

Beyond The Guidelines: Clinical Investigator Perspectives on the Management of Colorectal, Gastroesophageal and Pancreatic Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. The BEACON CRC study evaluating encorafenib, binimetinib and cetuximab (triplet) or encorafenib and cetuximab (doublet) or investigator's choice of chemotherapy with cetuximab (control) demonstrated which of the following outcomes for patients with metastatic colorectal cancer and a BRAF V600E mutation?
 - a. No significant improvement in overall survival or response rate with the triplet or doublet versus the control arm
 - b. A significant improvement in overall survival and response rate with the triplet and with the doublet versus the control arm
 - c. A significant improvement in overall survival and response rate with the triplet but no significant difference between the doublet versus the control arm
2. Which of the following drug types best describes the mechanism of action of the novel agent napabucasin?
 - a. EGFR inhibitor
 - b. VEGFR inhibitor
 - c. STAT3 inhibitor
3. A study presented at ASCO 2019 by Fukuoka and colleagues investigating the combination of regorafenib and nivolumab for patients with advanced gastric cancer demonstrated which overall response rate for patients whose cancer was microsatellite stable?
 - a. Approximately 10%
 - b. Approximately 40%
 - c. Approximately 70%
4. Which overall survival outcome was reported in the Phase III KEYNOTE-181 trial evaluating pembrolizumab monotherapy versus chemotherapy as second-line treatment for advanced or metastatic adenocarcinoma or squamous cell carcinoma of the esophagus?
 - a. A significant improvement for patients with a PD-L1 combined positive score (CPS) ≥ 10 but not in the overall population
 - b. A significant improvement both in the overall population and for patients with a CPS ≥ 10
 - c. No significant improvement in any population of patients
5. According to the ASCO 2018 Clinical Practice Guidelines, which of the following treatments would be MOST appropriate for a patient with metastatic pancreatic cancer who had an ECOG performance score of 0-1 with a favorable comorbidity profile and a support system for a relatively aggressive medical therapy?
 - a. FOLFIRINOX
 - b. Supportive care
 - c. Gemcitabine/*nab* paclitaxel