

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. Emerging results from the Phase III TROPION-Breast02 study evaluating first-line datopotamab deruxtecan (Dato-DXd) versus investigator's choice of chemotherapy for patients with advanced triple-negative breast cancer for whom immunotherapy was not an option report which efficacy finding?
 - a. A statistically significant improvement in progression-free survival (PFS) with Dato-DXd
 - b. A numerical but nonsignificant improvement in overall survival (OS) with Dato-DXd
 - c. A statistically significant improvement in OS with Dato-DXd
 - d. Both a and b
 - e. Both a and c
2. What was the approximate reduction in risk of disease progression or death for patients with ER-positive, HER2-negative advanced breast cancer with an emergent ESR1 mutation who were switched from an aromatase inhibitor to camizestrant while continuing a CDK4/6 inhibitor during first-line therapy in the Phase III SERENA-6 trial?
 - a. 15%
 - b. 35%
 - c. Greater than 50%
3. What was the approximate reduction in risk of disease progression or death with trastuzumab deruxtecan and pertuzumab in comparison to THP (paclitaxel/trastuzumab/pertuzumab) as first-line therapy for patients with advanced HER2-positive breast cancer in the Phase III DESTINY-Breast09 trial?
 - a. 10%
 - b. 24%
 - c. 44%
4. Which therapy yielded the greater reduction in risk of disease progression or death in the overall population in the Phase III EMBER-3 trial comparing imlunestrant as monotherapy or combined with abemaciclib to standard endocrine therapy for patients with ER-positive, HER2-negative advanced breast cancer pretreated with endocrine therapy?
 - a. Standard endocrine therapy
 - b. Imlunestrant monotherapy
 - c. Imlunestrant + abemaciclib
 - d. Imlunestrant monotherapy and imlunestrant with abemaciclib yielded similar benefit
5. The addition of which of the following androgen receptor pathway inhibitors to androgen deprivation therapy prolonged radiologic PFS among patients with metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer in the Phase III ARANOTE trial?
 - a. Abiraterone
 - b. Apalutamide
 - c. Enzalutamide
 - d. Darolutamide
6. The addition of which of the following agents to enzalutamide as first-line therapy prolonged radiologic PFS and OS for patients with castration-resistant prostate cancer with bone metastases in the Phase III PEACE-3 trial?
 - a. Docetaxel
 - b. Radium-223
 - c. Lutetium Lu 177 vipivotide tetraxetan
 - d. ¹⁷⁷Lu-PNT2002

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

7. A Phase II study of dostarlimab for 49 patients with previously untreated, unresected locally advanced mismatch repair-deficient (dMMR)/microsatellite instability-high (MSI-H) rectal cancer reported which of the following efficacy outcomes?
 - a. No clinical complete responses (cCRs)
 - b. 33% cCR rate
 - c. 66% cCR rate
 - d. 100% cCR rate
8. The Phase III AZUR-2 trial is investigating the efficacy and safety of dostarlimab in which of the following settings?
 - a. After neoadjuvant chemoradiation therapy for Stage II to IV rectal cancer
 - b. In combination with chemotherapy after surgery for Stage III microsatellite-stable colon cancer
 - c. As perioperative therapy for Stage III dMMR/MSI-H resectable colon cancer
 - d. In combination with chemotherapy as first-line therapy for metastatic colorectal cancer
9. The ongoing Phase III ESCALADE trial is evaluating which of the following regimens for patients with previously untreated non-GCB (germinal center B-cell)-type diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL)?
 - a. Polatuzumab vedotin + zanubrutinib
 - b. R-CHOP + acalabrutinib
 - c. R-CHOP + ibrutinib + lenalidomide
 - d. Pola-R-CHP + physician's choice of Bruton tyrosine kinase inhibitor
10. Which of the following descriptions best characterizes the design of the LOTIS-5 trial?
 - a. A Phase II dose-optimization study of loncastuximab tesirine with rituximab for relapsed/refractory (R/R) DLBCL
 - b. A Phase II dose-optimization study of loncastuximab tesirine with rituximab for R/R follicular lymphoma (FL)
 - c. A Phase III randomized study evaluating loncastuximab tesirine with rituximab versus R-GemOx (rituximab/gemcitabine/oxaliplatin) for R/R DLBCL
 - d. A Phase III randomized study evaluating loncastuximab tesirine with rituximab versus lenalidomide/rituximab for R/R FL