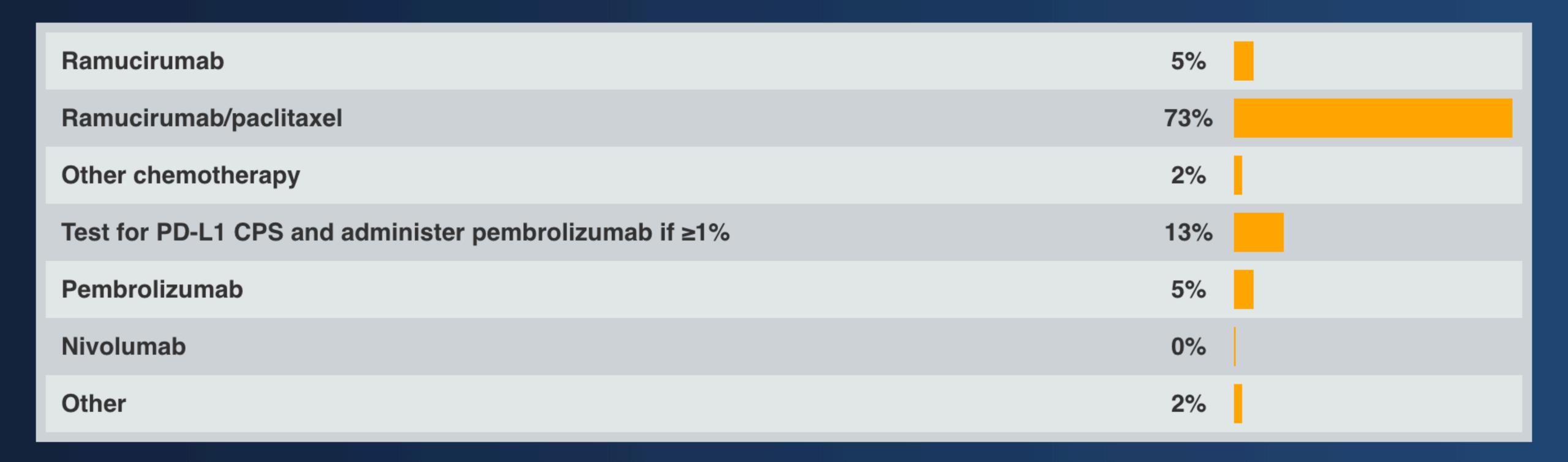
Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, in what line of therapy would you use an anti-PD-1/anti-PD-L1 antibody in a clinically stable patient with metastatic HER2-negative, microsatellite-stable gastric cancer with a PD-L1 combined positive score (CPS) ≥1?

First line	13%
Second line	26%
Third line or beyond	61%

Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, in what line of therapy would you use an anti-PD-1/anti-PD-L1 antibody in a clinically stable patient with metastatic HER2-negative, MSI-high gastric cancer with a PD-L1 CPS ≥1?

