

POST-TEST

What Clinicians Want to Know: Addressing Community Oncologists' Questions About the Roles of CAR T-Cell Therapy and Bispecific Antibodies in the Management of Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. Available data suggest that patients with diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) receiving chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) T-cell therapy in the second-line setting have _____ survival outcomes in comparison to patients receiving CAR T-cell therapy in the third-line setting.
 - a. Equivalent
 - b. Better**
 - c. Worse
2. What was the 48-month rate of progression-free survival (PFS) with lisocabtagene maraleucel among patients with DLBCL in the Phase III TRANSFORM study?
 - a. 12.2%
 - b. 27.2%
 - c. 52.2%**
 - d. 78.2%
3. Mosunetuzumab/polatuzumab vedotin demonstrated a _____ of median PFS in the second-line setting when compared to rituximab/gemcitabine/oxaliplatin in the Phase III SUNMO study for patients with relapsed/refractory (R/R) DLBCL who were not eligible for transplant.
 - a. Doubling
 - b. Tripling
 - c. More than quadrupling**
4. Treatment with which of the following regimens yielded high response rates and a manageable safety profile among patients with relapsed/refractory follicular lymphoma (FL) in the US cohort of the CELESTIMO study?
 - a. Surovatamig
 - b. Odronextamab
 - c. Mosunetuzumab/lenalidomide**
 - d. Epcoritamab + lenalidomide/rituximab
5. Which of the following bispecific antibodies has yielded durable overall survival among patients with both Bruton tyrosine kinase (BTK) inhibitor-pretreated and BTK inhibitor-naïve mantle cell lymphoma (MCL)?
 - a. Epcoritamab
 - b. Glofitamab**
 - c. Mosunetuzumab
 - d. Odronextamab