

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- The multicenter, Phase III IMblaze370 trial evaluating atezolizumab with cobimetinib versus atezolizumab monotherapy or regorafenib for chemotherapy-refractory metastatic colorectal cancer demonstrated which of the following results?
 - No statistically significant prolonged overall survival (OS) benefit with atezolizumab/cobimetinib compared to regorafenib
 - A statistically significant prolonged OS benefit with atezolizumab/cobimetinib compared to regorafenib
 - New remarkable safety signals with atezolizumab/cobimetinib
- In patients with metastatic colorectal cancer treated with TAS-102, the development of neutropenia may indicate a(n) _____ likelihood of response to therapy.
 - Increased
 - Decreased
 - Neither a nor b
- Napabucasin is a cancer stemness inhibitor that theoretically inhibits the growth of cancer stemness cells, self-replicating cells that appear to be responsible for increased resistance to conventional chemotherapy.
 - True
 - False
- In the Phase III KEYNOTE-061 trial evaluating pembrolizumab versus paclitaxel for previously treated advanced gastric or gastroesophageal junction cancer, pembrolizumab _____ reach the prespecified level of statistical significance for improving OS as second-line therapy for patients with a PD-L1 combined positive score of 1 or higher.
 - Did
 - Did not
- Which of the following disease-free survival results was reported in a pooled analysis of 6 randomized Phase III trials to evaluate the noninferiority of 3 months compared to 6 months of adjuvant therapy with FOLFOX or CAPOX for patients with Stage III colon cancer?
 - Noninferiority was not confirmed in the overall population
 - Among patients with high-risk disease, 6 months of therapy was superior to 3 months
 - Both a and b
- The results of the PRODIGE 24/CCTG PA.6 multicenter Phase III trial evaluating mFOLFIRINOX versus gemcitabine for patients with resected pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma and an ECOG performance status of 0 or 1 demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in _____ with mFOLFIRINOX.
 - Disease-free survival
 - Overall survival
 - Both a and b
- In the Phase II PRODIGE 35-PANOPTIMOX trial comparing FOLFIRINOX until disease progression to FOLFIRINOX followed by 5-fluorouracil/leucovorin maintenance treatment and to sequential treatment with gemcitabine and FOLFIRI.3 as first-line therapy for metastatic pancreatic cancer, what is the likely reason for the higher neurotoxicity reported in the maintenance-therapy arm?
 - Higher cumulative irinotecan dose
 - Higher cumulative oxaliplatin dose
 - Higher cumulative leucovorin dose
 - Higher cumulative gemcitabine dose

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8. Which of the following statements is true about the Phase II HALO 202 trial evaluating the combination of *nan* paclitaxel and gemcitabine with or without PEGPH20 for patients with untreated metastatic pancreatic cancer?
- a. The initiation of low molecular weight heparin prophylaxis reduced the incidence of thromboembolic events
 - b. The use of low molecular weight heparin prophylaxis significantly increased the risk of bleeding
 - c. Neither a nor b
9. In the Phase III REACH-2 trial evaluating ramucirumab versus placebo for advanced hepatocellular carcinoma, ramucirumab improved outcomes among patients with elevated baseline alpha-fetoprotein levels after disease progression on or intolerance to first-line sorafenib.
- a. True
 - b. False
10. The results of the Phase III CELESTIAL trial of cabozantinib versus placebo for patients with hepatocellular carcinoma and disease progression after _____ prior line(s) of therapy demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in overall and progression-free survival with cabozantinib.
- a. No
 - b. One
 - c. Two
 - d. Three or more
 - e. All of the above
 - f. All except a
 - g. Both a and b
 - h. Both b and c
 - i. Both c and d