

Meet The Professor: Optimizing the Management of Colorectal Cancer —  
Part 2 of a 3-Part Series

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. Which of the following observations was reported from the safety lead-in phase of the BREAKWATER study evaluating first-line encorafenib/cetuximab with FOLFOX or FOLFIRI?**
  - a. The triplet combination regimen with FOLFOX was more efficacious and less toxic than that with FOLFIRI
  - b. The triplet combination regimen with FOLFIRI was more efficacious and less toxic than that with FOLFOX
  - c. The 2 triplet regimens were similar in terms of efficacy and toxicity**
- 2. What was observed in the Phase III KEYNOTE-177 trial evaluating pembrolizumab versus chemotherapy for patients with previously untreated microsatellite instability-high or mismatch repair-deficient metastatic colorectal cancer (CRC)?**
  - a. Significant improvement in overall survival (OS) with pembrolizumab
  - b. Significant improvement in progression-free survival (PFS) with pembrolizumab**
  - c. Significant improvement in both OS and PFS with pembrolizumab
- 3. What was observed in the GALAXY study analyzing presurgical and postsurgical circulating tumor DNA (ctDNA) in patients with Stage II to Stage IV resectable CRC?**
  - a. Postsurgical ctDNA was associated with higher recurrence risk
  - b. Postsurgical ctDNA was associated with benefit from adjuvant chemotherapy for patients with Stage II or III CRC
  - c. Both a and b**
- 4. The Phase III SUNLIGHT trial evaluating TAS-102 with bevacizumab versus the control of TAS-102 alone as third-line treatment for refractory metastatic CRC demonstrated which of the following outcomes?**
  - a. TAS-102/bevacizumab led to a statistically significant improvement in PFS and OS**
  - b. TAS-102/bevacizumab led to a statistically significant improvement in PFS but not OS
  - c. TAS-102/bevacizumab did not lead to a statistically significant improvement in PFS or OS
- 5. Which of the following statements is true regarding results observed in the Phase II MOUNTAINEER study evaluating tucatinib with trastuzumab for previously treated HER2-positive metastatic CRC?**
  - a. Approximately 15% of patients achieved a reduction in tumor burden, and no patients achieved a complete response
  - b. Approximately 15% of patients achieved a reduction in tumor burden, and several patients achieved a complete response
  - c. Approximately 65% of patients achieved a reduction in tumor burden, and no patients achieved a complete response
  - d. Approximately 65% of patients achieved a reduction in tumor burden, and several patients achieved a complete response**