

Chapter 97, Self-Assessment Questions

1. Which of the following kinase inhibitors can be used in the treatment of patients with follicular lymphoma that has progressed despite multiple chemotherapy treatments?
 - A. Regorafenib
 - B. Vandetanib
 - C. Imatinib
 - D. Idelalisib
 - E. Dasatinib
2. Which of the following unique toxicities are associated with the ABVD regimen?
 - A. Pulmonary fibrosis
 - B. Hemorrhagic cystitis
 - C. Hepatic encephalopathy
 - D. Osteopenia
 - E. All of the above
3. For a patient presenting with lymphadenopathy and a suspected diagnosis of lymphoma, the most appropriate diagnostic test would be:
 - A. Abdominal x-ray
 - B. Fine-needle aspirate
 - C. Surgical lymph node excision
 - D. Bone scan
 - E. Serum protein electrophoresis
4. Which of the following prophylactic medications should be administered before the infusion of single-agent rituximab?

A. Diphenhydramine

B. Filgrastim

C. Ondansetron

D. Allopurinol

E. Fosaprepitant

5. Which of the following agents should not be administered intrathecally for a patient with primary CNS lymphoma?

A. Cytarabine

B. Vincristine

C. Methotrexate

D. Hydrocortisone

E. All of these medications can be administered intrathecally

6. Which of the following is not a negative prognostic factor in advanced Hodgkin lymphoma?

A. Platelets $< 100,000/\mu\text{L}$ ($100 \times 10^9/\text{L}$)

B. WBCs $> 15,000/\text{mm}^3$ ($15 \times 10^9/\text{L}$)

C. Stage IV disease

D. Male gender

E. Albumin $< 4 \text{ g/dL}$ (40 g/L)

7. Standard chemotherapy for front-line treatment for advanced (stage III/IV) diffuse large B-cell lymphoma is:

A. m-BACOD

B. PROMACE-CytaBOM

C. Rituximab + bendamustine

D. CHOP

E. Rituximab + CHOP

8. What is the most common type of lymphoma?

A. Hodgkin lymphoma

B. Follicular lymphoma

C. Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma

D. Mantle-cell lymphoma

E. Burkitt lymphoma

9. Which of the following can be used with rituximab as single agent chemotherapy in the treatment of follicular lymphoma?

A. Dacarbazine

B. Bendamustine

C. Doxorubicin

D. Vincristine

E. Mechlorethamine

10. A 47-year-old woman with a new diagnosis of bulky, unfavorable stage II HL would most likely be treated with which of the following:

A. Extended field radiation

B. Brentuximab

C. High-dose chemotherapy followed by a stem cell transplant

D. Stanford V

E. Dose-escalated BEACOPP

11. Reasonable therapeutic options for patients with newly diagnosed stage III/IV follicular NHL include all of the following *except*:

- A. Cyclophosphamide, vincristine, prednisone, and rituximab
- B. Bendamustine and rituximab
- C. Cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, prednisone, and rituximab
- D. Fludarabine and rituximab
- E. Ibritumomab-yttrium 90

12. The defining histopathologic cell for Hodgkin lymphoma is:

- A. Transformed cytotoxic T cell
- B. Malignant NK cell
- C. Reed-Sternberg cell
- D. CD33 + clonal B cell
- E. Pluripotent stem cell

13. Hodgkin lymphoma is most consistently associated with which of the following?

- A. Rhinovirus
- B. Epstein-Barr virus
- C. Influenza virus
- D. Adenovirus
- E. Cytomegalovirus

14. Which of the following monoclonal antibodies is used in the treatment of Hodgkin lymphoma?

- A. Gemtuzumab ozogamicin
- B. Rituximab

C. Brentuximab vedotin

D. ibritumomab-yttrium 90

E. Pertuzumab

15. Which of the following is a chemotherapy regimen utilized in the treatment of relapsed diffuse large B-cell lymphoma?

A. rCHOP

B. MOPP

C. Stanford V

D. ESHAP

E. rCEOP

Answers

1. D

2. A

3. C

4. A

5. B

6. A

7. E

8. C

9. B

10. D

11. E

12. C

13. B

14. C

15. D