First line	28%
Second line	63%
Third line or beyond	8%

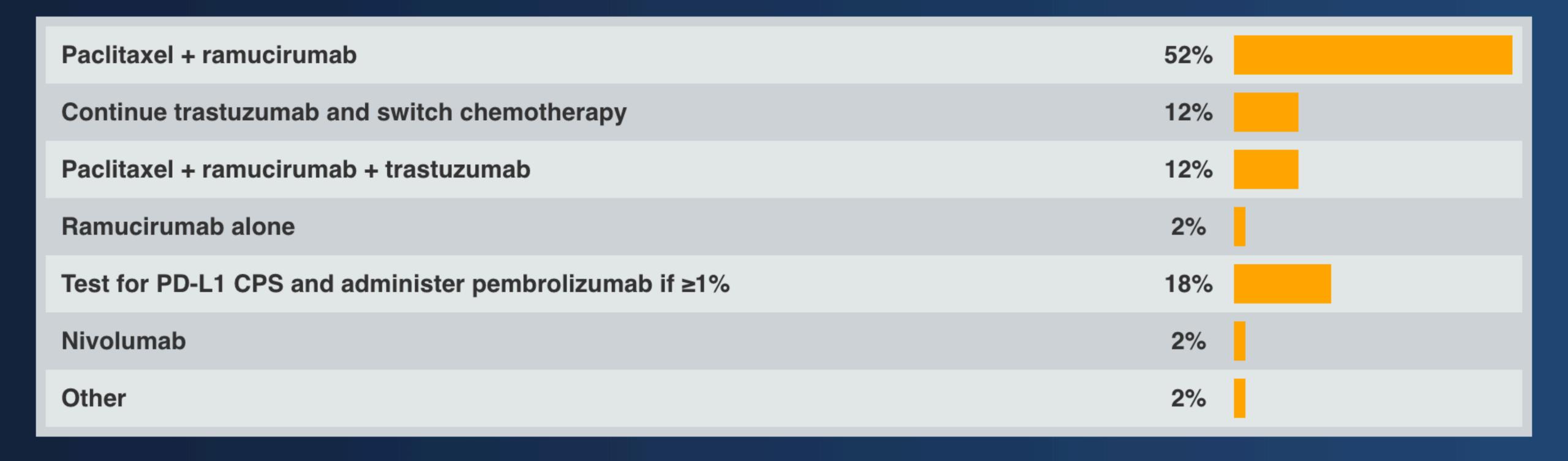
Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, what would you currently recommend as second-line therapy for a patient with metastatic HER2-negative, microsatellite-stable gastric cancer who has experienced disease progression on first-line FOLFOX?



If you could access TAS-102 for your patients with metastatic gastric cancer, how likely would you be to use it?

Very likely	38%
Somewhat likely	47%
Not likely	15%

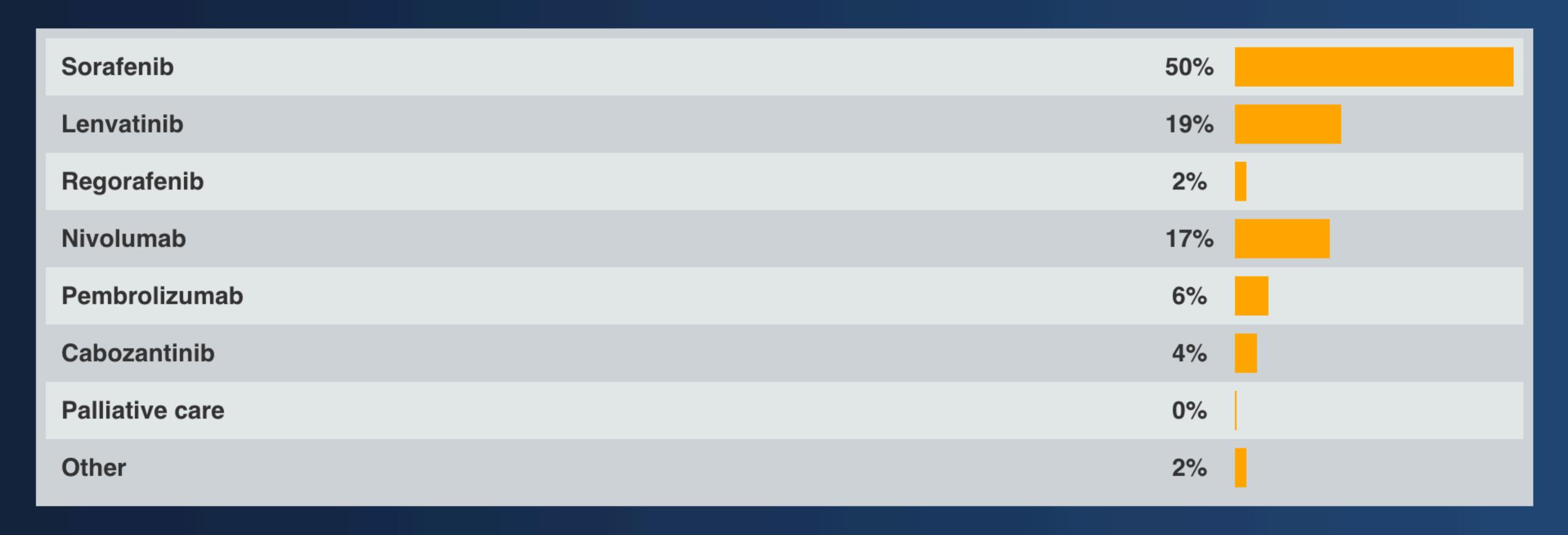
A 60-year-old patient with metastatic HER2-positive, microsatellite-stable gastric cancer responds to FOLFOX/trastuzumab but then experiences disease progression after 8 months. What second-line treatment would you recommend?



