

Oncology Today with Dr Neil Love: Current Role of Minimal Residual Disease Assessment in the Management of Multiple Myeloma and Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (Interview Audio)

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. Which of the following observations was reported at ASH 2020 from a long-term follow-up analysis of the IFM 2009 trial evaluating lenalidomide, bortezomib and dexamethasone (RVd) alone versus RVd and autologous stem cell transplant (ASCT) for patients with newly diagnosed multiple myeloma (MM)?
 - a. Progression-free survival (PFS) was longer for patients who received ASCT
 - b. Minimal residual disease (MRD) was not a predictor of PFS

2. Which of the following statements is TRUE regarding MRD detection by flow cytometry versus next-generation sequencing for patients with MM?
 - a. Next-generation sequencing assays require a baseline sample to identify the dominant clonotype
 - b. Flow-cytometry approaches require a baseline sample for evaluation

3. The MURANO study evaluating venetoclax/rituximab versus bendamustine/rituximab for relapsed/refractory CLL demonstrated which of the following outcomes among patients with detectable MRD?
 - a. Low-level MRD predicted improved PFS in comparison to high-level MRD
 - b. No difference in PFS was observed between patients with low-level and high-level MRD

4. Which duration of therapy was evaluated in the CLARITY study investigating the combination of ibrutinib and venetoclax in the eradication of MRD in patients with relapsed/refractory CLL?
 - a. 6 months
 - b. 12 months
 - c. 36 months