

## Recent Advances in Medical Oncology: Hepatocellular Carcinoma and Pancreatic Cancer (Faculty Presentations)

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. Which of the following outcomes was demonstrated in the Phase III IMbrave150 trial evaluating the efficacy and safety of sorafenib versus the combination of atezolizumab and bevacizumab for patients with locally advanced or metastatic and/or unresectable hepatocellular cancer (HCC)?**
  - No significant difference in overall survival (OS) between the study arms
  - No significant difference in progression-free survival (PFS) between the study arms
  - A significant improvement in OS with atezolizumab/bevacizumab**
- 2. Which of the following OS results was demonstrated in the Phase III PREOPANC-1 trial of preoperative chemoradiation therapy (XRT) versus immediate surgery for patients with resectable and borderline-resectable pancreatic cancer?**
  - More benefit with preoperative XRT than with up-front surgery for patients with borderline-resectable disease**
  - More benefit with up-front surgery than with preoperative XRT for patients with borderline-resectable disease
  - Equivalent benefit with up-front surgery and preoperative XRT for patients with borderline-resectable disease
- 3. The Phase III POLO trial of olaparib versus placebo demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in PFS with olaparib for patients in which group of patients with metastatic pancreatic cancer?**
  - Patients with germline BRCA (gBRCA) mutations, after disease progression on first-line platinum-based chemotherapy
  - Patients with gBRCA mutations who have not experienced disease progression on first-line platinum-based chemotherapy**
  - Patients with germline or somatic BRCA mutations, after disease progression on 2 or more lines of therapy
  - All patients with pretreated or newly diagnosed disease
- 4. In the ongoing Phase III HIMALAYA trial for patients with previously untreated advanced HCC, which of the following anti-PD-L1 antibodies is being investigated alone or in combination with tremelimumab versus sorafenib monotherapy?**
  - Nivolumab
  - Pembrolizumab
  - Atezolizumab
  - Durvalumab**
- 5. Which of the following toxicities are a class effect associated with PARP inhibitor therapy?**
  - Ocular toxicities
  - Neurologic toxicities
  - Gastrointestinal toxicities and cytopenias**

Recent Advances in Medical Oncology: Hepatocellular Carcinoma and Pancreatic Cancer (Faculty Presentations)

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

6. Results from the Phase III REACH-2 study, assessing ramucirumab or placebo, each in combination with best supportive care, as second-line therapy for patients with advanced HCC previously treated with sorafenib, demonstrated an OS benefit with ramucirumab in which subgroup of patients?
  - a. Patients with baseline alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) levels of 400 ng/mL or higher
  - b. Patients with baseline AFP levels lower than 400 ng/mL
7. On the basis of results from the CheckMate 040 trial, the combination of nivolumab and ipilimumab was recently FDA approved for which group of patients with HCC?
  - a. Patients with newly diagnosed disease
  - b. Patients who have previously received lenvatinib
  - c. Patients who have previously received sorafenib
8. Which of the following regimens demonstrated promising objective response and PFS rates in the Phase II LAPACT trial for patients with previously untreated, unresectable locally advanced pancreatic cancer?
  - a. Atezolizumab/*nab* paclitaxel
  - b. Gemcitabine/*nab* paclitaxel
  - c. Gemcitabine alone
  - d. Modified FOLFIRINOX
9. Results from the REFLECT trial for patients with unresectable HCC in the first-line setting included which of the following observations?
  - a. Improvement in objective response rate with lenvatinib
  - b. Improvement in objective response rate with sorafenib
  - c. Improvement in PFS with sorafenib
10. Which of the following toxicities has been associated with the use of regorafenib?
  - a. Hand-foot syndrome only
  - b. Fatigue only
  - c. Diarrhea only
  - d. Hand-foot syndrome, fatigue and diarrhea