

Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia Update

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- Results of the Phase III ASCEND study of acalabrutinib alone versus investigator's choice of idelalisib/rituximab or bendamustine/rituximab for relapsed/refractory CLL demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in _____ for patients who received acalabrutinib.
 - Overall survival
 - Progression-free survival
 - Both a and b
 - Neither a nor b
- The ongoing Phase II CAPTIVATE trial is investigating _____ in combination with venetoclax as first-line therapy for patients with CLL or small lymphocytic lymphoma.
 - Acalabrutinib
 - Ibrutinib
 - Idelalisib
- Ibrutinib-associated side effects include _____.
 - Bleeding, atrial fibrillation and arthralgias
 - Hypertension that decreases in frequency over time
 - Both a and b
- Which of the following statements is true regarding the Phase III CLL14 trial investigating obinutuzumab in combination with either venetoclax or chlorambucil for patients with previously untreated CLL and coexisting medical conditions?
 - The duration of treatment was fixed
 - A significant improvement in PFS was reported for the venetoclax arm
 - PFS benefit with venetoclax was observed only in patients with IGHV mutations
 - All of the above
 - Both a and b
 - Both b and c
- Side effects associated with acalabrutinib include _____.
 - Headaches
 - Hypertension
 - Both a and b
- Findings from the Phase III MURANO trial evaluating venetoclax/rituximab versus bendamustine/rituximab for relapsed/refractory CLL demonstrated that which patients were less likely to experience disease progression after cessation of venetoclax?
 - Patients with undetectable MRD
 - Patients without deletion 17p
 - Both a and b
- A retrospective analysis by Mato and colleagues evaluating venetoclax alone or in combination with an anti-CD20 monoclonal antibody for relapsed/refractory CLL demonstrated that the addition of the anti-CD20 antibody significantly improved patient outcomes.
 - True
 - False
- Which of the following categories best reflects the mechanism of action of umbralisib?
 - Bcl-2 inhibitor
 - Bruton tyrosine kinase inhibitor
 - Immune checkpoint inhibitor
 - PI3 kinase inhibitor
- The recently FDA-approved agent moxetumomab pasudotox-tdfk, which has shown promising activity in patients with relapsed/refractory hairy cell leukemia, belongs to which class of agents?
 - Bruton tyrosine kinase inhibitors
 - Immune checkpoint inhibitors
 - Antibody-drug conjugates
- The ongoing Phase III ELEVATE-TN trial is evaluating acalabrutinib alone versus acalabrutinib with obinutuzumab versus chlorambucil with obinutuzumab for patients with CLL in which disease setting?
 - Previously untreated
 - Relapsed/refractory