

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. The CLL12 placebo-controlled trial that randomized treatment with ibrutinib versus watch-and-wait for patients with early-stage chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) demonstrated which of the following outcomes?
 - a. Early intervention with ibrutinib led to a significant improvement in overall survival (OS) over watch-and-wait
 - b. Early intervention with ibrutinib did not lead to a significant improvement in OS over watch-and-wait
2. Which of the following statements best describes progression-free survival outcomes with fixed-duration first-line acalabrutinib and venetoclax with or without obinutuzumab in the Phase III AMPLIFY trial for patients with CLL?
 - a. Only the acalabrutinib/venetoclax arm was superior to chemoimmunotherapy
 - b. Only the acalabrutinib/venetoclax/obinutuzumab arm was superior to chemoimmunotherapy
 - c. Both acalabrutinib/venetoclax arms (with and without obinutuzumab) were superior to chemoimmunotherapy
 - d. Both acalabrutinib/venetoclax arms (with and without obinutuzumab) were inferior to chemoimmunotherapy
3. Which of the following Phase III trials for patients with treatment-naïve CLL is evaluating the combination of zanubrutinib and venetoclax in one of its study arms?
 - a. ALPINE
 - b. ELEVATE-TN
 - c. SEQUOIA
4. The Phase III BRUIN CLL-321 trial was designed to evaluate pirtobrutinib versus idelalisib/rituximab or bendamustine/rituximab in which population of patients with CLL?
 - a. Patients with treatment-naïve disease
 - b. Patients who previously received a covalent Bruton tyrosine kinase (BTK) inhibitor
 - c. Patients with del(17p) disease
5. Which of the following BTK inhibitors is associated with lower rates of hypertension?
 - a. Ibrutinib
 - b. Zanubrutinib
 - c. Acalabrutinib