

Expert Second Opinion: Optimizing the Use of Immunotherapy, MRD Assessment and Other Novel Approaches for Patients with Localized Colorectal Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. A Phase II study of dostarlimab in 49 patients with previously untreated, unresected locally advanced microsatellite instability-high (MSI-H)/mismatch repair-deficient (dMMR) rectal cancer reported which of the following efficacy outcomes?**
 - No clinical complete responses (cCRs)
 - 33% cCR rate
 - 66% cCR rate
 - 100% cCR rate
- 2. Which of the following statements best describes major efficacy findings from the Phase III ATOMIC study evaluating the addition of atezolizumab to standard chemotherapy for resected MSI-H/dMMR Stage III colon cancer?**
 - The addition of adjuvant atezolizumab resulted in inferior disease-free survival (DFS) outcomes
 - The addition of adjuvant atezolizumab resulted in a numerical but non-significant improvement in DFS
 - The addition of adjuvant atezolizumab resulted in a significant improvement in DFS
- 3. Which of the following outcomes best represents results of the Phase III CALGB/SWOG-80702 trial evaluating the addition of celecoxib to standard adjuvant therapy for patients with Stage III colon cancer?**
 - No significant overall survival (OS) improvement among patients with and without detectable circulating tumor DNA (ctDNA)
 - Significant OS improvement among patients with detectable ctDNA
 - Significant OS improvement among patients with and without detectable ctDNA
- 4. The Phase III AZUR-2 trial is investigating the efficacy and safety of dostarlimab in which of the following settings?**
 - After neoadjuvant chemoradiation therapy for Stage II to IV rectal cancer
 - In combination with chemotherapy after surgery for Stage III microsatellite-stable colon cancer
 - As perioperative therapy for Stage III MSI-H/dMMR resectable colon cancer
 - In combination with chemotherapy as first-line therapy for metastatic CRC
- 5. Which of the following statements best describes the incidence of Grade ≥ 3 immune-related adverse events in the Phase III ATOMIC study evaluating the addition of atezolizumab to standard chemotherapy for resected MSI-H/dMMR Stage III colon cancer?**
 - The addition of atezolizumab resulted in significantly more Grade ≥ 3 immune-related adverse events overall
 - The addition of atezolizumab resulted in significantly more Grade ≥ 3 endocrinopathies but not other immune-related adverse events
 - No clinically significant difference in the incidence of Grade ≥ 3 immune-related adverse events was reported