

**Beyond the Guidelines: Clinical Investigator Perspectives on the Management of Gastroesophageal Cancers (Webinar Video Proceedings)****THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.**

- 1. Nivolumab in combination with fluoropyrimidine- and platinum-containing chemotherapy is FDA-approved for advanced or metastatic gastric cancer, gastroesophageal junction (GEJ) cancer and esophageal adenocarcinoma in which of the following settings?**
  - As first-line therapy for patients with a PD-L1 CPS >1
  - As late-line therapy for patients with a PD-L1 CPS >1
  - As first-line therapy for patients with a PD-L1 CPS >5
  - As late-line therapy for patients with a PD-L1 CPS >5
  - As first-line therapy irrespective of PD-L1 status**
  - As late-line therapy irrespective of PD-L1 status
- 2. The Phase II FAST trial investigated the addition of zolbetuximab to epirubicin, oxaliplatin and capecitabine (EOX) versus EOX alone as first-line therapy for patients with advanced gastric or GEJ adenocarcinoma. Meaningful responses were observed in patients with which of the following alterations/targets?**
  - Claudin 18.2 overexpression**
  - High tumor mutational burden
  - FGFR2b overexpression
  - Both a and b
  - Both b and c
  - a, b and c
- 3. Based on the results of the Phase II DESTINY-Gastric02 trial, trastuzumab deruxtecan monotherapy demonstrated meaningful responses in patients with HER2-positive advanced gastric or GEJ cancer in which of the following settings?**
  - As first-line therapy
  - As second-line therapy**
  - As third-line therapy
- 4. An interim analysis of the Phase III JUPITER-06 trial evaluating chemotherapy/toripalimab versus chemotherapy/placebo for patients with advanced esophageal squamous cell carcinoma demonstrated an overall survival hazard ratio of \_\_\_\_\_ with the addition of toripalimab to chemotherapy?**
  - 0.26
  - 0.47
  - 0.58**
  - 0.79