

Oncology Today with Dr Neil Love: Current and Future Management of IDH-Mutant Low-Grade Glioma

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. Which of the following features is required for the diagnosis of oligodendroglioma according to current WHO classification?
 - a. IDH wild-type
 - b. Isolated 1p/19q codeletion
 - c. IDH mutation with 1p/19q codeletion**
 - d. H3K27M mutation
 - e. ATRX loss without 1p/19q codeletion
2. Which of the following adverse events is most commonly associated with vorasidenib?
 - a. Seizures
 - b. Elevated liver function test**
 - c. Differentiation syndrome
 - d. Rash
3. Vorasidenib is FDA approved in which of the following settings?
 - a. Anaplastic oligodendroglioma with 1p/19q codeletion and wild-type IDH
 - b. Grade 2 astrocytoma or oligodendroglioma with IDH1 or IDH2 mutations**
 - c. Recurrent glioblastoma with progression after temozolomide and radiation
 - d. Grade 4 glioblastoma with EGFR amplification
4. Which of the following best describes the mechanism of action of vorasidenib?
 - a. Inhibitor of wild-type and mutant IDH1/2
 - b. Dual inhibitor of mutant IDH1/2**
 - c. Alkylating agent
 - d. Selective inhibitor of mutant IDH2
5. What was the approximate reduction in risk of progression or death with vorasidenib in appropriately selected patients in the Phase III INDIGO trial?
 - a. 15%
 - b. 30%
 - c. 50%
 - d. 65%**