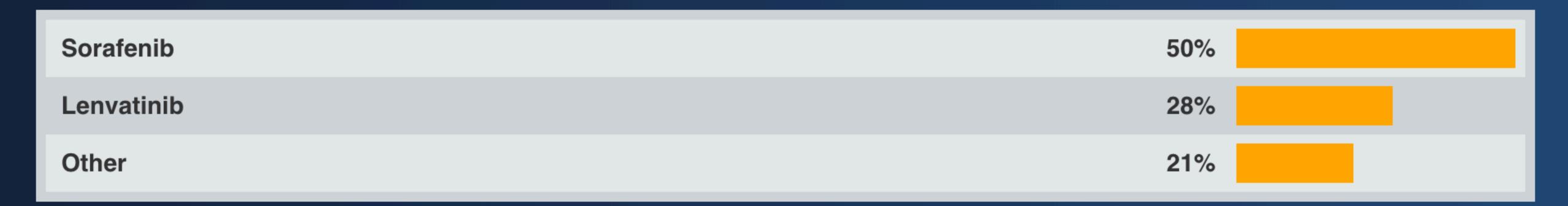
What would be your most likely first-line systemic treatment for a 63-year-old patient with hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC), a Child-Pugh A score and painful bone metastases?



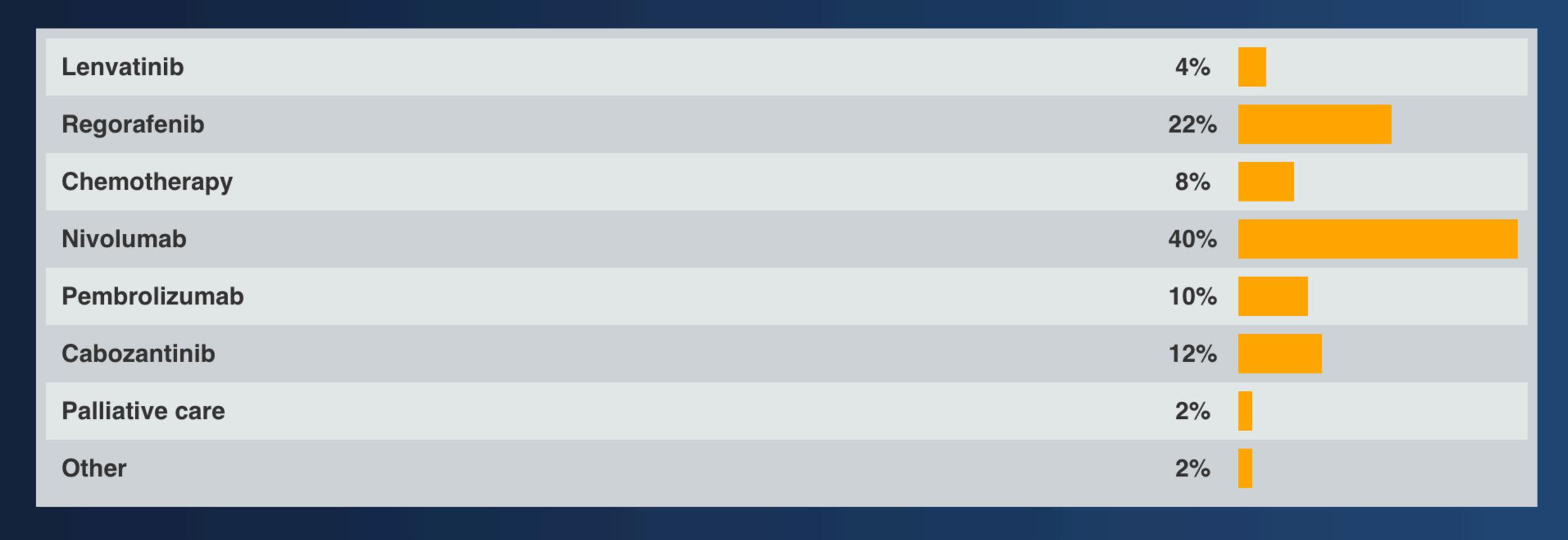
Reimbursement and regulatory issues aside, what would be your most likely firstline systemic treatment for an 80-year-old patient with HCC, a Child-Pugh A score and a PS of 1?



