

Inside the Issue: Optimizing the Diagnosis and Treatment of Neuroendocrine Tumors

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. Which of the following agents is an FDA-approved somatostatin analog for the treatment of advanced neuroendocrine tumors (NETs)?**
 - Lanreotide
 - Octreotide
 - Both a and b
 - Neither a nor b
- 2. What were the final overall survival (OS) results reported from the Phase III NETTER-1 evaluating lutetium Lu 177 dotatate in combination with somatostatin analogs compared to high-dose octreotide LAR (long-acting repeatable) for inoperable midgut NETs that progressed on lower-dose octreotide?**
 - OS was significantly improved with lutetium Lu 177 dotatate compared to octreotide
 - OS was significantly worsened with lutetium Lu 177 dotatate compared to octreotide
 - OS was similar with lutetium Lu 177 dotatate and octreotide
- 3. Lutetium Lu 177 dotatate is FDA approved in which of the following settings?**
 - For all patients with gastroenteropancreatic neuroendocrine tumors (GEP-NETs)
 - For patients with everolimus-refractory GEP-NETs
 - For patients with somatostatin receptor (SSTR)-positive GEP-NETs
- 4. The Phase III NETTER-2 study is evaluating lutetium Lu 177 dotatate and octreotide versus octreotide alone in which of the following settings?**
 - As first-line treatment for SSTR-positive, Grade 1 GEP-NETs
 - As first-line treatment for SSTR-positive, Grade 2 and Grade 3 GEP-NETs
 - As second-line treatment for SSTR-positive, Grade 1 GEP-NETs
 - As second-line treatment for SSTR-positive, Grade 2 and Grade 3 GEP-NETs
- 5. The ongoing Phase III COMPETE study is evaluating which of the following treatments versus everolimus for patients with well-differentiated, Grade 2 to Grade 3, SSTR-positive GEP-NETs?**
 - Lutetium Lu 177 dotatate
 - Lutetium Lu 177 edotreotide
 - Actinium Ac 225 dotatate