

Gastrointestinal Cancer Tumor Panel: Clinical Investigators Provide Their Perspectives on Current Cases and Clinical Issues in the Management of Colorectal, Gastric and Pancreatic Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- The Phase III TML trial evaluating bevacizumab beyond disease progression for patients with metastatic colorectal cancer demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in overall survival (OS) with bevacizumab beyond progression compared to chemotherapy alone.
  - True
  - False
- Similar to those with other agents in the same class, the adverse events of note that were associated with the VEGF inhibitor ramucirumab on the RAISE trial include \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Bleeding/hemorrhage
  - Hypertension
  - Proteinuria
  - Both a and b
  - All of the above
- The ongoing Phase III JACOB trial is evaluating chemotherapy/trastuzumab with or without \_\_\_\_\_ as first-line therapy for patients with HER2-positive metastatic gastric or gastroesophageal-junction cancer.
  - Lapatinib
  - Afatinib
  - Pertuzumab
- Which of the following was among the most problematic toxicities associated with the use of regorafenib in the Phase III CORRECT study, which demonstrated a significant benefit with regorafenib compared to placebo in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer?
  - Fatigue
  - Hand-foot syndrome
  - Myalgia
  - Both a and b
  - All of the above
- The results from the Phase III RECURSE trial of TAS-102 for patients with metastatic colorectal cancer refractory to standard therapies demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in \_\_\_\_\_ with TAS-102/best supportive care compared to placebo/best supportive care.
  - OS
  - Progression-free survival
  - Both a and b
  - Neither a nor b
- Results from the Phase II RECAP trial of capecitabine in combination with \_\_\_\_\_ or placebo as second-line therapy for patients with metastatic pancreatic cancer indicated improved OS with that agent in a subgroup of patients with high C-reactive protein levels.
  - Ruxolitinib
  - Brivanib
  - Nanoparticle albumin-bound (*nab*) paclitaxel
- The Phase III \_\_\_\_\_ trial evaluated surgery followed by treatment with gemcitabine versus neoadjuvant gemcitabine/oxaliplatin followed by surgery and adjuvant gemcitabine for patients with resectable pancreatic cancer.
  - Alliance A021101
  - NEOPAC
  - ESPAC-5
- The Phase III KEYNOTE-061 trial will evaluate \_\_\_\_\_ versus paclitaxel as second-line therapy for advanced gastric or gastroesophageal adenocarcinoma.
  - Pembrolizumab
  - Nivolumab
  - Pidilizumab

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9. The STAT3 and Nanog pathways are important targets blocked by the investigational agent \_\_\_\_\_ in Phase I to III studies in gastric cancer.

- a. Defactinib
- b. Tarextumab
- c. BBI-608

10. Results from the Phase II OLIVIA trial of FOLFOX/bevacizumab versus FOLFOXIRI/bevacizumab indicated superior relapse-free survival with \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. FOLFOXIRI/bevacizumab
- b. FOLFOX/bevacizumab
- c. Neither a nor b