

Addressing Current Questions and Controversies in the Management of Gastrointestinal Cancers

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- Results from the REFLECT trial evaluating lenvatinib versus sorafenib for patients with unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) in the first-line setting reported which observation with lenvatinib?
 - Superiority in overall survival
 - Significant improvement in progression-free survival
 - Significant improvement in response rate
 - All of the above
 - Both b and c
- Results of the REACH-2 trial evaluating ramucirumab versus placebo as second-line therapy for advanced HCC demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in overall and progression-free survival with ramucirumab for patients with alpha-fetoprotein levels of _____ or higher.
 - 200 ng/mL
 - 400 ng/mL
 - Neither a nor b
- An exploratory analysis of outcomes with the sequential treatment of sorafenib followed by either regorafenib or placebo for patients with HCC on the Phase III RESORCE trial demonstrated that regorafenib _____ the median time from start of sorafenib to death regardless of the dose of the last sorafenib administration.
 - Prolonged
 - Did not prolong
- The Phase III POLO trial investigating olaparib monotherapy versus placebo as maintenance therapy for patients with metastatic adenocarcinoma of the pancreas and germline BRCA mutations who did not experience disease progression after first-line platinum-based chemotherapy demonstrated a significant improvement in the primary endpoint of progression-free survival.
 - True
 - False
- Research with the effect of dose reductions or delays on the efficacy of nal-IRI with 5-FU/LV versus 5-FU/LV in the NAPOLI-1 study demonstrated that these dose modifications _____ adversely affect patient outcomes, with overall survival continuing to favor nal-IRI with 5-FU/LV.
 - Did
 - Did not
- The Phase III RAINBOW trial of paclitaxel in combination with either ramucirumab or placebo as second-line therapy for patients with metastatic gastric or gastroesophageal adenocarcinoma demonstrated which result with the addition of ramucirumab to paclitaxel?
 - A statistically significant improvement in overall survival
 - No statistically significant improvement in overall survival
- Results of the Phase III KEYNOTE-181 study evaluating pembrolizumab versus physician's choice of chemotherapy as second-line therapy demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in overall survival with pembrolizumab for patients with advanced esophageal cancer and a PD-L1 combined positive score of _____ or higher.
 - 1
 - 5
 - 10

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8. The Phase III BEACON CRC study evaluated the anti-EGFR antibody cetuximab with the BRAF/MEK inhibitor combination of _____ for patients with metastatic colorectal cancer and BRAF V600E mutations.
- a. Dabrafenib/trametinib
 - b. Encorafenib/binimetinib
 - c. Vemurafenib/cobimetinib
9. Results from the CALGB-80405 study demonstrated that patients with KRAS wild-type metastatic colorectal cancer are more likely to derive clinical benefit from the addition of an EGFR antibody to first-line chemotherapy if their primary cancer originated on the _____.
- a. Left side
 - b. Right side
10. The combination of nivolumab with ipilimumab is FDA approved for patients with DNA mismatch repair-deficient or microsatellite instability-high metastatic colorectal cancer who experience disease progression after treatment with a fluoropyrimidine-, oxaliplatin- and irinotecan-based chemotherapy.
- a. True
 - b. False