POST-TEST

What Clinicians Want to Know: Addressing Community Oncologists' Questions About the Current and Future Management of Endometrial Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. **Which of the following descriptions best represents the study design of the ASCENT-GYN-01 trial?**
   a. A Phase II dose-optimization study evaluating 2 dose levels of sacituzumab govitecan for patients with advanced or recurrent endometrial cancer (EC) who received prior chemoimmunotherapy
   b. A Phase III study evaluating sacituzumab govitecan and dostarlimab versus dostarlimab and chemotherapy for patients with previously untreated advanced or recurrent EC
   c. A Phase II study evaluating sacituzumab govitecan and pembrolizumab for patients with advanced or recurrent mismatch repair-deficient (dMMR) EC
   d. A Phase III study evaluating sacituzumab govitecan versus physician's choice of chemotherapy for patients with advanced or recurrent EC who received prior chemoimmunotherapy

2. **The Phase III KEYNOTE-775 trial demonstrated an overall survival benefit with the combination of lenvatinib and pembrolizumab in comparison to chemotherapy for which of the following groups of patients with advanced or recurrent EC?**
   a. All-comers
   b. Those with mismatch repair-proficient disease
   c. Both a and b
   d. None of the above

3. **The Phase III TroFuse-005/ENGOT-EN23 study is evaluating sacituzumab tirumotecan versus physician's choice of chemotherapy for which patients?**
   a. Patients with heavily pretreated cervical cancer who have no satisfactory therapeutic alternatives
   b. Patients with platinum-sensitive relapsed high-grade serous ovarian cancer
   c. Patients with advanced EC after prior platinum-based therapy and immunotherapy
   d. Patients with previously treated advanced EC who are not eligible for platinum-based therapy

4. **What was the rate of overall survival at 4 years with the addition of dostarlimab to first-line chemotherapy for patients with dMMR disease in the Phase III RUBY trial?**
   a. 22.8%
   b. 42.8%
   c. 52.8%
   d. 72.8%

5. **Which of the following descriptions best represents the study design of the XPORT-EC-042 trial?**
   a. A Phase II study evaluating selinexor in combination with chemoimmunotherapy for previously untreated advanced EC
   b. A Phase III study evaluating the addition of selinexor to second-line pembrolizumab/lenvatinib for advanced EC
   c. A Phase III study evaluating selinexor as maintenance therapy after induction therapy for patients with TP53 wild-type advanced or recurrent EC