

5-Minute Journal Club: Optimizing Risk Stratification and Subsequent Management of Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia — Microlearning Activity 1

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. Recently, the FDA granted approval to fixed duration acalabrutinib combined with venetoclax for which of the following indications in adult patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL)/small lymphocytic leukemia (SLL)?
  - a. Previously untreated CLL/SLL with del(17p)/TP53 mutations
  - b. Previously untreated CLL/SLL without del(17p)/TP53 mutations**
  - c. Relapsed/refractory CLL/SLL with or without del(17p)/TP53 mutation
2. Based on a recent subgroup analysis of the Phase III AMPLIFY study, which of the following statements best describes the prognostic impact of NOTCH1 mutations on progression-free survival (PFS)?
  - a. NOTCH1 mutations significantly worsen PFS in both the unmutated and mutated IGHV subgroups
  - b. NOTCH1 mutations significantly worsen PFS in the unmutated IGHV subgroup, but not the mutated IGHV subgroup**
  - c. NOTCH1 mutations significantly worsen PFS in the mutated IGHV subgroup, but not the unmutated IGHV subgroup
  - d. NOTCH1 mutations significantly improve PFS in both the unmutated and mutated IGHV subgroups
3. Arm D of the Phase III SEQUOIA study demonstrated promising efficacy with the combination of zanubrutinib and venetoclax in which population of patients with treatment-naïve CLL?
  - a. Those with IGHV-unmutated disease
  - b. Those with del(17)p and TP53 mutations**
  - c. Those with Bruton tyrosine kinase C481S mutations
  - d. I'm not sure
4. In the Phase 1/1b BGB-11417-101 open-label, dose escalation and expansion study evaluating combined zanubrutinib, sonotoclax and obinutuzumab, which of the following Grade  $\geq 3$  adverse events was most reported?
  - a. Hypertension
  - b. Infusion-related reaction
  - c. Neutropenia**
  - d. Other