

## Dissecting the Decision: Investigators Discuss the Available Data and Clinical Factors That Shape the Management of Gastrointestinal Cancers

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. The Phase III NAPOLI-1 trial evaluating nanoliposomal irinotecan (nal-IRI) with or without 5-fluorouracil and leucovorin (5-FU/LV) versus 5-FU/LV alone for patients with metastatic pancreatic cancer after disease progression on gemcitabine-based therapy demonstrated \_\_\_\_\_ with nal-IRI and 5-FU/LV compared to 5-FU/LV alone.

  - a. Improved overall survival
  - b. Improved progression-free survival (PFS)
  - c. Both a and b
2. The Phase III BRIGHTER trial is evaluating \_\_\_\_\_ with weekly paclitaxel versus placebo with weekly paclitaxel for patients with previously treated gastric or gastroesophageal junction adenocarcinoma.

  - a. Napabucasin (BBI608)
  - b. Nivolumab
  - c. Pembrolizumab
3. The results from the Phase III CALGB/SWOG 80405 trial of cetuximab and/or bevacizumab in combination with chemotherapy for patients with untreated metastatic colorectal cancer demonstrated that \_\_\_\_\_.

  - a. The side of origin of the primary cancer has no effect on treatment outcomes
  - b. Patients with left-sided primary cancer have better overall survival than patients with right-sided primary tumor treatment regardless of treatment arm
  - c. Neither a nor b
4. In the Phase III RECOURSE trial of TAS-102 versus placebo for patients with refractory colorectal cancer, \_\_\_\_\_ was the most frequently observed clinically significant adverse event associated with TAS-102.

  - a. Neutropenia
  - b. Hand-foot syndrome
5. A recent study published in *The New England Journal of Medicine* and subsequently updated at ASCO 2016 demonstrated that patients with \_\_\_\_\_ colorectal cancer experienced objective response to treatment with the immune checkpoint inhibitor pembrolizumab.

  - a. Mismatch repair (MMR) proficient
  - b. MMR deficient
  - c. Both a and b
6. The ongoing Phase III COTEZO trial is evaluating atezolizumab with or without \_\_\_\_\_ versus regorafenib for patients with unresectable locally advanced or metastatic colorectal cancer.

  - a. Trametinib
  - b. Cobimetinib
  - c. Ipilimumab
7. A recent analysis of the MPACT study evaluating weekly nanoparticle albumin-bound (*nab*) paclitaxel/gemcitabine versus gemcitabine monotherapy for patients with metastatic pancreatic cancer demonstrated deleterious effects of dose reductions and delays on overall survival for patients on the *nab* paclitaxel arm.

  - a. True
  - b. False
8. The Phase III RAINFALL trial is evaluating the addition of \_\_\_\_\_ or placebo to capecitabine/cisplatin as first-line therapy for patients with metastatic gastric or gastroesophageal junction adenocarcinoma.

  - a. Bevacizumab
  - b. Apatinib
  - c. Ramucirumab

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9. The results from the randomized Phase II INTEGRATE trial of regorafenib versus placebo for patients with advanced gastric cancer demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in progression-free survival with regorafenib.
- a. True
  - b. False
10. Interim results from the ongoing Phase I/II CA209-040 study of the safety and antitumor activity of nivolumab in patients with advanced hepatocellular carcinoma indicated that the cohort of patients with \_\_\_\_\_ experienced durable responses to nivolumab.
- a. No active hepatitis virus infection
  - b. Hepatitis C virus infection
  - c. Hepatitis B virus infection
  - d. All of the above