

Beyond the Guidelines: Investigator Perspectives on Current Clinical Issues and Ongoing Research in the Systemic Treatment of Hepatocellular Carcinoma

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. On the Phase III SIRveNIB trial evaluating selective internal radiation therapy (SIRT) versus sorafenib for patients with locally advanced hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) without extrahepatic metastasis there _____ a statistically significant difference in overall survival between SIRT and sorafenib.
 - a. Was
 - b. Was not
2. Which of the following is the mechanism of action of lenvatinib?
 - a. Anti-PD-1/PD-L1 antibody
 - b. Anti-HER2 antibody
 - c. Multireceptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor
 - d. Stem cell pathway inhibitor
3. Investigators for the Phase III REFLECT trial (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 progression-free survival
 - c. Significant benefit in overall response rate
 - d. All of the above
4. The Phase III RESORCE trial evaluating regorafenib versus placebo for patients with HCC and disease progression on sorafenib demonstrated a statistically significant overall survival advantage for patients treated with regorafenib.
 - a. True
 - b. False
5. Side effects (Grade >3) associated with regorafenib therapy after disease progression on sorafenib in patients with HCC on the RESORCE trial included _____.
 - a. Hypertension
 - b. Diarrhea
 - c. Hand-foot skin reaction
 - d. All of the above
 - e. Only a and c
6. Results of the Phase I/II CheckMate 040 study evaluating the safety and antitumor activity of nivolumab in patients with advanced HCC indicated _____.
 - a. Responses only in patients who were uninfected by the hepatitis B or C virus
 - b. Responses irrespective of prior treatment with sorafenib
 - c. Both of the above
7. Results at the 2018 Gastrointestinal Cancers Symposium from the Phase III CELESTIAL trial evaluating cabozantinib versus placebo for patients with advanced HCC previously treated with sorafenib demonstrated statistically significant improvements in _____ for patients treated with cabozantinib.
 - a. Progression-free survival
 - b. Overall survival
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. Neither a nor b
8. Results of the Phase III METIV-HCC trial presented by Rimassa and colleagues at ASCO 2017 evaluating second-line tivantinib versus placebo in patients with MET-high HCC _____ a statistically significant overall survival improvement for patients treated with tivantinib.
 - a. Demonstrated
 - d. Did not demonstrate

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9. The Phase III HIMALAYA trial is evaluating sorafenib versus _____ as front-line therapy for patients with unresectable HCC not eligible for locoregional therapies.

- a. Durvalumab
- b. Durvalumab with tremelimumab
- c. Both a and b

10. In the Phase I/II CheckMate 040 study published by El-Khoueiry and colleagues in Lancet 2017, baseline tumor biomarker PD-L1 status _____ an effect on response rates in patients treated with nivolumab.

- a. Did not have
- b. Had