

Year in Review: Clinical Investigator Perspectives on the Most Relevant New Datasets and Advances in Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. Arm D of the Phase III SEQUOIA study demonstrated promising efficacy with the combination of zanubrutinib and venetoclax for which population of patients with treatment-naïve chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL)?
 - a. All comers
 - b. Those with IGHV-unmutated disease
 - c. Those with 17p deletion
 - d. Those with Bruton tyrosine kinase (BTK) C481S mutations
2. Which of the following statements best describes progression-free survival (PFS) outcomes with fixed-duration first-line acalabrutinib and venetoclax (AV) with or without obinutuzumab (O) compared to standard chemoimmunotherapy in the Phase III AMPLIFY trial for patients with CLL?
 - a. PFS was improved in the AV arm only
 - b. PFS was improved in the AVO arm only
 - c. PFS was improved in both the AV and AVO arms
 - d. PFS was not improved in either the AV or the AVO arm
3. Which of the following statements best describes time to next treatment (TTNT) outcomes with pirtobrutinib compared to investigator's choice of idelalisib/rituximab or bendamustine/rituximab for BTK inhibitor-pretreated CLL in the Phase III BRUIN CLL-321 trial?
 - a. TTNT outcomes were similar in both arms of the study
 - b. Pirtobrutinib was superior to investigator's choice
 - c. Pirtobrutinib was inferior to investigator's choice
4. The combination of zanubrutinib and which of the following Bcl-2 inhibitors has demonstrated antitumor activity in patients with treatment-naïve CLL?
 - a. Obatoclax
 - b. Navitoclax
 - c. Sonrotoclax
5. In the Phase I/II BRUIN trial, what was the overall response rate observed with pirtobrutinib in the subgroup of patients with Richter's transformation?
 - a. 5%
 - b. 25%
 - c. 50%