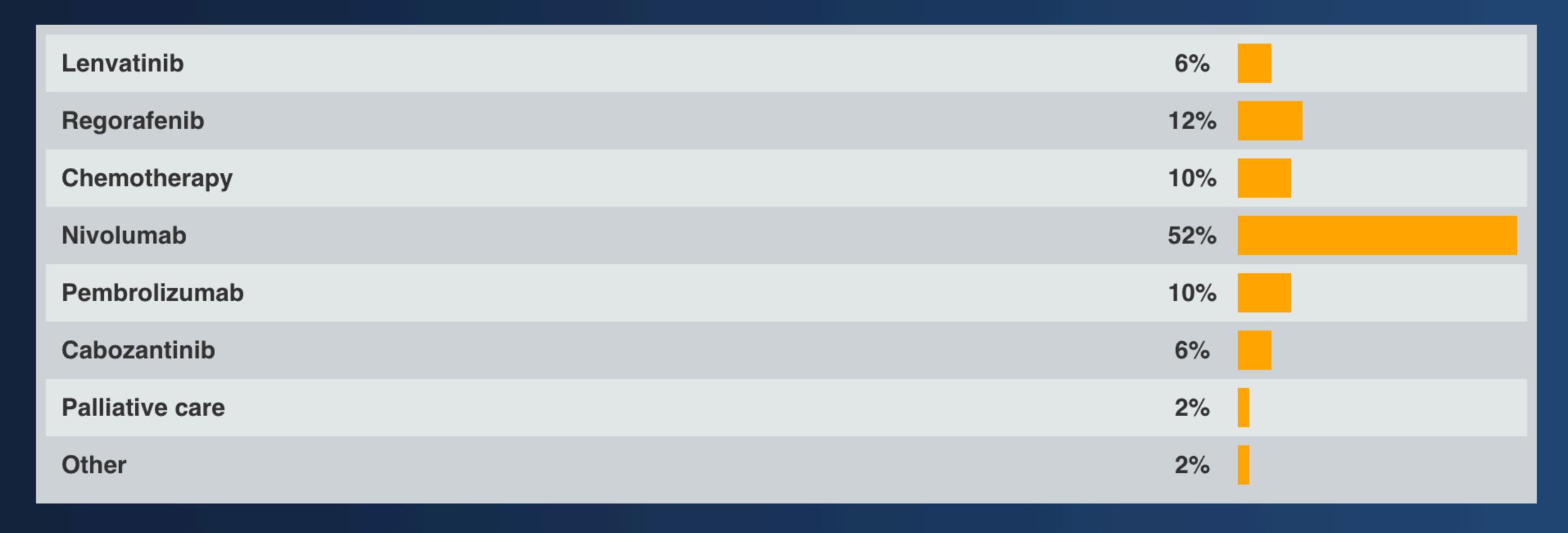
What would be your most likely first-line systemic treatment for a 60-year-old patient with HCC, a Child-Pugh B7 score and a PS of 0?



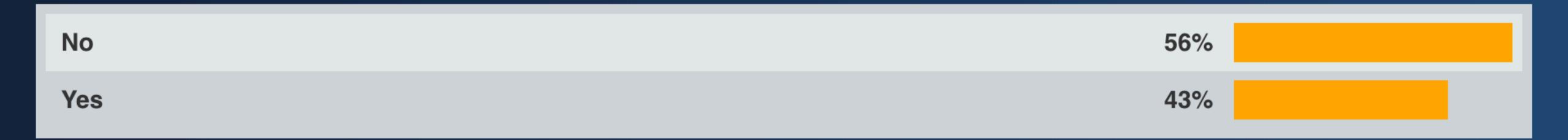
What would be your most likely second-line systemic therapy for a 60-year-old patient with HCC, a Child-Pugh A score and a PS of 0 who responded to standard-dose sorafenib for 12 months with minimal toxicity and then experienced disease progression?



