

Expert Second Opinion: Optimizing the Use of Immunotherapy, MRD Assessment and Other Novel Approaches for Patients with Localized Colorectal Cancer —
Microlearning Activity 3

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. How do tumor-informed circulating tumor DNA (ctDNA) assays compare to tumor-agnostic assays in terms of turnaround time and sensitivity?**
 - Similar turnaround time and sensitivity
 - Similar turnaround time but increased sensitivity
 - Longer turnaround time but increased sensitivity
 - Faster turnaround time but decreased sensitivity
- 2. Which of the following statements describes a key finding from the GALAXY trial, a large-scale, observational, prospective study of ctDNA-based minimal residual disease detection for patients with resectable colon cancer?**
 - Postoperative ctDNA positivity predicts neither recurrence risk nor adjuvant chemotherapy benefit
 - Postoperative ctDNA positivity predicts risk of recurrence but not adjuvant chemotherapy benefit
 - Postoperative ctDNA positivity predicts risk of recurrence and adjuvant chemotherapy benefit
- 3. Which of the following statements best describes the limitation of ctDNA testing for patients undergoing chemotherapy?**
 - Chemotherapy can reduce tumor DNA shedding into the bloodstream, increasing the risk of false-negative results
 - Chemotherapy can increase tumor DNA shedding, increasing the risk of false-positive results
- 4. ctDNA assays are most sensitive in predicting recurrence in which of the following sites?**
 - Lung
 - Liver
 - Bone
 - ctDNA assays are equally sensitive for all of the above sites of recurrence