

Beyond The Guidelines: Clinical Investigator Perspectives on the Management of Hepatobiliary Cancers

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. What did the results from the Phase III IMbrave150 study demonstrate regarding progression-free survival and overall survival with atezolizumab/bevacizumab compared to sorafenib for patients with previously untreated advanced hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC)?**
 - No statistical difference between the regimens
 - Significant improvement with atezolizumab/bevacizumab
 - Significant improvement with sorafenib
- 2. Which of the following regimens is most appropriate as second-line treatment for a patient with advanced HCC whose disease has progressed after sorafenib therapy?**
 - Lenvatinib, cabozantinib or atezolizumab/bevacizumab
 - Cabozantinib, regorafenib, nivolumab or pembrolizumab
 - Nivolumab or atezolizumab/bevacizumab
- 3. Results from the Phase III REACH and REACH-2 studies, assessing ramucirumab or placebo in combination with best supportive care as second-line therapy for patients with advanced HCC previously treated with sorafenib, demonstrated an overall survival benefit with ramucirumab in which subgroup of patients?**
 - Patients with baseline alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) of ≥ 400 ng/mL
 - Patients with baseline AFP of < 400 ng/mL
- 4. Which of the following drug combinations was associated with an overall response rate of approximately 30% for patients with previously treated, advanced HCC on the CheckMate 040 trial?**
 - Nivolumab/ipilimumab
 - Pembrolizumab/lenvatinib
 - Atezolizumab/cabozantinib
- 5. Based on the mechanism of action and evidence from the Phase III ClarIDHy study, which of the following agents would be most appropriate for a patient with advanced cholangiocarcinoma harboring an IDH1 mutation?**
 - Pemigatinib
 - Enasidenib
 - Ivosidenib