POST-TEST

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)?**
   a. Lanreotide
   b. Octreotide
   c. Both a and b
   d. 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?**
   a. OS was significantly improved with lutetium Lu 177 dotatate compared to octreotide
   b. OS was significantly worsened with lutetium Lu 177 dotatate compared to octreotide
   c. OS was similar with lutetium Lu 177 dotatate and octreotide

3. **Lutetium Lu 177 dotatate is FDA approved in which of the following settings?**
   a. For all patients with gastroentero-pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors (GEP-NETs)
   b. Patients with everolimus-refractory GEP-NETs
   c. 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?**
   a. As first-line treatment for SSTR-positive, Grade 1 GEP-NETs
   b. As first-line treatment for SSTR-positive, Grade 2 and Grade 3 GEP-NETs
   c. As second-line treatment for SSTR-positive, Grade 1 GEP-NETs
   d. 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?**
   a. Lutetium Lu 177 dotatate
   b. Lutetium Lu 177 edotreotide
   c. Actinium Ac 225 dotatate