

RTP Live from Chicago: Investigator Perspectives on Available Research Findings and Challenging Questions in the Management of Soft Tissue Sarcoma and Other Connective Tissue Neoplasms

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. Which of the following drug types best reflects the mechanism of action of nirogacestat?
 - a. EZH2 inhibitor
 - b. Small-molecule gamma secretase inhibitor**
 - c. KIT/PDGFRα inhibitor
2. Improvement in which of the following endpoints has been reported with nirogacestat compared to placebo for patients with desmoid tumors?
 - a. Pain scores
 - b. Tumor shrinkage rate
 - c. Physical and role functioning
 - d. Progression-free survival
 - e. All of the above**
3. What is a key pharmacological difference between nab-sirolimus and other oral mTOR inhibitors?
 - a. Significantly shorter half-life
 - b. Greater intratumoral drug accumulation and target suppression**
 - c. Greater stimulation of mitochondrial oxidation
 - d. Significant reduction in incidence of dermatologic toxicity
4. Which of the following any-grade adverse events is most commonly associated with nab-sirolimus?
 - a. Headache
 - b. Keratopathy
 - c. Stomatitis**
 - d. Alopecia
5. Nab-sirolimus is FDA approved for the treatment of which of the following diseases?
 - a. Advanced alveolar soft part sarcoma
 - b. Advanced malignant perivascular epithelioid cell tumors**
 - c. Advanced leiomyosarcoma
 - d. Advanced synovial sarcoma