

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. The results of the Phase III KEYNOTE-181 study of pembrolizumab versus physician's choice of docetaxel, paclitaxel or irinotecan as single-agent second-line therapy for patients with advanced esophageal cancer with a PD-L1 combined positive score (CPS) of 10 or higher demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in overall survival with pembrolizumab.
 - a. True
 - b. False
2. The results of the Phase III KEYNOTE-061 trial of second-line pembrolizumab versus paclitaxel for patients with advanced gastric or gastro-esophageal junction (GEJ) adenocarcinoma after disease progression on doublet therapy with a platinum agent and fluoropyrimidine _____ its primary endpoint of demonstrating a survival advantage with pembrolizumab for patients with a CPS of 1 or higher.
 - a. Met
 - b. Did not meet
3. The ongoing Phase III KEYNOTE-811 trial is comparing trastuzumab in combination with chemotherapy and pembrolizumab to trastuzumab in combination with chemotherapy and placebo as _____ therapy for patients with HER2-positive advanced gastric or GEJ adenocarcinoma.
 - a. First-line
 - b. Second-line
 - c. Later-line
4. The results of the Phase III RAINFALL trial of the combination of capecitabine and cisplatin with or without ramucirumab as first-line therapy for patients with metastatic gastric or GEJ adenocarcinoma demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in _____ with ramucirumab.
 - a. Overall survival
 - b. Progression-free survival
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. Neither a nor b
5. The incidence of NTRK gene fusions in patients with gastric cancer has been demonstrated to be higher among those whose tumor microsatellite instability status is _____.
 - a. Stable
 - b. High
 - c. Neither a nor b; the incidence of NTRK gene fusions is similar in each group