

Oncology Today with Dr Neil Love: Optimal Management of Brain Metastases in Patients with HER2-Positive Breast Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. The DESTINY-Breast12 study of trastuzumab deruxtecan (T-DXd) for previously treated breast cancer allowed which population of patients with brain metastases to enroll?
 - a. Patients with stable brain metastases only
 - b. Patients with active brain metastases only
 - c. Patients with either stable or active brain metastases
2. In the DESTINY-Breast12 study, the 12-month overall survival (OS) rates for patients with and without brain metastases are best described by which of the following statements?
 - a. The 12-month OS rate was inferior for patients with brain metastases
 - b. The 12-month OS rate was superior for patients with brain metastases
 - c. The 12-month OS rate was similar for patients with and without brain metastases
3. The DEBBRAH trial demonstrated which of the following outcomes with T-DXd in a small cohort of patients with HER2-positive or HER2-low breast cancer and leptomeningeal disease?
 - a. A clinical benefit rate of approximately 30%
 - b. A clinical benefit rate of approximately 71%
 - c. No patients experienced a response to T-DXd
4. The HER2CLIMB trial evaluating the addition of tucatinib to trastuzumab/capecitabine for HER2-positive metastatic breast cancer demonstrated which of the following outcomes in the subgroup of patients with brain metastases?
 - a. A statistically significant improvement in CNS progression-free survival (CNS-PFS) but not OS
 - b. A statistically significant improvement in CNS-PFS and OS
 - c. No statistically significant improvement in CNS-PFS or OS
5. Of the HER2-targeted agents listed below, which has the highest intracranial objective response rate reported for active brain metastases?
 - a. T-DM1
 - b. T-DXd
 - c. Neratinib