

Expert Second Opinion: Current and Future Roles of Immunotherapy and Targeted Therapy in the Management of Advanced Gastroesophageal Cancers — Microlearning Activity 2

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. The Phase II ILUSTRO study evaluated zolbetuximab in combination with which therapy in the front-line setting for patients with CLDN18.2-positive locally advanced, unresectable or metastatic gastric or gastroesophageal adenocarcinoma?**
 - a. Zanidatamab and chemotherapy
 - b. Trastuzumab and chemotherapy
 - c. Immunotherapy
 - d. Chemotherapy and immunotherapy**
- 2. Which of the following antiemetic agents has demonstrated efficacy in mitigating zolbetuximab-associated gastrointestinal toxicities?**
 - a. Olanzapine
 - b. 5-HT3 blockers
 - c. Dexamethasone
 - d. Both b and c
 - e. All of the above**
- 3. Which of the following statements best describes the nausea and vomiting associated with zolbetuximab?**
 - a. It occurs late in treatment and increases in severity with ongoing cycles
 - b. It is often most severe in the first cycle and decreases in severity with ongoing cycles**
 - c. It occurs early in treatment and increases in severity with ongoing cycles
- 4. In the Phase II trial of zanidatamab and chemotherapy as first-line treatment for HER2-positive advanced gastroesophageal adenocarcinoma, what was the approximate response rate for patients who received antidiarrheal prophylaxis?**
 - a. 25%
 - b. 42%
 - c. 63%
 - d. 95%**