

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- In the Phase III EMERALD-1 study, which of the following therapies improved progression-free survival when combined with TACE compared to TACE alone for patients with hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) eligible for embolization?

 - Atezolizumab with bevacizumab
 - Durvalumab with bevacizumab
 - Lenvatinib
 - Sorafenib
- Which of the following adverse events was most commonly observed in patients receiving zanidatamab for previously treated HER2-amplified biliary tract cancer (BTC)?

 - Headache
 - Blurred vision
 - Dry mouth
 - Diarrhea
- Ophthalmologic toxicities have been noted with which of the following targeted therapies for advanced BTCs?

 - Ivosidenib
 - Pemigatinib and futibatinib
 - Trastuzumab deruxtecan (T-DXd)
 - All of the above
- Which of the following HER2-targeted therapies is FDA approved for patients with previously treated HER2-overexpressing (IHC 3+) metastatic biliary tract cancer?

 - Trastuzumab/tucatinib
 - T-DXd
 - Zanidatamab
 - Trastuzumab/pertuzumab
 - HER2-targeted therapy is not approved in this setting
- Which of the following observations best describes overall survival (OS) outcomes with first-line nivolumab/ipilimumab versus investigator's choice of lenvatinib or sorafenib for patients with advanced HCC in the Phase III CheckMate 9DW trial?

 - No difference in OS was observed
 - OS was numerically improved but not statistically significant
 - OS was significantly improved