rates did not show clinically meaningful increases with longer duration of treatment