

Genomic Assays in the “Real” Oncology World: Exploring the Role of Genomic Testing in Guiding Treatment for Patients with Advanced Breast, Colorectal and Prostate Cancers

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- Which of the following statements is true about CD274 (PD-L1)-amplified cancer?
 - CD274 amplification is very common in most types of cancer, and its presence significantly limits response to immune checkpoint blockade
 - CD274 amplification is rare in most types of cancer, and its presence elicits high and durable responses to immune checkpoint blockade
- Which of the following statements is true about liquid and tumor biopsies for patients with cancer?
 - A tissue biopsy usually reveals tumor heterogeneity and a liquid biopsy does not
 - Both liquid and tumor biopsies reflect tumor heterogeneity
 - A liquid biopsy has the potential to reveal tumor heterogeneity and a tissue biopsy does not
- Research suggests that the location of the primary tumor in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC) affects prognosis. For which subgroup is prognosis worse with respect to overall survival (OS)?
 - Patients with left-sided primary CRC
 - Patients with right-sided primary CRC
- In the treatment of mismatch repair-deficient (microsatellite instability-high) mCRC, which of the following statements is true about the activity of immune checkpoint inhibitors?
 - Response to nivolumab is equivalent to response to nivolumab with ipilimumab
 - Response to nivolumab is greater than response to nivolumab with ipilimumab
 - Response to nivolumab is significantly less than response to nivolumab with ipilimumab
- The Phase III OlympiAD trial evaluated olaparib versus standard therapy for patients with metastatic breast cancer with which mutations?
 - Germline BRCA mutations
 - Germline and somatic BRCA mutations
 - Germline BRCA and ATM mutations
- The results from the Phase III PROfound trial of olaparib versus physician's choice of enzalutamide or abiraterone acetate for patients with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC) and homologous recombination repair (HRR) gene mutations were recently reported. What was the primary endpoint of the study?
 - Overall survival in patients with BRCA1, BRCA2 or ATM mutations
 - Radiographic PFS in patients with BRCA1, BRCA2 or ATM mutations
 - Overall response rate in patients with BRCA1, BRCA2 or ATM mutations
- The ongoing Phase III TRITON3 trial is evaluating the efficacy and safety of which PARP inhibitor versus physician's choice of enzalutamide or abiraterone acetate for mCRPC associated with HRR deficiency in patients who have experienced disease progression after 1 prior androgen receptor-targeted therapy for CRPC?
 - Olaparib
 - Niraparib
 - Rucaparib
 - Veliparib
- A randomized Phase II study evaluating the combination of ipatasertib with abiraterone versus abiraterone alone for patients with mCRPC demonstrated that the combination was beneficial in patients with which genomic alterations?
 - BRCA1/2 mutations
 - PTEN loss
 - ATM mutations

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9. Which of the following agents is an antibody-drug conjugate that has demonstrated promising activity in patients with metastatic HER2-low breast cancer?

- a. Atezolizumab
- b. Alpelisib
- c. Trastuzumab deruxtecan
- d. Talazoparib

10. The BEACON CRC study demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in OS with which triplet combination therapy versus physician's choice of either irinotecan or FOLFIRI for patients with mCRC with BRAF V600E mutations?

- a. Dabrafenib/trametinib/nivolumab
- b. Vemurafenib/trametinib/panitumumab
- c. Binimetinib/encorafenib/cetuximab
- d. Pembrolizumab/encorafenib/cetuximab