

Rounds with the Investigators: Compelling Teaching Cases Focused on the Role of Endocrine-Based Therapy in the Management of Breast Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- Which of the following statements best describes the association between progression-free survival (PFS) with elacestrant alone versus standard endocrine therapy and prior duration of CDK4/6 inhibitor among patients with advanced breast cancer in the Phase III EMERALD trial?
 - Longer duration of prior CDK4/6 inhibitor was negatively associated with PFS benefit
 - Longer duration of prior CDK4/6 inhibitor was positively associated with PFS benefit
 - No association was observed between duration of prior CDK4/6 inhibitor and PFS benefit
- Which of the following was the most common Grade ≥ 3 adverse event observed with capivasertib in the Phase III CAPItello-291 trial?
 - Diarrhea
 - Hyperglycemia
 - Rash
 - Stomatitis
- What was the approximate reduction in the risk of progression or death with inavolisib versus placebo in combination with palbociclib and fulvestrant for patients with PIK3CA-mutated, HR-positive, HER2-negative, advanced breast cancer in the Phase III INAVO120 trial?
 - 14%
 - 31%
 - 57%
 - 79%
- Which therapy yielded the greater reduction in the risk of disease progression or death among the overall population in the Phase III EMBER-3 trial of imlunestrant as monotherapy or combined with abemaciclib versus standard endocrine therapy for patients with ER-positive, HER2-negative advanced breast cancer pretreated with endocrine therapy?
 - Standard endocrine therapy
 - Imlunestrant monotherapy
 - Imlunestrant with abemaciclib
 - Imlunestrant monotherapy and imlunestrant with abemaciclib yielded equal benefit
- Visual disturbances are most commonly associated with which of the following oral SERDs?
 - Elacestrant
 - Camizestrant
 - Imlunestrant
 - Visual disturbances have not been reported with elacestrant, camizestrant or imlunestrant