

Cases from the Community: Clinical Investigators Provide Perspectives on Actual Patients with Metastatic Colorectal, Gastric and Pancreatic Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. The RAINBOW trial of paclitaxel with or without ramucirumab for patients with metastatic gastric or gastroesophageal junction adenocarcinoma after disease progression on first-line therapy demonstrated a statistically significant benefit in _____ with the addition of ramucirumab.
 - a. Overall survival
 - b. Progression-free survival
 - c. Objective response rate
 - d. All of the above
2. What was the most common Grade 3 or higher adverse event associated with TAS-102 in the Phase III RECURSE study for patients with metastatic CRC that is refractory to standard therapies?
 - a. Neutropenia
 - b. Diarrhea
 - c. Hand-foot syndrome
3. Which of the following were the most problematic toxicities of regorafenib in the 2 Phase III studies (CORRECT and CONCUR) that demonstrated significant benefits with regorafenib versus placebo in the third-line setting for patients with metastatic CRC?
 - a. Myalgia
 - b. Hand-foot syndrome and fatigue
 - c. Anemia
 - d. None of the above
4. The Phase II ReDOS study is designed to compare initial dosing of regorafenib at 160 mg/day versus _____ in patients with refractory metastatic CRC.
 - a. 120 mg/day
 - b. 80 mg/day
 - c. Weekly dose escalation from 80 to 160 mg/day
5. What were the preliminary results from the Phase III SIRFLOX study evaluating FOLFOX with or without Y-90 resin microspheres as first-line treatment for metastatic CRC with unresectable liver metastases with or without limited extrahepatic disease?
 - a. Improvement in progression-free survival in the overall population
 - b. Improvement in progression-free survival in the liver
 - c. Improvement in overall survival
 - d. None of the above
6. The Phase III NAPOLI-1 trial demonstrated statistically significant improvements in progression-free and overall survival with the combination of _____ and 5-FU/LV versus 5-FU/LV alone for patients with metastatic pancreatic cancer after gemcitabine-based therapy.
 - a. Ruxolitinib
 - b. Liposomal irinotecan (MM-398)
 - c. BBI608
7. The randomized, double-blind Phase II RECAP study of ruxolitinib or placebo with capecitabine as second-line therapy for patients with metastatic pancreatic cancer demonstrated an overall survival benefit with ruxolitinib in patients who had a serum C-reactive protein level of greater than 13 mg/L.
 - a. True
 - b. False
8. _____ is a novel cancer stem cell inhibitor that has shown promising activity in early studies for patients with advanced gastric cancer.
 - a. Ruxolitinib
 - b. Pembrolizumab
 - c. BBI608