

Interactive Tumor Board: Clinical Investigators Discuss Available Research  
Shaping the Current and Future Treatment of Colorectal, Gastric and  
Pancreatic Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- A presentation by Parikh and colleagues at the 2017 World GI meeting in Barcelona demonstrated that in patients with GI cancers who had a biopsy at progression, liquid biopsies could show additional mechanisms of resistance in about 60% of patients.

  - True
  - False
- The randomized Phase II SWOG-S1613 study is evaluating trastuzumab with \_\_\_\_\_ versus cetuximab with irinotecan for patients with metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC) with HER2 amplification.

  - Bevacizumab
  - Pertuzumab
  - T-DM1
- The NCCN guidelines now recommend universal MMR or MSI testing for all patients with a history of colon or rectal cancers.

  - True
  - False
- The Phase III IMblaze370 trial is evaluating regorafenib versus \_\_\_\_\_ for patients with previously treated unresectable locally advanced or mCRC.

  - Atezolizumab
  - Atezolizumab with cobimetinib
  - Both a and b
- The Phase III NAPOLI-1 trial evaluating the addition of nanoliposomal irinotecan (nal-IRI) to 5-FU/leucovorin for patients with metastatic pancreatic cancer previously treated with gemcitabine-based therapy demonstrated statistically significant improvement in \_\_\_\_\_ with the addition of nal-IRI.

  - Objective response rate
  - Progression-free survival
  - Overall survival
  - All of the above
  - Both a and b
  - Both a and c
  - Both b and c
- A meta-analysis published by Sonbol and colleagues demonstrated the combination of fluoropyrimidine and irinotecan resulted in \_\_\_\_\_ overall survival compared to fluoropyrimidine monotherapy as second-line therapy for patients with pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma.

  - Equivalent
  - Inferior
  - Superior
- Results of the Phase III FLOT4-AIO study evaluating the effect of neoadjuvant chemotherapy in patients with resectable gastric or GEJ carcinoma demonstrated statistically significant improvements in \_\_\_\_\_ for patients treated with FLOT (docetaxel, oxaliplatin, and fluorouracil/leucovorin) versus ECF/ECX (epirubicin, cisplatin, and fluorouracil or capecitabine).

  - Progression-free survival
  - Overall survival
  - Both a and b
  - Neither a nor b

## POST-TEST

### Interactive Tumor Board: Clinical Investigators Discuss Available Research Shaping the Current and Future Treatment of Colorectal, Gastric and Pancreatic Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

8. Which of the following is the mechanism of action of claudiximab (IMAB362)?
- a. Anti-claudin 18.2 antibody
  - b. Anti-HER2 antibody
  - c. Anti-PD-1/PD-L1 antibody
  - d. Stem cell pathway inhibitor
9. The Phase II FAST study evaluating the addition claudiximab to epirubicin/oxaliplatin/capecitabine (EOX) as first-line therapy for patients with advanced gastric and GEJ adenocarcinoma demonstrated statistically significant improvements in \_\_\_\_\_ in the claudiximab arm.
- a. Progression-free survival
  - b. Overall survival
  - c. Both a and b
  - d. Neither a nor b
10. The Phase III JAVELIN Gastric 300 trial evaluating avelumab and best supportive care (BSC) versus physician's choice of chemotherapy and BSC \_\_\_\_\_ an overall survival advantage for patients with unresectable, recurrent or metastatic gastric/GEJ adenocarcinoma treated with avelumab in the third-line setting.
- a. Demonstrated
  - b. Did not demonstrate