

CME Post Test

Metastatic Colorectal Cancer

1. Which of the following is not approved for metastatic colorectal cancer?
 - a. Panitumumab
 - b. Vatalanib
 - c. Cetuximab
 - d. Bevacizumab

 2. VEGF:
 - a. Activates endothelial cells.
 - b. Is overexpressed in colorectal cancer.
 - c. Induces vascular permeability.
 - d. All of the above.

 3. Cetuximab:
 - a. Is approved in combination with 5-FU as first-line treatment for patients with metastatic colorectal cancer.
 - b. Is an antibody to VEGF-A
 - c. Is a chimeric monoclonal antibody active against EGFR.
 - d. Is a fully humanized monoclonal antibody active against EGFR.

 4. The ECOG E3200 trial evaluated which of the following therapies?
 - a. Cetuximab plus FOLFOX4
 - b. Cetuximab plus bevacizumab
 - c. Bevacizumab plus FOLFIRI
 - d. Bevacizumab plus FOLFOX4

 5. Which of the following apply to study NO16966?
 - a. Bevacizumab in combination with oxaliplatin was well tolerated.
 - b. Overall survival was significantly improved with bevacizumab plus chemotherapy.
 - c. Patients who remained on combination therapy had a median progression-free survival of about 10 months.
 - d. The study was conducted in patients refractory to irinotecan.

 6. In the BRiTE registry, patients who received bevacizumab plus chemotherapy beyond first progression had a median overall survival of about:
 - a. 18 months
 - b. 25 months
 - c. 32 months
 - d. 40 months
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7. Research has shown that tumors that escape anti-VEGF therapy:
 - a. Are more resistant to chemotherapy.
 - b. Are less dependent on VEGF.
 - c. Are less susceptible to hypoxia.
 - d. All of the above.

 8. Tyrosine kinase inhibitors:
 - a. Have proven efficacy in metastatic colorectal cancer.
 - b. Are more effective in combination with chemotherapy than as single agents.
 - c. Target a specific ligand or receptor.
 - d. None of the above.

 9. Which of the following side effects most commonly occurs with EGFR inhibitors?
 - a. Gastrointestinal perforations.
 - b. Skin toxicity.
 - c. Thrombosis.
 - d. Hypertension.

 10. Which of the following statements is true?
 - a. Grade ≥ 3 hypertension occurs in approximately 25-30% of patients on bevacizumab therapy.
 - b. Skin toxicity is a rare manifestation of anti-EGFR therapy and is associated with a specific pre-existing skin condition.
 - c. Bevacizumab can be administered up to 5 weeks prior to liver resection.
 - d. Hypersensitivity infusion reactions are typically seen with VEGF inhibitors.
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