POST-TEST

Consensus or Controversy? Investigator Perspectives on the Current and Future Role of Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors in the Management of Hepatobiliary Cancers

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. **Which of the following resulted in improved progression-free survival when combined with TACE compared to TACE alone among patients with hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) who were eligible for embolization in the Phase III EMERALD-1 study?**
   a. Sorafenib
   b. Lenvatinib
   c. Atezolizumab with bevacizumab
   d. Durvalumab with bevacizumab

2. **In an expanded analysis of antidrug antibodies, which of the following immune checkpoint inhibitors was most frequently associated with detectable antidrug antibodies in patients?**
   a. Pembrolizumab
   b. Durvalumab
   c. Ipilimumab
   d. Atezolizumab

3. **What was the approximate overall survival rate at 4 years of treatment with durvalumab/tremelimumab in patients with advanced HCC in the Phase III HIMALAYA study?**
   a. Less than 5%
   b. 25%
   c. 45%
   d. 65%

4. **Which of the following best describes the safety of durvalumab/bevacizumab/TACE for patients with HCC enrolled in the EMERALD-1 study?**
   a. There was a much higher incidence of deaths than expected
   b. Triplet therapy had fewer adverse events (AEs) than therapy with durvalumab and TACE
   c. Incidence of Grade 3 and 4 AEs was low across all treatment groups
   d. There was a 10% occurrence of Grade 3-4 diarrhea in this treatment group

5. **According to genomic profiling in the TOPAZ-1 study, which of the following genetic alterations was most commonly observed in both long-term and non-long-term survivors with advanced biliary tract cancer?**
   a. PIK3CA
   b. TP53
   c. PTEN
   d. BRCA1/BRCA2