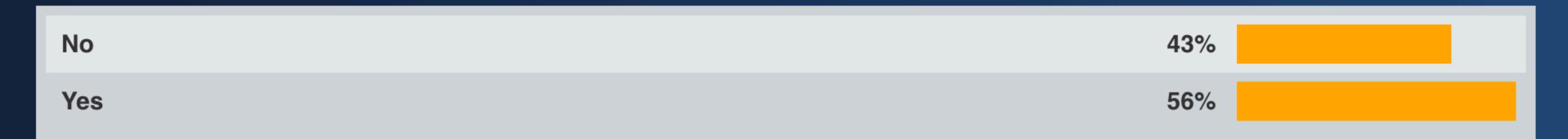
What would be your most likely second-line systemic therapy for a 60-year-old patient with HCC, a Child-Pugh A score and a PS of 0 who responded to sorafenib for 6 months but required a dose reduction to 400 mg daily and then experienced disease progression?



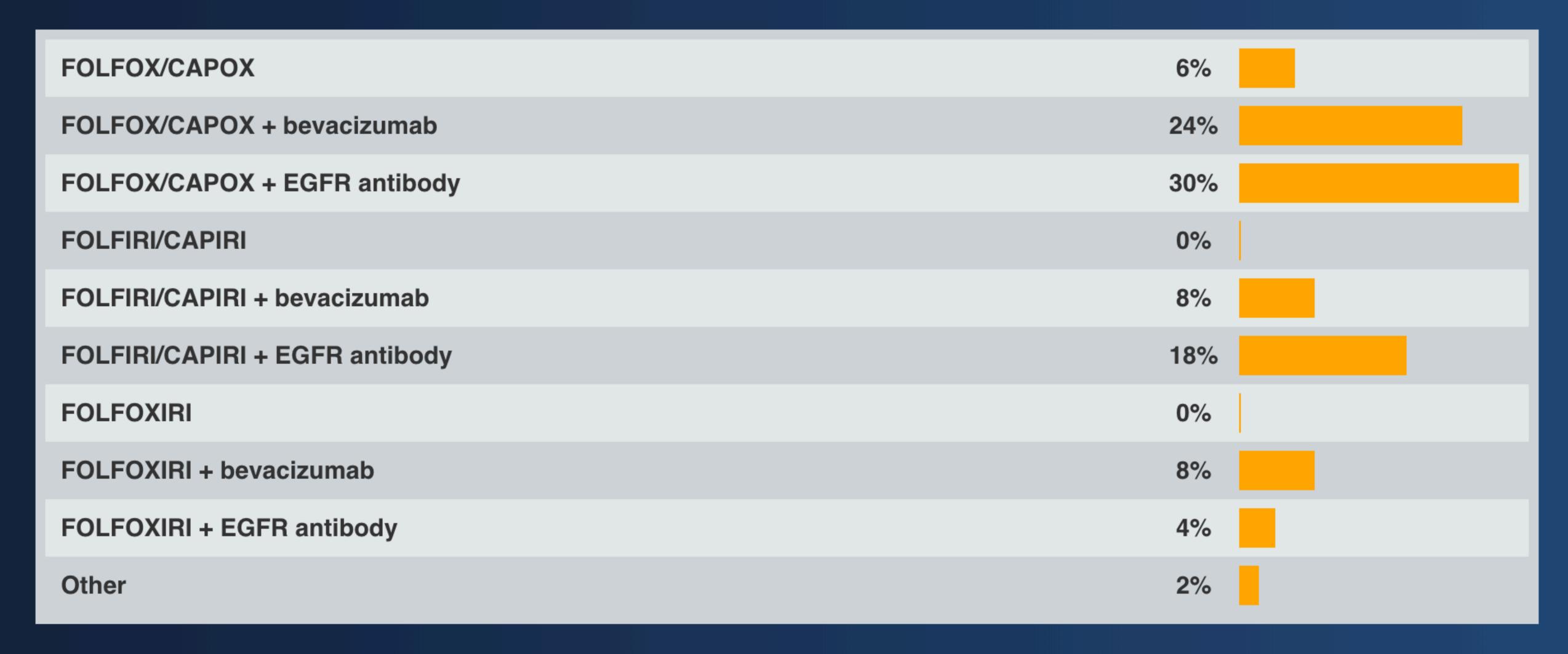
## Do you generally test for microsatellite instability in your patients with HCC?



