

Beyond the Guidelines: Investigator Perspectives on Clinical Issues in the Management of Colorectal, Gastric and Pancreatic Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- Results from the Phase II OLIVIA trial comparing mFOLFOX6/bevacizumab to FOLFOXIRI/bevacizumab indicated superior progression-free survival with \_\_\_\_\_.
  - FOLFOXIRI/bevacizumab
  - mFOLFOX6/bevacizumab
  - Neither a nor b
- The Phase III RAINBOW trial evaluating paclitaxel with ramucirumab versus paclitaxel with placebo demonstrated a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ benefit with ramucirumab among patients with previously treated advanced gastric or gastroesophageal cancer.
  - Overall survival (OS)
  - Progression-free survival (PFS)
  - Both a and b
- The randomized Phase III RECOURSE trial evaluating TAS-102 with best supportive care alone for patients with metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC) who had received 2 or more prior treatment regimens demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in \_\_\_\_\_ with the addition of TAS-102.
  - OS
  - PFS
  - The occurrence of febrile neutropenia
  - Both b and c
  - Both a and b
- The Phase III NAPOLI-1 trial demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in \_\_\_\_\_ with the combination of liposomal irinotecan (nal-IRI) and 5-FU/LV compared to 5-FU/LV alone among patients with metastatic pancreatic cancer after disease progression on gemcitabine-based therapy.
  - OS
  - PFS
  - Both a and b
  - None of the above
- A study investigating the efficacy of immune checkpoint inhibition with pembrolizumab according to DNA mismatch repair status in patients with metastatic carcinoma demonstrated dramatic responses in patients with mismatch repair-deficient tumors.
  - True
  - False
- Data from the Phase III TRIBE trial demonstrated an increased overall response rate with \_\_\_\_\_ compared to FOLFIRI/bevacizumab as first-line therapy for unresectable mCRC.
  - FOLFOXIRI/bevacizumab
  - FOLFOX/bevacizumab
  - Neither a nor b
- Approximately what proportion of patients with colon cancer in the HERACLES study had HER2-amplified disease?
  - 5%
  - 10% to 20%
  - 30% to 40%
- Results of the Phase II HERACLES trial demonstrated that approximately one third of patients with HER2-amplified mCRC experienced a response to the combination of trastuzumab and lapatinib.
  - True
  - False
- The randomized Phase II INNOVATION trial will evaluate chemotherapy and trastuzumab with or without \_\_\_\_\_ for patients with resectable Stage IB to III HER2-positive gastric or gastroesophageal junction adenocarcinoma.
  - Lapatinib
  - Pertuzumab
  - Cetuximab

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10. Which of the following were the most problematic toxicities of regorafenib in the 2 Phase III studies, CORRECT and CONCUR, that demonstrated significant benefits with regorafenib versus placebo in the third-line setting for patients with mCRC?
- a. Myalgia
  - b. Anemia
  - c. Hand-foot syndrome and fatigue
  - d. Diarrhea