

Teaching Cases from Investigators: The Application of Available Research to the Clinical Care of Patients with Hepatocellular Carcinoma

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 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. Which of the following statements best describes 5-year overall survival (OS) outcomes from the Phase III HIMALAYA study comparing the STRIDE regimen of tremelimumab with durvalumab to sorafenib for patients with previously untreated advanced HCC?
  - a. OS was superior with sorafenib
  - b. OS was superior with the STRIDE regimen
  - c. OS was equivalent between the 2 regimens
3. Which of the following best describes the risk-benefit profile of adjuvant atezolizumab/bevacizumab in the management of HCC with high risk of recurrence?
  - a. Favorable risk-benefit profile
  - b. Unfavorable risk-benefit profile
4. What was the approximate reduction in the risk of progression or death with TACE in combination with lenvatinib/pembrolizumab vs TACE in combination with dual placebo in patients with unresectable nonmetastatic HCC in the Phase III LEAP-012 trial?
  - a. 10%
  - b. 21%
  - c. 34%
  - d. 56%
5. Which of the following Grade 3-4 adverse events was most commonly reported in patients with advanced HCC receiving first-line camrelizumab/rivoceranib in the Phase III CARES-310 trial?
  - a. Hypothyroidism
  - b. Diarrhea
  - c. Hypertension
  - d. Rash