

Beyond the Guidelines: Clinical Investigator Perspectives on the Management of Hepatobiliary Cancers (Webinar Video Proceedings)

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. Phase II investigation of tremelimumab and durvalumab for patients with unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma yielded the longest median overall survival (OS) with which regimen?**
 - Tremelimumab 75 mg with durvalumab
 - Tremelimumab 300 mg with durvalumab**
 - Durvalumab monotherapy
 - Tremelimumab monotherapy
- 2. Which of the following outcomes was reported from the Phase III HIMALAYA trial investigating the efficacy of durvalumab with or without tremelimumab versus sorafenib for patients with unresectable liver cancer?**
 - Median OS was not met with any regimen
 - Durvalumab alone improved OS
 - Sorafenib alone improved OS
 - Durvalumab with tremelimumab improved OS**
- 3. Which of the following multiple selective pan-FGFR inhibitors is non-ATP competitive and irreversible?**
 - Erdafitinib
 - Pemigatinib
 - Infigratinib
 - Futibatinib**
- 4. Which of the following best describes the specific mechanism of action of the novel agent zanidatamab for HER2-expressing biliary tract cancers?**
 - Binds to ECD2 domain of HER2
 - Binds to ECD4 domain of HER2
 - Binds to ECD2 and ECD4 on HER2**
 - Binds to HER2 and HER3
- 5. Outcomes from the Phase II FIGHT-202 trial investigating the efficacy and safety of pemigatinib for patients with advanced/metastatic or unresectable cholangiocarcinoma who experienced disease progression with previous therapy revealed the best objective response in which patient subgroup?**
 - All comers
 - Patients with no FGF/FGFR alterations
 - Patients with FGFR2 fusions or rearrangements**
 - Patients with other FGF/FGFR alterations