

## New Agents and Strategies in the Management of Noncolorectal Gastrointestinal Cancers

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- \_\_\_\_\_ is an orally bioavailable small molecule tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI) that is FDA approved for use in the treatment of gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GIST).
  - Imatinib
  - Sunitinib
  - Regorafenib
  - Both a and b
  - All of the above
- The ongoing Phase Ib SURE trial is evaluating \_\_\_\_\_ alternating with \_\_\_\_\_ in the treatment of metastatic and/or unresectable GIST progressing after therapy with TKIs.
  - Sunitinib; regorafenib
  - Imatinib; regorafenib
  - Imatinib; sunitinib
- The results of the Phase III GRID trial of regorafenib and best supportive care (BSC) versus placebo/BSC for patients with metastatic and/or unresectable GIST with disease progression after prior treatment with imatinib and sunitinib demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in \_\_\_\_\_ with regorafenib.
  - Overall survival
  - Progression-free survival
  - Both a and b
- Adverse events of Grade 3 intensity or more that are associated with regorafenib therapy in the treatment of advanced GIST include \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Hypertension
  - Hand-foot skin reaction
  - Diarrhea
  - Maculopapular rash
  - All of the above
- The results of the Phase III AVAGAST trial of bevacizumab or placebo followed by cisplatin and a fluoropyrimidine in the front-line setting for patients with advanced gastric cancer demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in \_\_\_\_\_ with bevacizumab.
  - Overall survival
  - Progression-free survival
  - Overall response rate
  - Both b and c
  - All of the above
- According to the NCCN guidelines, ramucirumab in combination with paclitaxel is preferred compared to single-agent ramucirumab for the treatment of advanced gastric and gastroesophageal junction cancers in the second-line setting.
  - True
  - False
- The RAINBOW trial, investigating the addition of ramucirumab to paclitaxel versus placebo in combination with paclitaxel for patients with metastatic gastric or gastroesophageal junction adenocarcinoma after disease progression on first-line platinum- and fluoropyrimidine-containing therapy, demonstrated a statistically significant benefit in \_\_\_\_\_ for all patients on the ramucirumab arm.
  - Progression-free survival
  - Overall survival
  - Objective response rate
  - All of the above
- A Phase II trial of ramucirumab or placebo in combination with FOLFOX as front-line therapy for patients with advanced gastric or esophageal adenocarcinoma yielded a significant improvement in median progression-free survival with the addition of ramucirumab to FOLFOX.
  - True
  - False