

Data + Perspectives: Clinical Investigators Discuss the Current and Future Management of Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. Which of the following Grade ≥ 3 adverse events was most commonly observed in patients with R/R DLBCL treated with tafasitamab and lenalidomide as part of the Phase II L-MIND study?**
 - a. Diarrhea
 - b. Peripheral edema
 - c. Fatigue
 - d. Neutropenia**
- 2. What was the approximate reduction in the relative risk of disease progression, relapse or death for patients with previously untreated DLBCL enrolled in the Phase III POLARIX trial?**
 - a. 7%
 - b. 17%
 - c. 27%**
 - d. 37%
- 3. Most cytokine release syndrome (CRS) events associated with bispecific antibodies (such as epcoritamab) in the management of DLBCL can be described as what?**
 - a. CRS events are not observed with bispecific antibody treatment in DLBCL
 - b. Grade 1**
 - c. Grade 2
 - d. Grade 3 to 4
- 4. Which of the following drug types best describes the mechanism of action of loncastximab tesirine?**
 - a. CD79b-directed antibody-drug conjugate
 - b. CD19-directed antibody-drug conjugate**
 - c. CD19-directed CAR T-cell therapy
 - d. XPO1 inhibitor
- 5. In the Phase III STARGLO trial, the combination of glofitamab and gemcitabine/oxaliplatin resulted in which of the following outcomes in comparison to rituximab with gemcitabine/oxaliplatin for transplant-ineligible R/R DLBCL?**
 - a. Inferior overall survival (OS)
 - b. Noninferior OS
 - c. Significantly improved OS**