

Cases from the Community: Clinical Investigators Provide Their Perspectives on Emerging Research and Actual Patients with Gastrointestinal Cancers — A Special Video Supplement

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. Screening for _____ is important for patients with colorectal cancer.
 - a. RAS mutations
 - b. Microsatellite instability (MSI)
 - c. BRAF mutations
 - d. All of the above
 - e. Both a and c
2. Which of the following conclusions is best supported by the results of the Phase III study of second-line nanoliposomal irinotecan (nal-IRI) with or without fluorouracil and folinic acid compared to fluorouracil and folinic acid alone for patients with metastatic pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma?
 - a. Nal-IRI in combination with fluorouracil and folinic acid significantly improved overall survival in comparison to fluorouracil and folinic acid alone
 - b. Nal-IRI is substantially better tolerated than standard-formulation irinotecan
 - c. Both a and b
3. The SWOG-S1406 trial investigating the addition of vemurafenib to cetuximab and irinotecan for patients with BRAF mutation-positive metastatic colorectal cancer demonstrated a significant improvement in _____ in the vemurafenib arm.
 - a. Progression-free survival
 - b. Overall survival
 - c. Both a and b
4. Immune checkpoint inhibitors are more active in patients with microsatellite-stable tumors than in those with MSI-high tumors.
 - a. True
 - b. False
5. The following statement is true regarding patients with right-sided metastatic colorectal cancer compared to left-sided disease:
 - a. They have better overall survival
 - b. They have better outcomes with bevacizumab than with cetuximab
 - c. They have better outcomes with cetuximab than with bevacizumab
6. The mechanism of action of the investigational agent claudiximab, which has demonstrated activity in gastric and gastroesophageal cancer, involves _____.
 - a. Targeting the tight junction protein claudin
 - b. Targeting the STAT3 pathway
 - c. Targeting PD-L1
7. A Phase II trial evaluating the efficacy and safety of PEGPH20 for patients with untreated metastatic pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma reported _____, leading investigators to modify the protocol to include prophylaxis.
 - a. Gastrointestinal toxicity
 - b. Hepatic toxicity
 - c. Increased risk of thromboembolism
8. The Phase III BRIGHTER trial is investigating paclitaxel with or without _____ as second-line therapy for patients with unresectable or metastatic gastric or gastroesophageal junction adenocarcinoma.
 - a. Napabucasin
 - b. Nivolumab
 - c. Oxaliplatin
9. Patients with metastatic colorectal cancer who receive TAS-102 and develop severe neutropenia tend to have _____ overall survival than those who do not experience the toxicity.
 - a. Better
 - b. Worse

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10. Which of the following factors appears to reduce the probability of response to first-line EGFR antibody treatment for patients with metastatic colorectal cancer?

- a. Presence of a BRAF V600E mutation
- b. Presence of HER2 amplification
- c. Both a and b