

Oncology Today with Dr Neil Love: Special Edition — Key Presentations on Gastrointestinal Cancers from the 2023 American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO) Annual Meeting

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. Analysis of the Phase III SPOTLIGHT and GLOW studies evaluating zolbetuximab for patients with locally advanced unresectable or metastatic gastric or gastroesophageal junction adenocarcinoma demonstrated clinically meaningful and statistically significant improvement in which of the following endpoints?
 - a. Progression-free survival
 - b. Overall survival
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. Neither a nor b

2. In the Phase III HIMALAYA study, which dose and schedule of tremelimumab was used in combination with durvalumab for the treatment of advanced hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC)?
 - a. Single dose of 300 mg administered in the first cycle only
 - b. 75 mg every 4 weeks
 - c. Single dose of 75 mg administered in the first cycle only
 - d. 300 mg every 4 weeks

3. The Phase III RATIONALE-301 study evaluating tislelizumab versus sorafenib as first-line therapy for patients with unresectable HCC demonstrated tislelizumab to be _____ to sorafenib.
 - a. Inferior
 - b. Noninferior
 - c. Superior

4. The bispecific antibody zanidatamab is directed against which of the following targets?
 - a. CD38
 - b. CLDN 18.2
 - c. FGFR
 - d. HER2

5. The Phase III NAPOLI-3 study comparing liposomal irinotecan/oxaliplatin/leucovorin/fluorouracil (NALIRIFOX) to *na*b paclitaxel/gemcitabine for treatment-naïve metastatic pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma demonstrated clinically meaningful improvement with NALIRIFOX in which of the following endpoints?
 - a. Progression-free survival
 - b. Overall survival
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. Neither a nor b