

Year in Review: Clinical Investigator Perspectives on the Most Relevant New Data Sets and Advances in Hepatobiliary and Pancreatic Cancers

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. Which of the following outcomes was reported from the Phase III HIMALAYA trial comparing the efficacy of durvalumab with or without tremelimumab to that of sorafenib for patients with unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC)?**
 - a. Median overall survival (OS) was not met with any regimen
 - b. Durvalumab alone improved OS
 - c. Sorafenib alone improved OS
 - d. Durvalumab with tremelimumab improved OS**
- 2. What was the improvement in median progression-free survival with atezolizumab/cabozantinib versus sorafenib reported in the Phase III COSMIC-312 trial?**
 - a. Approximately 3 months**
 - b. Approximately 6 months
 - c. Approximately 12 months
- 3. Outcomes from the Phase II HEPANOVA trial investigating the efficacy and safety of tumor treating fields (TTFs) in combination with sorafenib for patients with advanced HCC revealed the best objective response rate in which subgroup?**
 - a. All comers (intent-to-treat population)
 - b. Patients who completed at least 12 weeks of TTFs treatment**
 - c. Patients with poor prognosis and limited exposure to study treatments
- 4. Which of the following is a non-ATP competitive, irreversible pan-FGFR inhibitor?**
 - a. Erdafitinib
 - b. Pemigatinib
 - c. Infigratinib
 - d. Futibatinib**
- 5. Recently presented data from the Phase I/II CodeBreak 100 study evaluating sotorasib monotherapy in patients with heavily pretreated, advanced pancreatic cancer and a KRAS G12C mutation demonstrated which of the following overall response and disease control rates?**
 - a. Approximately 10% and 60%, respectively
 - b. Approximately 20% and 60%, respectively
 - c. Approximately 10% and 85%, respectively
 - d. Approximately 20% and 85%, respectively**