

Consensus or Controversy? Clinical Investigator Perspectives on the Current and Future Management of Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia — Audio Program

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. The Phase III ECOG-E1912 trial comparing ibrutinib/rituximab (IR) to fludarabine/cyclophosphamide/rituximab (FCR) for patients with previously untreated chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) demonstrated which of the following results for patients with an IGHV mutation?
 - a. A significant improvement in progression-free survival with IR compared to FCR
 - b. No significant difference in progression-free survival between IR and FCR
2. Prophylaxis with allopurinol is recommended to minimize the risk of tumor lysis syndrome with venetoclax for which patients?
 - a. Patients at any level of risk
 - b. Patients at high risk
 - c. Allopurinol is not recommended for patients receiving venetoclax
3. Which of the following statements is true regarding the recommended management of CLL in patients with del(17p) or TP53 mutations who are asymptomatic and have no other indication for treatment?
 - a. Observation is acceptable until other indications for treatment develop
 - b. Treatment should be initiated immediately after diagnosis in all cases
4. Acquired resistance to ibrutinib may be due to a C481S mutation in the ibrutinib binding site, so patients who develop this mutation should be considered for treatment with which class of agent?
 - a. Another covalent Bruton tyrosine kinase (BTK) inhibitor, such as acalabrutinib
 - b. A noncovalent BTK inhibitor
5. The recently FDA-approved agent duvelisib, which has shown promising activity in patients with relapsed/refractory CLL, belongs to which class of agents?
 - a. Bcl-2 inhibitor
 - b. BTK inhibitor
 - c. PI3K inhibitor