

## THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- The prognosis for patients with HPV-positive head and neck cancer is more favorable than that for patients with HPV-negative head and neck cancer.
  - True
  - False
- In the EXTREME study, patients with previously untreated recurrent or metastatic head and neck cancer who received a 3-drug combination of \_\_\_\_\_ experienced a better overall survival than those who received a 2-drug combination.
  - Docetaxel/platinum/5-FU
  - Cetuximab/platinum/5-FU
  - Both a and b
  - Neither a nor b
- In the Phase III CheckMate 141 trial evaluating nivolumab versus investigator's choice for recurrent squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck (SCCHN), which of the following groups of patients who received nivolumab experienced a survival benefit?
  - Those with HPV-positive disease
  - Those with HPV-negative disease
  - Both a and b
  - Neither a nor b
- Which of the following EGFR antibodies is FDA approved for the treatment of advanced SCCHN?
  - Cetuximab
  - Panitumumab
  - Both a and b
  - Neither a nor b
- Response rates for patients with head and neck cancer treated with anti-PD-1 antibodies are approximately \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 5%
  - 15%
  - 40%
- The anti-PD-1 antibody \_\_\_\_\_ was recently approved by the FDA for the treatment of recurrent or metastatic SCCHN.
  - Pembrolizumab
  - Nivolumab
  - Both a and b
  - Neither a nor b
- Which of the following is the mechanism of action of durvalumab?
  - Anti-PD-1 antibody
  - Anti-PD-L1 antibody
  - ERBB2 family inhibitor
  - VEGF TKI
- Which of the following VEGF TKIs is FDA approved for the treatment of advanced papillary or medullary thyroid cancer?
  - Cabozantinib
  - Lenvatinib
  - Sorafenib
  - Vandetanib
  - All of the above
  - Both a and d
  - Both b and c
- The Phase III RTOG-1016 trial is evaluating radiation therapy with \_\_\_\_\_ versus chemoradiation therapy for patients with HPV-associated oropharynx cancer.
  - Cabozantinib
  - Cetuximab
  - Lenvatinib
  - Nivolumab
  - Sorafenib
- The DECISION trial demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in \_\_\_\_\_ for patients with radioactive iodine-refractory, locally advanced or metastatic differentiated thyroid cancer treated with sorafenib versus placebo.
  - Progression-free survival
  - Overall survival
  - Both a and b
  - Neither a nor b