

Meet The Professors: Clinical Investigator Perspectives on Key Questions and Emerging Research in the Management of Colorectal, Gastric and Hepatocellular Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- The ongoing Phase III COMMIT trial is investigating atezolizumab monotherapy versus the combination of modified FOLFOX6 (mFOLFOX6) and bevacizumab with or without atezolizumab for patients with DNA mismatch repair-deficient metastatic colorectal cancer (CRC) in which setting?

  - First line
  - Second line
  - Third line and beyond
- In the Phase IIIb PRECONNECT study of trifluridine/tipiracil (TAS-102) for patients with previously treated metastatic CRC, Grade 3 or higher neutropenia was a common hematologic toxicity observed with TAS-102, although the rates of Grade 3 or higher febrile neutropenia were low.

  - True
  - False
- The preliminary results of the safety lead-in of the ongoing Phase III BEACON CRC trial demonstrated that triplet therapy with encorafenib/cetuximab/binimetinib for patients with metastatic CRC and BRAF V600E mutations was \_\_\_\_\_.

  - Feasible, with an objective response rate near 50% and good tolerability
  - Not feasible, with an objective response rate near 5% and high toxicity
- The results of the Phase III KEYNOTE-181 trial of pembrolizumab versus investigator's choice of chemotherapy as second-line therapy for advanced esophageal cancer demonstrated improved response rates in which patient subgroup compared to the intent-to-treat patient population?

  - Patients with a PD-L1 combined positive score (CPS) of 1 or higher
  - Patients with a PD-L1 CPS of 10 or higher
  - Patients with squamous cell carcinoma
  - Both a and c
  - Both b and c
- The Phase III KEYNOTE-061 trial of pembrolizumab versus paclitaxel for patients with unresectable locally advanced or metastatic adenocarcinoma of the stomach or gastroesophageal junction did not demonstrate a statistically significant improvement in \_\_\_\_\_ with pembrolizumab for patients with a PD-L1 CPS of 1 or higher.

  - Overall survival
  - Progression-free survival
  - Both a and b
- The ongoing Phase III SPOTLIGHT trial is investigating \_\_\_\_\_ in combination with mFOLFOX6 as first-line therapy for patients with HER2-negative, locally advanced unresectable or metastatic gastric or gastroesophageal junction adenocarcinoma.

  - Regorafenib
  - TAS-118
  - Claudiximab (IMAB362)
  - TAS-102
  - Ramucirumab

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7. In the Phase III REFLECT trial evaluating lenvatinib versus sorafenib as first-line therapy for patients with unresectable hepatocellular cancer, lenvatinib demonstrated \_\_\_\_\_ to sorafenib in terms of overall survival.
  - a. Superiority
  - b. Inferiority
  - c. Noninferiority
8. On the basis of the positive results from the Phase III CELESTIAL trial, \_\_\_\_\_ received FDA approval in 2018 for the treatment of hepatocellular carcinoma in patients who have previously received sorafenib.
  - a. Ramucirumab
  - b. Cabozantinib
  - c. Pembrolizumab
  - d. Nivolumab
9. The ongoing Phase III HIMALAYA trial is investigating sorafenib versus the anti-PD-L1 antibody \_\_\_\_\_ either as monotherapy or in combination with the anti-CTLA-4 antibody tremelimumab as first-line therapy for patients with advanced hepatocellular carcinoma.
  - a. Atezolizumab
  - b. Durvalumab
  - c. Nivolumab
  - d. Pembrolizumab
10. The 2-year update data from the Phase III ATTRACTION-02 trial comparing nivolumab to placebo for patients with unresectable advanced or recurrent gastric or gastroesophageal junction adenocarcinoma demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in overall and progression-free survival in the overall study population.
  - a. True
  - b. False