POST-TEST

The Implications of Recent Datasets for the Current and Future Management of Gastrointestinal Cancers — An ESMO Congress 2024 Review

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- The Phase III POD1UM-303/InterAACT 2 study evaluating retifanlimab with carboplatin/paclitaxel versus chemotherapy alone for previously untreated advanced squamous cell carcinoma of the anal canal reported which major efficacy finding with retifanlimab/chemotherapy?
 - a. A significant improvement in progression-free survival (PFS) only
 - b. A significant improvement in overall survival (OS) only
 - c. Significant improvements in both PFS and OS
 - d. No significant improvement in PFS or OS
- 2. In the Phase III CABINET study evaluating cabozantinib versus placebo for advanced neuroendocrine tumors (NETs) after disease progression on prior therapy, what was the PFS finding in the pancreatic NET cohort?
 - a. Inferior outcomes with cabozantinib
 - b. No significant difference between cabozantinib and placebo
 - c. Significant improvement with cabozantinib
- 3. In a pooled final analysis of the Phase III SPOTLIGHT and GLOW trials evaluating first-line zolbetuximab and chemotherapy versus placebo and chemotherapy for CLDN18.2-positive, HER2-negative advanced gastric or gastroesophageal junction adenocarcinoma, what was reported from the combined efficacy analyses?
 - a. An improvement in only PFS with zolbetuximab/chemotherapy
 - b. An improvement in only OS with zolbetuximab/chemotherapy
 - c. Improvements in both PFS and OS with zolbetuximab/chemotherapy

- 4. Which of the following statements best describes OS outcomes with first-line nivolumab/ipilimumab in comparison to investigator's choice of lenvatinib or sorafenib for patients with unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma in the Phase III CheckMate 9DW trial?
 - a. No difference in OS was observed
 - b. OS was numerically improved but not with statistical significance
 - c. OS was significantly improved
- 5. Which of the following drug types best reflects the mechanism of action of ASP3082?
 - a. Next-generation PARP inhibitor
 - b. KRAS G12D protein degrader
 - c. PD-1 inhibitor
 - d. HER2-targeting antibody-drug conjugate