

Consensus or Controversy? Clinical Investigator Perspectives on the Current and Future Management of Colorectal and Gastroesophageal Cancers**THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.**

- 1. Which of the following outcomes was reported from the Phase II FIGHT trial comparing bevacizumab/chemotherapy to chemotherapy alone as first-line therapy for patients with advanced gastric/gastroesophageal cancer with FGFR2b overexpression or amplification?**
 - a. Significant improvement in progression-free survival and overall survival (OS) with bevacizumab**
 - b. No significant difference in progression-free survival or OS between the study arms
- 2. Which of the following results was reported in the DESTINY-Gastric01 trial investigating trastuzumab deruxtecan for previously treated HER2-positive gastric cancer?**
 - b. A significant improvement in objective response rate with trastuzumab deruxtecan compared to physician's choice of chemotherapy
 - a. No significant difference in objective response rate between trastuzumab deruxtecan and physician's choice of chemotherapy
- 3. Which of the following statements is true about OS results from the Phase III BEACON CRC study for patients with metastatic colorectal cancer with BRAF V600E mutations who had experienced disease progression after 1 or 2 previous regimens?**
 - a. The triplet regimen of encorafenib, binimetinib and cetuximab did NOT result in an OS improvement in comparison to standard irinotecan-based chemotherapy
 - b. The doublet regimen of encorafenib and cetuximab did NOT result in an OS improvement in comparison to standard irinotecan-based chemotherapy
 - c. Both the triplet and doublet encorafenib-based regimens resulted in OS improvements in comparison to standard irinotecan-based chemotherapy**
- 4. Which of the following statements is true regarding right-sided versus left-sided advanced colorectal cancer?**
 - a. Patients with right-sided disease have a better prognosis
 - b. Patients with right-sided RAS wild-type disease respond better to EGFR-targeted therapy
 - c. Patients with left-sided RAS wild-type disease respond better to EGFR-targeted therapy**