

## Data + Perspectives: Clinical Investigators Explore Emerging Research and Actual Patients with Uterine Sarcomas — Audio Program

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. Published data strongly support the use of adjuvant therapy for patients with completely resected localized uterine leiomyosarcoma (uLMS).

  - True
  - False
2. Sequential doxorubicin followed by ifosfamide demonstrates \_\_\_\_\_ overall survival with \_\_\_\_\_ toxicity when compared to combination doxorubicin/ifosfamide in the treatment of metastatic uLMS.

  - Equivalent; decreased
  - Equivalent; increased
  - Inferior; decreased
  - Inferior; increased
  - Superior; decreased
  - Superior; increased
3. The results of the Phase III ANNOUNCE trial evaluating doxorubicin with either olaratumab or placebo for patients with advanced unresectable or metastatic soft tissue sarcoma \_\_\_\_\_ a significant improvement in overall survival with olaratumab in the full study population and/or the leiomyosarcoma subpopulation.

  - Demonstrated
  - Did not demonstrate
4. Patients undergoing treatment with trabectedin should be closely monitored for early symptoms of \_\_\_\_\_.

  - Diarrhea
  - Hepatotoxicity
  - Rhabdomyolysis
5. A Phase II Alliance cooperative group trial reported durable response rates with \_\_\_\_\_ for patients with certain sarcoma subtypes, including those with metastatic uLMS.

  - Pembrolizumab monotherapy
  - Nivolumab monotherapy
  - Ipilimumab/nivolumab combination therapy