Meet The Professor: Optimizing the Management of Gastroesophageal Cancers — Part 3 of a 3-Part Series

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. Which statement best characterizes overall survival (OS) outcomes observed at the 3-year follow-up with first-line nivolumab in combination with chemotherapy versus chemotherapy alone for advanced gastric cancer/gastroesophageal junction (GEJ) cancer/esophageal adenocarcinoma?

   a. Clinically meaningful OS improvement was maintained in the PD-L1 CPS ≥5 population only

   b. Clinically meaningful OS improvement was maintained in the PD-L1 CPS ≥5 and all randomized populations

   c. Clinically meaningful OS improvement was maintained in neither the PD-L1 CPS ≥5 nor the all randomized population

2. Tislelizumab binds to which of the following proteins?

   a. HER2

   b. PD-1

   c. CLDN18.2

   d. TROP2

3. The addition of tislelizumab to chemotherapy demonstrated which outcome in a Phase III trial for patients with PD-L1-positive advanced gastric/GEJ cancer?

   a. A progression-free survival (PFS), but not an OS benefit, was observed with tislelizumab compared to placebo

   b. Both a PFS and an OS benefit were observed with tislelizumab compared to placebo

   c. No PFS or OS benefit was observed with tislelizumab compared to placebo

4. The Phase III trial of zolbetuximab with CAPOX versus CAPOX alone as first-line therapy for patients with claudin 18.2-positive, HER2-negative advanced gastric or GEJ adenocarcinoma demonstrated which outcome?

   a. A benefit in PFS but not OS

   b. A benefit in both PFS and OS

   c. No benefit in either PFS or OS

5. Primary and updated analyses of the Phase II single-arm trial of trastuzumab deruxtecan for patients from Western countries with HER2-positive advanced gastric or GEJ cancer demonstrated which of the following objective response results?

   a. A confirmed objective response of 10% to 13%

   b. A confirmed objective response of 38% to 42%

   c. A confirmed objective response of 62% to 75%