

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. Which of the following statements best describes the association between progression-free survival (PFS) with elacestrant alone compared to standard endocrine therapy and prior duration of a CDK4/6 inhibitor among patients with advanced breast cancer in the Phase III EMERALD trial?
 - a. Longer duration of a prior CDK4/6 inhibitor was negatively associated with PFS benefit
 - b. Longer duration of prior CDK4/6 inhibitor was positively associated with PFS benefit**
 - c. No association was observed between duration of prior CDK4/6 inhibitor and PFS benefit
2. Which of the following outcomes best describes the results of the Phase III INAVO120 trial of first-line inavolisib versus placebo added to palbociclib and fulvestrant for patients with PIK3CA-mutated hormone receptor-positive, HER2-negative advanced breast cancer after disease relapse during or within 12 months of completing adjuvant endocrine therapy?
 - a. Significant improvement in PFS
 - b. Significant improvement in PFS and overall survival (OS)**
 - c. No improvement in PFS or OS
3. Which of the following any-grade adverse events is most commonly observed in patients receiving nirogacestat for desmoid tumors?
 - a. Insomnia
 - b. Diarrhea**
 - c. Blurred vision
 - d. Dysgeusia
4. The Phase III MARIPOSA trial of amivantamab/lazertinib versus osimertinib monotherapy demonstrated which result?
 - a. A trend toward OS favoring osimertinib
 - b. A trend toward OS favoring amivantamab/lazertinib
 - c. A statistically significant improvement in OS with osimertinib
 - d. A statistically significant improvement in OS with amivantamab/lazertinib**
5. Which of the following proteins is targeted by raludotatug deruxtecan?
 - a. AKT
 - b. TROP2
 - c. CDH6**
 - d. NTRK
6. The addition of which of the following agents to enzalutamide as first-line therapy for patients with castration-resistant prostate cancer with bone metastases prolonged radiologic PFS and OS in the Phase III PEACE-3 trial?
 - a. Docetaxel
 - b. Radium-223**
 - c. Lutetium Lu 177 vipivotide tetraxetan
 - d. ¹⁷⁷Lu-PNT2002
7. In the Phase III STARGLO trial, the combination of glofitamab and gemcitabine/oxaliplatin resulted in which of the following outcomes compared to rituximab with gemcitabine/oxaliplatin for patients with transplant-ineligible relapsed/refractory (R/R) diffuse large B-cell lymphoma?
 - a. Inferior overall OS
 - b. Noninferior OS
 - c. Significantly improved OS**

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8. A Phase II study of dostarlimab for 42 patients with previously untreated, unresected locally advanced mismatch repair-deficient/microsatellite instability-high 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

9. The Phase III DREAMM-7 trial yielded which of the following outcomes with belantamab mafodotin/bortezomib/dexamethasone compared to daratumumab/bortezomib/dexamethasone for patients with R/R multiple myeloma who had received at least 1 prior line of therapy?

- a. No difference in OS
- b. A numerical but nonsignificant trend toward improved OS
- c. A statistically significant improvement in OS

10. The Phase III NAPOLI-3 trial of NALIRIFOX (liposomal irinotecan/ 5-fluorouracil/leucovorin/oxaliplatin) versus *nab* paclitaxel/gemcitabine for previously untreated pancreatic adenocarcinoma demonstrated clinically meaningful and statistically significant improvement with NALIRIFOX in which of the following endpoints?

- a. PFS
- b. OS
- c. Both a and b
- d. Neither a nor b