

Beyond the Guidelines: Clinical Investigator Perspectives on the Management of Hepatocellular Carcinoma

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. What was observed on the Phase III IMbrave150 trial in terms of efficacy with the combination of atezolizumab and bevacizumab versus sorafenib for patients with untreated, advanced, unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC)?**
 - a. Better outcomes with atezolizumab and bevacizumab**
 - b. Better outcomes with sorafenib
 - c. Similar outcomes on the 2 study arms
- 2. Results presented at ASCO 2020 from Study 22 evaluating tremelimumab and durvalumab for patients with advanced HCC demonstrated the highest objective response rate on which study arm?**
 - a. Tremelimumab monotherapy
 - b. Durvalumab monotherapy
 - c. Tremelimumab at 75 mg with durvalumab
 - d. Tremelimumab at 300 mg with durvalumab**
- 3. The REFLECT trial for patients with unresectable HCC in the first-line setting reported which of the following results with lenvatinib in comparison to sorafenib?**
 - a. Improvement in overall survival only
 - b. Improvement in progression-free survival only**
 - c. Improvement in both overall and progression-free survival
- 4. Which of the following requirements was an eligibility criterion for the Phase III CELESTIAL trial evaluating cabozantinib versus placebo for patients with advanced and progressing HCC?**
 - a. One prior systemic therapy
 - b. Up to 2 prior systemic therapies**
 - c. Up to 3 prior systemic therapies
- 5. The CheckMate 459 study comparing nivolumab to sorafenib as first-line therapy for patients with advanced HCC demonstrated which of the following overall survival outcomes with nivolumab?**
 - a. A statistically significant improvement in overall survival
 - b. No statistically significant improvement in overall survival**