

## 5MJC ASH 4: Management of Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. A report by Goede and colleagues presented at ASH 2013 and subsequently published in *The New England Journal of Medicine* on the final Stage II results of the Phase III CLL11 trial, which performed a head-to-head comparison of obinutuzumab (GA101) with chlorambucil to rituximab with chlorambucil for patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) and coexisting medical conditions, demonstrated that obinutuzumab/chlorambucil provided an overall survival advantage over chlorambucil alone and induced deeper and longer remissions than did rituximab/chlorambucil.

  - a. True
  - b. False
2. Results from the Phase III Study 116 evaluating the efficacy and safety of idelalisib with rituximab versus placebo with rituximab for patients with previously treated CLL reported a statistically significant improvement in which of the following study endpoints?

  - a. Progression-free survival
  - b. Overall survival
  - c. Overall response rate
  - d. Lymph-node response
  - e. All of the above
3. Results of a planned interim analysis of the Phase III CLL10 trial, which is evaluating fludarabine/cyclophosphamide/rituximab (FCR) versus bendamustine/rituximab (BR) for physically fit patients with previously untreated advanced CLL, indicated that BR appeared to be more efficient than FCR as first-line therapy in that population.

  - a. True
  - b. False
4. A Phase II trial by Burger and colleagues evaluating ibrutinib in combination with rituximab for patients with high-risk CLL demonstrated \_\_\_\_\_.

  - a. High rates of remission
  - b. A favorable toxicity profile
  - c. Both a and b
  - d. Neither a nor b