

Year in Review: Clinical Investigators Provide Perspectives on the Most Relevant New Publications, Data Sets and Advances in Hepatobiliary and Pancreatic Cancers (Webinar Proceedings)

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 atezolizumab in combination with bevacizumab versus sorafenib as first-line therapy for patients with locally advanced or metastatic and/or unresectable hepatocellular cancer (HCC)?**
 - No significant improvement in overall survival (OS) between the study arms
 - No significant improvement in progression-free survival (PFS) between the arms
 - A significant improvement in both OS and PFS with atezolizumab/bevacizumab**
 - A significant improvement in only PFS with atezolizumab/bevacizumab
- 2. Which of the following drug descriptions characterizes the mechanism of action of the novel agent pemigatinib, which was recently FDA approved for the treatment of cholangiocarcinoma?**
 - Anti-PD-1 antibody
 - FGFR2 inhibitor**
 - IDH1/2 inhibitor
- 3. The Phase III POLO trial evaluating olaparib versus placebo demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in PFS with olaparib for patients in which subgroup of patients with metastatic pancreatic cancer?**
 - Patients with germline BRCA (gBRCA)-mutated disease after disease progression on first-line platinum-based chemotherapy
 - Patients with gBRCA-mutated disease who did not experience progression on first-line platinum-based chemotherapy**
 - Patients with germline or somatic BRCA-mutated disease after progression on 2 or more lines of therapy
 - All patients with pretreated or newly diagnosed disease
- 4. Which of the following outcomes was demonstrated on the Phase III ORIENT-32 trial comparing the efficacy and safety of the anti-PD-1 antibody sintilimab in combination with a bevacizumab biosimilar to that of sorafenib as first-line therapy for patients with advanced HCC?**
 - No significant improvement in OS between the study arms
 - No significant improvement in PFS between the arms
 - A significant improvement in both OS and PFS with sintilimab/bevacizumab biosimilar**
 - A significant improvement in only PFS with sintilimab/bevacizumab biosimilar