

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. Eligibility for the Phase III RESORCE trial evaluating regorafenib versus placebo for patients with HCC and disease progression on sorafenib included _____.**
 - a. Child-Pugh A liver function
 - b. Radiologic progression on sorafenib
 - c. Intolerance to sorafenib
 - d. Both a and b**
 - e. Both b and c
- 2. Risk factors associated with the etiology of HCC include _____.**
 - a. Chronic hepatitis B or C infection
 - b. Obesity
 - c. Diabetes
 - d. All of the above**
- 3. Investigators for Study 304, comparing lenvatinib to sorafenib as first-line therapy for patients with unresectable HCC, reported which of the following preliminary results with respect to lenvatinib?**
 - a. Noninferiority in terms of overall survival
 - b. Significant improvement in time to disease progression
 - c. Significant benefit in response rate
 - d. All of the above**
- 4. Results of the Phase I/II CheckMate 040 study evaluating the safety and antitumor activity of nivolumab in patients with advanced HCC indicated _____.**
 - a. An overall response rate of approximately 20%
 - b. Responses only in patients who were uninfected by the hepatitis B or C virus
 - c. Responses irrespective of prior treatment with sorafenib
 - d. All of the above
 - e. Both a and c**
- 5. Tivantinib, an agent under investigation for HCC, is a _____.**
 - a. c-Met inhibitor**
 - b. VEGFR inhibitor
 - c. WNT pathway inhibitor
- 6. A Phase II study by Sangro and colleagues demonstrated that immune checkpoint blockade with _____ as a single agent resulted in an overall response rate of approximately 20% for patients with HCC and chronic hepatitis C virus infection.**
 - a. Nivolumab
 - b. Pembrolizumab
 - c. Tremelimumab**
- 7. The incidence of liver toxicity (AST/ALT elevations) with nivolumab on the CheckMate 040 study for patients with HCC was higher than that with nivolumab in other tumor types.**
 - a. True
 - b. False**
- 8. Side effects associated with regorafenib therapy after disease progression on sorafenib in patients with HCC include _____.**
 - a. Hypertension
 - b. Diarrhea
 - c. Hand-foot skin reaction
 - d. All of the above**
 - e. Only a and c
- 9. Data from the SHARP and Asia-Pacific trials demonstrated an improvement in overall survival with _____ versus placebo for patients with advanced HCC and established it as a standard first-line treatment.**
 - a. Regorafenib
 - b. Lenvatinib
 - c. Sorafenib**
- 10. The multitargeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor sunitinib has an acceptable safety profile in the treatment of advanced HCC.**
 - a. True
 - b. False**