

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. During 2013 approximately 60,000 new cases of thyroid cancer will be diagnosed in the United States, with the _____ histologic type comprising more than 90% of them.
 - a. Medullary
 - b. Anaplastic
 - c. Differentiated
2. The Phase III DECISION study of sorafenib in locally advanced or metastatic, radioactive iodine-refractory differentiated thyroid cancer achieved its primary endpoint of a statistically significant improvement in progression-free survival compared to placebo.
 - a. True
 - b. False
3. A criticism of the Phase III EXAM study of cabozantinib versus placebo for patients with unresectable, locally advanced or metastatic medullary thyroid cancer was that the eligibility criteria did not require evidence of recent disease progression for study entry.
 - a. True
 - b. False
4. Which of the following is a potential side effect associated with administration of sorafenib?
 - a. Hand-foot skin reaction
 - b. Fatigue
 - c. Sarcopenia
 - d. All of the above
5. Which of the following is a potential adverse side effect associated with vandetanib?
 - a. Renal failure
 - b. Gastrointestinal perforation
 - c. Prolongation of the QT interval
6. What percent of patients with papillary thyroid cancer harbor a BRAF V600E mutation?
 - a. 10%
 - b. 20%
 - c. 50%
7. A study from Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center demonstrated that the MEK inhibitor selumetinib could induce reacquisition of radioactive iodine uptake in patients with radioactive iodine-refractory metastatic thyroid cancer.
 - a. True
 - b. False
8. Which of the following agents is FDA approved for the treatment of medullary thyroid cancer?
 - a. Cabozantinib
 - b. Vandetanib
 - c. Sorafenib
 - d. Vemurafenib
 - e. Both a and b
 - f. a, b and c