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/bevacizumab versus sorafenib as first-line therapy for patients with locally advanced or metastatic and/or unresectable hepato-cellular carcinoma (HCC)?
   a. No significant improvement in overall survival (OS) between the study arms
   b. No significant improvement in progression-free survival (PFS) between the arms
   c. A significant improvement in both OS and PFS with atezolizumab/bevacizumab
   d. 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?
   a. Anti-PD-1 antibody
   b. FGFR2 inhibitor
   c. IDH1/2 inhibitor

3. The POLO trial investigating mainte-nance therapy with olaparib versus placebo for patients with metastatic pancreatic cancer who had a germline BRCA mutation demonstrated which of the following outcomes with olaparib?
   a. A significant improvement in PFS only
   b. A significant improvement in OS (interim analysis) only
   c. A significant improvement in both PFS and OS (interim analysis)

4. A retrospective analysis of patients with advanced HCC and Child-Pugh B liver function in the Phase III CELESTIAL trial demonstrated which of the following outcomes with cabozantinib?
   a. No improvement in OS in compar-ison to placebo
   b. Significantly higher rate of all-cause Grade 3 or 4 adverse events in comparison to the overall popula-tion

5. Which of the following Phase III studies is investigating the combination of cabozantinib with atezolizumab versus cabozantinib alone or sorafenib alone for patients with advanced HCC who have not received prior systemic therapy?
   a. KEYNOTE-244
   b. KEYNOTE-240
   c. COSMIC-312

6. The CheckMate 040 study evaluating different doses of nivolumab with ipilimumab for patients with advanced HCC previously treated with sorafenib reported the longest OS on which study arm?
   a. Arm A: Nivolumab 1 mg/kg with ipilimumab 3 mg/kg, every 3 weeks (4 doses), followed by nivolumab 240 mg every 2 weeks
   b. Arm B: Nivolumab 3 mg/kg with ipilimumab 1 mg/kg, every 3 weeks (4 doses), followed by nivolumab 240 mg every 2 weeks
   c. Arm C: Nivolumab 3 mg/kg every 2 weeks and ipilimumab 1 mg/kg every 6 weeks

POST-TEST

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

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

7. **Results presented at ASCO 2020 from Study 22 evaluating tremelimumab and durvalumab for patients with advanced HCC demonstrated the longest median OS on which study arm?**
   a. Tremelimumab monotherapy
   b. Durvalumab monotherapy
   c. Tremelimumab at 75 mg with durvalumab
   d. Tremelimumab at 300 mg (single dose) with durvalumab

8. **Which of the following drug types best describes the mechanism of action of ivosidenib, which has demonstrated promising activity in patients with cholangiocarcinoma?**
   a. PARP inhibitor
   b. Isocitrate dehydrogenase 1 (IDH1) inhibitor
   c. Tyrosine kinase inhibitor

9. **Which of the following side effects has been associated with pemigatinib?**
   a. Gastrointestinal toxicities
   b. Alopecia
   c. Paronychia
   d. All of the above

10. **Emerging data with maintenance rucaparib demonstrated promising activity with this PARP inhibitor after platinum-based chemotherapy in patients with platinum-sensitive advanced pancreatic cancer with which pathogenic mutations?**
    a. Germline BRCA mutations only
    b. Germline and somatic BRCA mutations only
    c. Germline and somatic BRCA mutations and PALB2 mutations

QID 3210