

Gastrointestinal Tumor Panel: *Clinical Investigators Provide Their Perspectives on Current Cases and Clinical Issues in the Management of Colorectal, Gastric and Pancreatic Cancer*

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. Analysis of the N9741 trial comparing first-line FOLFOX to irinotecan-containing regimens for patients with metastatic CRC demonstrated that the “sweet spot” for achieving optimal response while minimizing Grade 3 neurotoxicity was observed after how many cycles (cumulative dose) of oxaliplatin?
 - a. 10 cycles (850 mg/m²)
 - b. 8 cycles (680 mg/m²)
 - c. 6 cycles (510 mg/m²)
2. A recent study published in *The New England Journal of Medicine* demonstrated that 40% of patients with mismatch repair-deficient colorectal tumors responded to pembrolizumab.
 - a. True
 - b. False
3. In the HERACLES study, patients with KRAS wild-type, HER2-amplified, refractory (median of 5 prior treatments) metastatic CRC treated with trastuzumab and lapatinib achieved an overall response rate of 35% and a disease control rate of 78%.
 - a. True
 - b. False
4. When do the most common regorafenib-associated side effects tend to occur in patients with metastatic CRC?
 - a. In later cycles, as a cumulative effect of treatment
 - b. Early, during the first cycle
 - c. Neither, the timing of side effects is completely unpredictable
5. Which of the following is true when initiating regorafenib at 160 mg/day for a patient with metastatic CRC?
 - a. The majority of patients will require dose adjustments
 - b. The majority of patients will tolerate the dose well, without significant side effects
 - c. 160 mg/day is higher than the package insert dose and should not be administered
6. Which of the following is the primary dose-limiting toxicity associated with TAS-102?
 - a. Diarrhea
 - b. Hand-foot syndrome
 - c. Neutropenia
 - d. None of the above
7. Which of the following is a key eligibility criterion for the Phase III JANUS 1 and 2 studies evaluating capecitabine and ruxolitinib in patients with advanced or metastatic pancreatic cancer?
 - a. No prior treatment for advanced or metastatic disease
 - b. Elevated C-reactive protein
 - c. Both a and b
8. The Phase III RAINBOW trial evaluating ramucirumab with paclitaxel versus placebo with paclitaxel demonstrated a(n) _____ benefit with the addition of ramucirumab for patients with previously treated advanced gastric or gastroesophageal cancer.
 - a. Overall survival
 - b. Progression-free survival
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. Neither a nor b