

Novel Agents and Emerging Strategies in the Management of Metastatic Colorectal Cancer — Video Program

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- In a recent report of a Phase II study of the anti-PD-1 antibody pembrolizumab in patients with previously treated, progressive metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC) with and without DNA mismatch repair (MMR) deficiency, **Dung Le and colleagues demonstrated that _____.**
 - The rate of response was significantly higher among patients with MMR-deficient or microsatellite instability (MSI)-high disease compared to those with MSI-low mCRC
 - The rate of response was significantly lower among patients with MMR-deficient or MSI-high disease compared to those with MSI-low mCRC
 - The rate of response was the same among patients with MMR-deficient or MSI-high disease compared to those with MSI-low mCRC
- Which of the following statements is true about regorafenib in the management of mCRC?
 - Most of the significant side effects occur within the first cycle of administration
 - Most of the significant side effects occur within the later cycles of administration
 - The occurrence of most of the significant side effects is unpredictable throughout the course of administration
- A significant toxicity associated with the oral nucleoside TAS-102 is _____.
 - Fatigue
 - Myelosuppression
 - Nausea
 - None of the above
- Patients with BRAF mutation-positive mCRC _____.
 - Have a poor prognosis and are unlikely to experience a clinical benefit from anti-EGFR antibody therapy, especially when it is used in later lines
 - Have a good prognosis and are likely to experience a clinical benefit from anti-EGFR antibody therapy, especially when it is used in later lines
 - Have a poor prognosis but are likely to experience a clinical benefit from anti-EGFR antibody therapy, especially when it is used in later lines
- In terms of the survival benefit observed, which of the following appears to be true based on cross-trial comparison of anti-angiogenic agents in mCRC?
 - The benefit observed with bevacizumab is significantly greater than that with aflibercept and ramucirumab
 - The benefit observed with aflibercept is significantly greater than that with bevacizumab and ramucirumab
 - The benefit observed with ramucirumab is significantly greater than that with bevacizumab and aflibercept
 - The survival benefit observed with all of the above agents is similar
- The Phase III randomized CAIRO3 trial evaluated maintenance treatment with capecitabine and bevacizumab versus observation after first-line therapy with CAPOX and bevacizumab in patients with mCRC.
 - True
 - False

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7. The Phase II HERACLES trial evaluating the combination of _____ demonstrated significant clinical activity in patients with HER2-amplified mCRC.
- a. T-DM1 and trastuzumab
 - b. Lapatinib and trastuzumab
 - c. Lapatinib and T-DM1
8. The incidence of BRAF mutations in patients with CRC is low, and the majority detected are V600E mutations.
- a. True
 - b. False