

## Practical Perspectives: Experts Review Actual Cases of Patients with Biliary Tract Cancers — Part 2 of 2

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- In the Phase II FIGHT-202 study, pemigatinib demonstrated meaningful clinical activity in patients with metastatic cholangiocarcinoma and ...**
  - FGFR2 mutations
  - FGFR2 fusions or rearrangements**
  - No FGFR alterations
  - All of the above
- Which of the following side effects is most commonly associated with FGFR inhibitors among patients with cholangiocarcinoma?**
  - Insomnia
  - Upper respiratory tract infection
  - Hyperphosphatemia**
  - Dizziness
- Pemigatinib is being studied in which treatment setting in the Phase III FIGHT-302 study?**
  - Relapsed/refractory (R/R) advanced cholangiocarcinoma harboring FGFR2 rearrangements
  - R/R FGFR2 wild-type advanced cholangiocarcinoma
  - Previously untreated advanced cholangiocarcinoma harboring FGFR2 rearrangements**
  - Previously untreated advanced FGFR wild-type cholangiocarcinoma
  - Localized cholangiocarcinoma harboring FGFR2 rearrangements with residual disease after resection
  - Localized cholangiocarcinoma harboring FGFR2 rearrangements after complete resection
  - None of the above
- The bispecific antibody zanidatamab binds to which of the following targets?**
  - HER2 and CD8
  - HER2 and HER3
  - HER2 and FGFR2
  - Two distinct HER2 domains**
- The ongoing Phase III HERIZON-BTC-302 trial is evaluating zanidatamab with standard therapy versus standard therapy alone for patients with HER2-positive biliary tract cancer (BTC) in which of the following settings?**
  - As adjuvant therapy for BTC after surgical resection or ablation
  - As first-line therapy for advanced BTC**
  - As second-line therapy for advanced BTC
  - As salvage therapy for advanced BTC