

REAL-LIFE DECISIONS: Clinical Investigators Provide Their Perspectives on Actual Patients with Metastatic Colorectal, Gastric and Pancreatic Cancer**THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.**

- 1. The Phase II HERACLES trial of trastuzumab in combination with lapatinib demonstrated significant clinical activity in patients with heavily pretreated HER2-amplified metastatic colorectal cancer (CRC).**
 - a. True**
 - b. False
- 2. The Phase III NAPOLI-1 trial evaluating liposomal irinotecan (nal-IRI) with or without 5-FU/LV versus 5-FU/LV alone demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in _____ with the combination of nal-IRI and 5-FU/LV compared to 5-FU/LV for patients with metastatic pancreatic cancer after disease progression on gemcitabine-based therapy.**
 - a. Overall survival (OS)
 - b. Progression-free survival (PFS)
 - c. Both a and b**
- 3. The randomized Phase III RECOURSE trial evaluating TAS-102 with best supportive care versus best supportive care alone for patients with metastatic CRC who have received 2 or more prior treatment regimens demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in _____ with the addition of TAS-102.**
 - a. OS
 - b. PFS
 - c. The occurrence of febrile neutropenia
 - d. Both a and b**
 - e. All of the above
 - f. None of the above
- 4. The Phase III RAINBOW trial of paclitaxel with or without ramucirumab for patients with metastatic gastric or gastroesophageal junction adenocarcinoma and disease progression on first-line therapy demonstrated a statistically significant benefit in _____ with the addition of ramucirumab.**
 - a. Overall survival (OS)
 - b. Progression-free survival (PFS)
 - c. Both a and b**
 - d. None of the above
- 5. Data from the randomized Phase II CLOCC study of radiofrequency ablation in combination with chemotherapy for unresectable colorectal liver metastases indicated improved long-term OS with the combination compared to chemotherapy alone.**
 - a. True**
 - b. False
- 6. Results of a Phase II trial of the anti-PD-1 antibody pembrolizumab for patients with microsatellite-unstable colorectal and noncolorectal cancer demonstrated that approximately 60% of the patients with mismatch repair-deficient tumors experienced an objective response to therapy.**
 - a. True**
 - b. False
- 7. Which of the following patient cohorts experienced a statistically significant OS benefit in a Phase II trial comparing ruxolitinib/capecitabine to placebo/capecitabine as second-line therapy for metastatic pancreatic cancer?**
 - a. Patients with C-reactive protein (CRP) levels >13 mg/L**
 - b. Patients with CRP \leq 13 mg/L
 - c. All patients

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8. Recent data from a Phase Ib/II trial by Bekaii-Saab and colleagues presented at the 2016 Gastrointestinal Cancers Symposium indicated that the cancer stemness inhibitor _____ in combination with weekly paclitaxel demonstrated promising activity in patients with heavily pretreated refractory pancreatic cancer, particularly those with taxane-naïve disease.
- a. Regorafenib
 - b. TAS-102
 - c. BBI608
9. In the first-line treatment of nonresectable CRC liver metastases in patients on the SIRFLOX trial, the addition of selective internal radiation therapy (SIRT) to FOLFOX-based chemotherapy failed to improve overall PFS, although the addition of SIRT demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in median PFS in the liver with a 31% reduction in the risk of disease progression in the liver.
- a. True
 - b. False
10. The ongoing Phase III KEYNOTE-177 study is evaluating _____ versus standard therapy for patients with microsatellite instability-high or mismatch repair-deficient Stage IV CRC.
- a. Nivolumab
 - b. Pembrolizumab
 - c. Pidilizumab