

Novel and Emerging Therapeutic Strategies in the Management of Select Gastrointestinal Cancers

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. Which of the following observations has been reported in the ongoing Phase II REARRANGE trial comparing standard, reduced and intermittent doses of regorafenib during the first cycle of treatment for patients with metastatic colorectal cancer?**
 - The incidence of Grade 3 or 4 adverse events was significantly higher with the intermittent dose compared to the standard dose
 - The incidence of Grade 3 or 4 adverse events was significantly lower with the reduced dose compared to the intermittent dose
 - The incidence of Grade 3 or 4 adverse events was significantly higher with the standard dose compared to the reduced dose
 - The incidence of Grade 3 or 4 adverse events was similar across all 3 trial arms
- 2. Which of the following gene alterations is more prevalent in colorectal cancer?**
 - RAS mutation
 - HER2 amplification
- 3. The Phase III BEACON CRC trial evaluated encorafenib in combination with cetuximab with or without binimetinib versus irinotecan-based chemotherapy in combination with cetuximab for patients with metastatic colorectal cancer and a BRAF V600E mutation. Which of the following results was reported in comparison to irinotecan-based chemotherapy with cetuximab?**
 - A significant improvement in objective response rate with encorafenib/cetuximab/binimetinib
 - No significant improvement in objective response rate with encorafenib/cetuximab/binimetinib
 - No significant improvement in overall survival with encorafenib/cetuximab
- 4. In the Phase III CELESTIAL trial investigating the efficacy and safety of cabozantinib versus placebo for patients with advanced hepatocellular cancer, which of the following results was reported with respect to median overall survival?**
 - A statistically significant improvement with cabozantinib
 - No statistically significant improvement with cabozantinib
- 5. Data from the Phase III APACT trial of adjuvant gemcitabine/*nab* paclitaxel versus gemcitabine alone for patients with surgically resected pancreatic adenocarcinoma were recently presented at ASCO 2019. What was the effect of *nab* paclitaxel on the primary endpoint of investigator-assessed median disease-free survival?**
 - The primary endpoint was met
 - The primary endpoint was not met
- 6. Which of the following results was recently reported with atezolizumab/bevacizumab compared to sorafenib in the Phase III IMbrave150 trial for patients with previously untreated unresectable hepatocellular cancer?**
 - No statistically significant improvement in overall survival
 - No statistically significant improvement in progression-free survival
 - A statistically significant improvement in both overall and progression-free survival
- 7. Which of the following treatment regimens demonstrated promising objective response and disease control rates in the Phase II LAPACT trial for patients with previously untreated unresectable locally advanced pancreatic cancer?**
 - Atezolizumab/*nab* paclitaxel
 - Gemcitabine alone
 - Modified FOLFIRINOX
 - Gemcitabine/*nab* paclitaxel

Novel and Emerging Therapeutic Strategies in the Management of Select Gastrointestinal Cancers

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

8. Which of the following results was recently published from the Phase III POLO trial investigating maintenance therapy with olaparib versus placebo for patients with metastatic pancreatic cancer and a deleterious or suspected deleterious germline BRCA mutation?
- a. No statistically significant difference in progression-free survival
 - b. A statistically significant improvement in overall survival with olaparib
 - c. No statistically significant difference in overall survival
9. On the basis of results from the KEYNOTE-181 trial, pembrolizumab monotherapy was approved by the FDA for which subset of patients with PD-L1-expressing locally advanced or metastatic squamous cell carcinoma of the esophagus who experience disease progression after 1 or more prior lines of systemic therapy?
- a. Patients with a combined positive score (CPS) lower than 1
 - b. Patients with a CPS of 1 or higher
 - c. Patients with a CPS of 10 or higher
 - d. All patients regardless of CPS
10. Which of the following conclusions best reflects data from the Phase III TAGS trial of trifluridine/tipiracil (TAS-102) versus placebo for patients with heavily pretreated metastatic gastric cancer?
- a. No statistically significant difference in progression-free survival was evident
 - b. A statistically significant improvement in median progression-free survival was observed with TAS-102