

Oncology Today with Dr Neil Love: Investigator Perspectives on the Treatment of Endometrial Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. The Phase III KEYNOTE-B21 study evaluating adjuvant pembrolizumab/chemotherapy versus placebo/chemotherapy for newly diagnosed, high-risk endometrial cancer reported which of the following efficacy outcomes?**
 - a. Inferior disease-free survival (DFS)
 - b. Significant improvement in DFS for patients with mismatch repair (MMR)-deficient (dMMR) disease but not for those with MMR-proficient (pMMR) disease**
 - c. Significant improvements in DFS regardless of MMR status
 - d. No significant difference in DFS
- 2. Phase III studies evaluating first-line chemoimmunotherapy with maintenance immunotherapy for advanced endometrial cancer demonstrated which major efficacy finding?**
 - a. Inferior progression-free survival (PFS)
 - b. A significant improvement in PFS regardless of MMR status**
 - c. A significant improvement in PFS for patients with dMMR disease but not for those with pMMR disease
 - d. No significant improvement in PFS
- 3. Which of the following agents is being studied for patients with TP53 wild-type endometrial cancer?**
 - a. Venetoclax
 - b. Selinexor**
 - c. Tarlatamab
- 4. Which of the following descriptions best represents the study design of the NRG-GY025 trial?**
 - a. A single-arm Phase II trial evaluating durvalumab for pMMR recurrent endometrial cancer
 - b. A randomized Phase II trial comparing nivolumab and ipilimumab to nivolumab monotherapy for dMMR recurrent endometrial cancer**
 - c. A randomized Phase III trial evaluating pembrolizumab versus chemotherapy for pMMR recurrent endometrial cancer
- 5. Which of the following immune checkpoint inhibitors is an appropriate choice to combine with chemotherapy as first-line treatment for advanced endometrial cancer?**
 - a. Dostarlimab
 - b. Pembrolizumab
 - c. Both a and b**
 - d. None of the above