

What Clinicians Want to Know: Addressing Current Questions and Controversies Regarding the Role of CAR T-Cell Therapy and Bispecific Antibodies in the Management of Lymphoma

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. Which of the following drug types best reflects the mechanism of action of odronextamab?
 - a. Anti-CD19 chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) T-cell therapy
 - b. Anti-CD20/CD19 bispecific CAR T-cell therapy
 - c. CD20 x CD3 bispecific antibody
 - d. CD3 x CD28 x CD38 trispecific antibody

2. In the Phase III STARGLO trial, the combination of glofitamab and gemcitabine/oxaliplatin resulted in which of the following outcomes in comparison to rituximab with gemcitabine/oxaliplatin for patients with transplant-ineligible relapsed/refractory (R/R) diffuse large B-cell lymphoma?
 - a. Inferior overall survival (OS)
 - b. Noninferior OS
 - c. Significantly improved OS

3. Which of the following statements best describes the severity and timing of cytokine release syndrome observed with mosunetuzumab in patients with R/R follicular lymphoma in a Phase II clinical investigation?
 - a. Most events were Grade 1 and occurred during cycle 1
 - b. Most events were Grade 1 and occurred after cycle 4
 - c. Most events were Grade 3 and occurred during cycle 1
 - d. Most events were Grade 3 and occurred after cycle 4

4. What was the approximate objective response rate observed in a Phase II study of rapcabtagene autoleucel as third-line therapy or beyond for patients with R/R large B-cell lymphoma?
 - a. 22%
 - b. 44%
 - c. 66%
 - d. 88%

5. What is the approximate incidence of ICANS (immune effector cell-associated neurotoxicity syndrome) observed with bispecific antibodies in the management of non-Hodgkin lymphomas?
 - a. Lower than 10%
 - b. 20% to 25%
 - c. 40% to 45%
 - d. Higher than 60%