

Oncology Today with Dr Neil Love: Bispecific Antibodies in the Management of Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. The available bispecific antibodies for the treatment of lymphomas are targeted to which cellular antigens?
 - a. CD20 and CD4
 - b. CD19 and CD4
 - c. CD20 and CD3**
 - d. CD20 and CD4
2. In comparison to cytokine release syndrome (CRS) observed with chimeric antigen T-cell therapy, CRS associated with the administration of bispecific antibodies in patients with lymphomas is best characterized by which statement below?
 - a. CRS is less frequent, but more severe with bispecific antibodies
 - b. CRS is less frequent and less severe with bispecific antibodies**
 - c. CRS is more frequent, but less severe with bispecific antibodies
 - d. CRS is more frequent and more severe with bispecific antibodies
3. Which of the bispecific antibodies below can be administered with a fixed treatment duration?
 - a. Epcoritamab
 - b. Glofitamab
 - c. Mosunetuzumab
 - d. Epcoritamab and mosunetuzumab
 - e. Glofitamab and mosunetuzumab**
4. Which of the following bispecific antibodies is administered subcutaneously?
 - a. Epcoritamab**
 - b. Glofitamab
 - c. Mosunetuzumab
 - d. All of the above
 - e. Both epcoritamab and glofitamab
 - f. Both glofitamab and mosunetuzumab
5. It is standard to administer obinutuzumab with which bispecific antibody to reduce the risk of CRS in patients with lymphomas?
 - a. Epcoritamab
 - b. Glofitamab**
 - c. Mosunetuzumab
 - d. Odronextamab