

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. What was the approximate reduction in risk of disease progression or death with giredestrant and everolimus compared to standard endocrine therapy and everolimus for the intent-to-treat population of patients with ER-positive, HER2-negative advanced breast cancer previously treated with a CDK4/6 inhibitor in the Phase III evERA Breast Cancer trial?
 - a. 10%
 - b. 44%
 - c. 74%
2. Which of the following outcomes best characterizes the incidence of hyperglycemia observed in the gedatolisib-containing study arms of the Phase III VIKTORIA-1 trial?
 - a. Rates were >50% and events were mostly Grade 3
 - b. Rates were >50% and events were mostly Grade 1 or 2
 - c. Rates <12% and events were mostly Grade 3
 - d. Rates were <12% and events were mostly Grade 1 or 2
3. According to long-term survival data from the Phase III monarchE trial, what was the relative reduction in the risk of death for patients who received abemaciclib with endocrine therapy compared to endocrine therapy alone?
 - a. Less than 5%
 - b. Between 8% and 10%
 - c. Between 15% and 18%
 - d. Greater than 25%
4. The Phase III SERENA-6 trial investigated the efficacy of camizestrant for patients with advanced breast cancer with mutations in which of the following proteins or genes as detected by circulating tumor DNA testing?
 - a. HER2
 - b. ESR1
 - c. PIK3CA
 - d. PTEN
5. Which of the following progression-free survival outcomes best reflects data from the Phase III CAPItello-291 study of capivasertib/fulvestrant for patients with chemotherapy-naïve advanced breast cancer?
 - a. Improvement for patients who had received no prior endocrine therapy
 - b. Improvement for patients who received capivasertib/fulvestrant in the second-line setting
 - c. Improvement regardless of line of treatment