

Oncology Today with Dr Neil Love: Optimizing the Management of Neurofibromatosis Type 1 Plexiform Neurofibromas

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. Which of the following clinical features are associated with neurofibromatosis type 1 (NF1)?
 - a. Café-au-lait macules
 - b. Lisch nodules
 - c. Learning disabilities
 - d. Precocious puberty
 - e. All of the above**
 - f. Both a and b
2. Which of the following descriptions best reflects the mechanism of action of selumetinib and mirdametinib for the management of plexiform neurofibromas (PNs)?
 - a. XPO1 inhibitor
 - b. IL-2 variant
 - c. MEK1/2 inhibitor**
 - d. Bispecific T-cell engager
3. Which of the following any-grade adverse events was most commonly observed with mirdametinib in the Phase IIb ReNeu trial for patients with NF1-PNs?
 - a. Dermatitis acneiform**
 - b. Blurred vision
 - c. Decreased ejection fraction
 - d. Headache
4. Which of the following molecular features is associated with NF1-PNs?
 - a. Decreased S100, decreased phospho-16
 - b. Increased S100, decreased normal neurofibromin**
 - c. Increased S100, increased H3K27Me3
 - d. Decreased S100, decreased H3K27Me3, increased nasin
5. Which of the following statements best reflects the relationship between NF1 and breast cancer risk for women under 50?
 - a. Women with NF1 are 2 times less likely than the general population to develop breast cancer
 - b. Women with NF1 are 2 times more likely than the general population to develop breast cancer
 - c. Women with NF1 are 5 times less likely than the general population to develop breast cancer
 - d. Women with NF1 are 5 times more likely than the general population to develop breast cancer**