

**REAL-LIFE DECISIONS: Clinical Investigators Provide Their Perspectives on Actual Patients with Metastatic Colorectal, Gastric and Pancreatic Cancer — A Special Roundtable Supplement**

**THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.**

- The Phase II HERACLES trial of trastuzumab in combination with lapatinib did not demonstrate significant clinical activity in patients with heavily pretreated HER2-amplified metastatic colorectal cancer (CRC).
  - True
  - False
- In the first-line treatment of nonresectable CRC liver metastases in patients on the SIRFLOX trial, the addition of SIRT (selective internal radiation therapy) to FOLFOX-based chemotherapy demonstrated \_\_\_\_\_.
  - No significant improvement in overall progression-free survival
  - No significant improvement in median progression-free survival in the liver
  - Both a and b
- A Phase III trial evaluating TAS-102 with best supportive care versus best supportive care alone for patients with metastatic CRC who had received 2 or more prior treatment regimens demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in \_\_\_\_\_ with the addition of TAS-102.
  - Overall survival
  - Progression-free survival
  - The occurrence of febrile neutropenia
  - Both a and b
  - All of the above
- Which of the following statements is true regarding the toxicity associated with regorafenib?
  - Dose reduction can be used to mitigate adverse events
  - Severe side effects include hand-foot reaction and fatigue
  - Both a and b
  - Neither a nor b
- Approximately what proportion of patients with CRC have HER2-amplified disease at the time of diagnosis?
  - 5% or less
  - 15% to 20%
  - 30% to 35%
  - 60% to 65%
- A recent study published in *The New England Journal of Medicine* demonstrated that patients with metastatic CRC and \_\_\_\_\_ responded to treatment with an immune checkpoint inhibitor.
  - Microsatellite instability-high tumors
  - Microsatellite-stable tumors
  - Both a and b
  - Neither a nor b
- Among patients with metastatic CRC, regorafenib-induced tumor cavitation in the lung is associated with \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Tumor shrinkage
  - An overall survival advantage
  - Both a and b
- Recent data from a Phase Ib/II trial by Bekaii-Saab and colleagues reported that the cancer stemness inhibitor \_\_\_\_\_ in combination with weekly paclitaxel demonstrated promising activity in patients with heavily pretreated, refractory pancreatic cancer, particularly those with taxane-naïve disease.
  - Regorafenib
  - TAS-102
  - BB1608
- Ramucirumab has been FDA approved in the second-line setting in combination with paclitaxel for advanced gastric or gastroesophageal cancer.
  - True
  - False

## POST-TEST

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10. The ongoing Phase III BRIGHTER trial is evaluating BBI608 and weekly paclitaxel versus placebo and weekly paclitaxel for patients with pretreated advanced \_\_\_\_\_ cancer.
- a. Colorectal
  - b. Gastric/gastroesophageal junction
  - c. Pancreatic