

Practical Perspectives: Clinical Investigators Review Actual Cases of Patients with Endometrial Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. In the Phase III DUO-E trial, the addition of olaparib to durvalumab as maintenance after initial therapy with carboplatin/paclitaxel and durvalumab led to improved progression-free survival outcomes for which patients with advanced endometrial cancer (EC)?
 - a. Only those with mismatch repair-deficient (dMMR) EC
 - b. Only those with mismatch repair-proficient (pMMR) EC
 - c. Those with dMMR or pMMR EC
2. The Phase III KEYNOTE-775 trial demonstrated an overall survival benefit with the combination of lenvatinib and pembrolizumab in comparison to chemotherapy in which of the following groups of patients with advanced or recurrent EC?
 - a. All-comers
 - b. Those with pMMR disease
 - c. Both all-comers and those with pMMR disease
 - d. None of the above
3. What was the approximate objective response rate with trastuzumab deruxtecan for patients with HER2 IHC 3+ advanced EC in the Phase II DESTINY-PanTumor02 study?
 - a. 25%
 - b. 50%
 - c. 85%
4. The Phase III TroFuse-005 study is currently evaluating sacituzumab tirumotecan versus physician's choice of chemotherapy in which of the following settings?
 - a. Patients with heavily pretreated cervical cancer with no satisfactory therapeutic alternatives
 - b. Patients with platinum-sensitive relapsed high-grade serous ovarian cancer
 - c. Patients with advanced EC after prior platinum and immunotherapy
 - d. Patients with previously treated advanced EC not eligible for platinum-based therapy
5. Part 2 of the RUBY study demonstrated a progression-free survival advantage with first-line dostarlimab in combination with chemotherapy followed by dostarlimab combined with which of the following agents as maintenance therapy for patients with primary advanced or recurrent EC?
 - a. Selinexor
 - b. Olaparib
 - c. Niraparib
 - d. Lenvatinib