POST-TEST

Consensus or Controversy? Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors in the Management of Hepatobiliary Cancers — A 2024 Post-ASCO Gastrointestinal Cancers Symposium Review

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. **Which of the following progression-free survival (PFS) outcomes was observed in the Phase III EMERALD-1 study of transarterial chemoembolization (TACE) combined with durvalumab with or without bevacizumab for patients with hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) eligible for embolization?**
   a. A statistically significant improvement with TACE and durvalumab compared to TACE alone
   b. A statistically significant improvement with TACE, durvalumab and bevacizumab compared to TACE alone
   c. No significant difference in PFS between TACE alone and TACE combined with durvalumab and bevacizumab

2. **In the HIMALAYA trial, how did the overall survival (OS) outcomes compare for patients with HCC who did and did not experience immune-mediated adverse events (IMAEs) with durvalumab/tremelimumab?**
   a. OS outcomes were similar for patients with and without IMAEs
   b. OS outcomes were numerically worse for patients who experienced IMAEs
   c. OS outcomes were numerically better for patients who experienced IMAEs

3. **The Phase III IMbrave050 trial of adjuvant atezolizumab/bevacizumab versus surveillance alone for patients with resected or ablated high-risk HCC demonstrated what regarding recurrence-free survival (RFS)?**
   a. Inferior RFS outcomes with atezolizumab/bevacizumab
   b. No statistically significant difference in RFS with atezolizumab/bevacizumab
   c. A statistically significant improvement in RFS with atezolizumab/bevacizumab

4. **Which of the following are considered contraindications to or warrant caution with immune checkpoint inhibitor-containing therapy for HCC and biliary tract cancer?**
   a. Active or high-risk autoimmune disease
   b. Prior organ transplant
   c. Metastatic disease with good ECOG PS
   d. Active or high-risk autoimmune disease and prior organ transplant

5. **The Phase III IMbrave150 trial of first-line atezolizumab/bevacizumab versus sorafenib in patients with unresectable HCC demonstrated what efficacy outcome?**
   a. Inferior PFS outcomes with atezolizumab/bevacizumab
   b. A statistically significant improvement in OS with atezolizumab/bevacizumab
   c. No significant difference in OS outcomes with atezolizumab/bevacizumab