

What Clinicians Want to Know: Biomarker Assessment and Related Treatment Decision-Making for Patients with Colorectal Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. Based on the safety data from the Phase II MOUNTAINEER trial, which of the following any-grade adverse events was most commonly associated with tucatinib treatment for patients with HER2+ metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC)?
 - a. Alopecia
 - b. Diarrhea**
 - c. Rash
 - d. Hypertension

2. Which of the following best describes the antitumor activity observed with encorafenib and cetuximab combined with chemotherapy versus chemotherapy/bevacizumab for patients with previously untreated mCRC and BRAF V600E mutations in the Phase III BREAKWATER trial?
 - a. Objective response rate (ORR) was inferior with encorafenib/cetuximab/chemotherapy
 - b. ORR with encorafenib/cetuximab/chemotherapy was equal to that with chemotherapy/bevacizumab
 - c. ORR with encorafenib/cetuximab/chemotherapy was significantly improved**

3. The Phase III AZUR-2 trial is investigating the efficacy and safety of dostarlimab in which of the following settings?
 - a. After neoadjuvant chemoradiation therapy for Stage II-IV rectal cancer
 - b. In combination with chemotherapy after surgery for Stage III microsatellite stable colon cancer
 - c. As perioperative therapy for Stage III mismatch repair-deficient/microsatellite instability-high resectable colon cancer**
 - d. In combination with chemotherapy as first-line therapy for mCRC

4. Approximately what percent of colorectal cancers harbor a KRAS^{G12C} mutation?
 - a. Less than 1%
 - b. 3%-4%**
 - c. 10%-12%
 - d. 20%-24%

5. Based on the safety data from the CodeBreaK 101 subprotocol H Phase Ib study, which Grade 3-4 adverse event was most commonly observed with sotorasib in combination with panitumumab and FOLFIRI for KRAS^{G12C}-mutated mCRC?
 - a. Vomiting
 - b. Diarrhea
 - c. Stomatitis
 - d. Neutropenia**