

*Current Controversies, Recent Developments and Emerging Strategies in the Practical Management of Gastrointestinal Cancer*

## THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. The Phase III CORRECT trial of regorafenib in combination with best supportive care versus placebo in combination with best supportive care for patients with mCRC whose disease progressed on standard therapies reported a statistically significant improvement in median overall survival for patients who received regorafenib.  
a. True  
b. False
2. Common side effects associated with aflibercept include \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Asthenia  
b. Diarrhea  
c. Mucositis  
d. Neutropenia  
e. All of the above
3. The Phase III ML18147 (TML) trial evaluating the addition of bevacizumab to crossover fluoropyrimidine-based chemotherapy for patients with mCRC experiencing disease progression on first-line chemotherapy/ bevacizumab reported a statistically significant improvement in median overall survival beyond progression.  
a. True  
b. False
4. The Phase III RAISE study is evaluating FOLFIRI with \_\_\_\_\_ or placebo for patients with mCRC progressing during or after first-line therapy with bevacizumab, oxaliplatin and a fluoropyrimidine.  
a. Aflibercept  
b. Bevacizumab  
c. Ramucirumab
5. Analyses of data from the CRYSTAL and OPUS trials reported an association between the presence of K-ras G13D mutation and survival benefit among patients with mCRC who had received cetuximab.  
a. True  
b. False
6. Recently reported data from the Phase III NSABP-C-07 study validated the Oncotype DX Colon Cancer Assay Recurrence Score as a predictor of recurrence in patients with Stage II or III colon cancer treated with 5-FU/ leucovorin with or without oxaliplatin.  
a. True  
b. False
7. The randomized PROMID study, which evaluated octreotide versus placebo as therapy for patients with carcinoid neuroendocrine tumors, reported a significant improvement in time to disease progression for patients who received octreotide.  
a. True  
b. False
8. A randomized Phase III trial of regorafenib for patients with metastatic and/or unresectable GIST progressing despite prior treatment with imatinib and sunitinib demonstrated an improvement in \_\_\_\_\_ for patients who received regorafenib.  
a. Disease control rate  
b. Progression-free survival  
c. Both a and b  
d. Neither a nor b
9. The Phase III SSG XVIII trial comparing 12 months to 36 months of adjuvant imatinib therapy for patients with high-risk GIST reported no benefit for patients receiving the longer course of imatinib therapy.  
a. True  
b. False
10. The frequency of adverse events for patients with GIST who received imatinib for 3 years on the SSG XVIII trial was significantly higher than the frequency for patients who received imatinib for 1 year only.  
a. True  
b. False