

Striving for Consensus: Optimizing the Current and Future Management of Relapsed/Refractory Diffuse Large B-Cell 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. Bispecific antibody**
 - d. Trispecific antibody
2. Which of the following bispecific antibodies is FDA approved for patients with previously treated diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL)?
 - a. Glofitamab
 - b. Epcoritamab
 - c. Both glofitamab and epcoritamab**
 - d. Neither glofitamab nor epcoritamab
3. 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) DLBCL?
 - a. Inferior overall survival (OS)
 - b. Noninferior OS
 - c. Significantly improved OS**
4. Which of the following statements best characterizes clinical observations of cytokine release syndrome with approved CD3 x CD20 bispecific antibodies in the management of previously treated DLBCL?
 - a. Most events are Grade 1 or 2**
 - b. Most events are Grade 3
 - c. Most events are Grade 4
5. Which of the following OS outcomes was reported from the Phase III ECHELON-3 study evaluating the addition of brentuximab vedotin to lenalidomide/rituximab for patients with heavily pretreated R/R DLBCL?
 - a. Inferior OS with the brentuximab vedotin combination
 - b. Noninferior OS with the brentuximab vedotin combination
 - c. Significantly improved OS with the brentuximab vedotin combination**