

Expert Second Opinion: Current and Future Roles of Immunotherapy and Targeted Therapy in the Management of Advanced Gastroesophageal Cancers

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. What was the approximate improvement in overall survival (OS) with zanidatamab/tislelizumab/chemotherapy versus trastuzumab/chemotherapy in the Phase III HERIZON-GEA-01 study?
 - a. 2 months
 - b. 4 months
 - c. 7 months**
 - d. 24 months
2. Which of the following best describes the study design of the LUCERNA trial evaluating zolbetuximab-based regimens for gastric or gastroesophageal adenocarcinoma?
 - a. A Phase II dose-optimization study evaluating two different dose levels of zolbetuximab in combination with chemotherapy as first-line therapy for claudin 18.2-positive, HER2-negative advanced disease
 - b. A Phase II study evaluating first-line zolbetuximab/nivolumab/chemotherapy for claudin 18.2-positive, HER2-negative advanced disease
 - c. A Phase III randomized study evaluating the addition of zolbetuximab to first-line pembrolizumab/chemotherapy for claudin 18.2-positive, HER2-negative, PD-L1-positive advanced disease**
 - d. A Phase III randomized study evaluating the addition of zolbetuximab to adjuvant nivolumab for claudin 18.2-positive, HER2-negative resected disease
3. Which of the following reflects the mechanisms of action of domvanalimab?
 - a. Next-generation HER2-targeting antibody
 - b. PD-1 targeting antibody
 - c. TIGIT-targeting antibody**
4. The bispecific antibody zanidatamab binds to which of the following targets?
 - a. HER2 and CD8
 - b. HER2 and HER3
 - c. HER2 and FGFR2
 - d. Two distinct HER2 domains**
5. In the Phase III RATIONALE-305 study of tislelizumab with chemotherapy versus chemotherapy alone as first-line treatment for advanced gastric or gastroesophageal junction adenocarcinoma, what was reported in a subgroup analysis regarding peritoneal metastases?
 - a. The addition of tislelizumab improved OS in patients without peritoneal metastases only
 - b. The addition of tislelizumab improved OS in patients with peritoneal metastases only
 - c. The addition of tislelizumab improved OS, regardless of peritoneal metastasis status**
 - d. The addition of tislelizumab did not improve OS