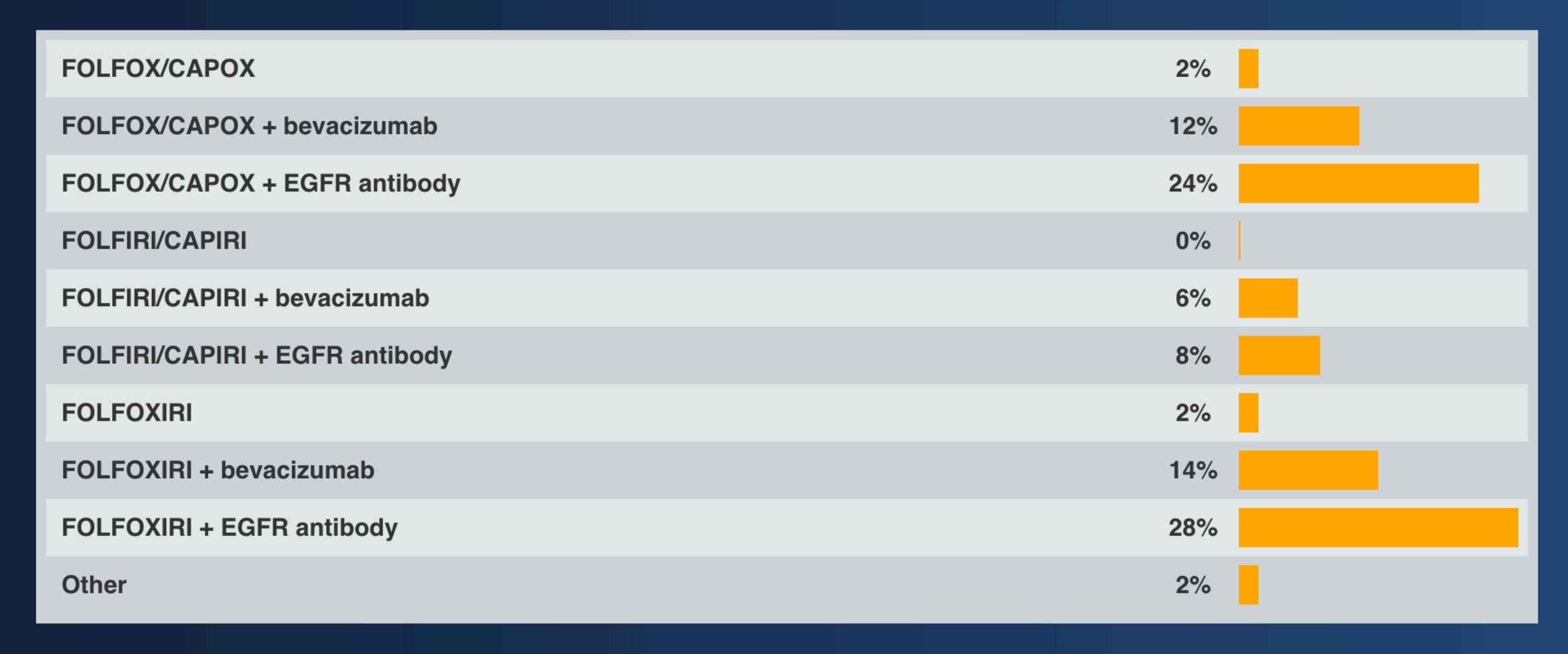
Do you generally offer multiplex genomic testing such as next-generation sequencing to your patients with HCC and a good PS who have exhausted all approved therapeutic options?



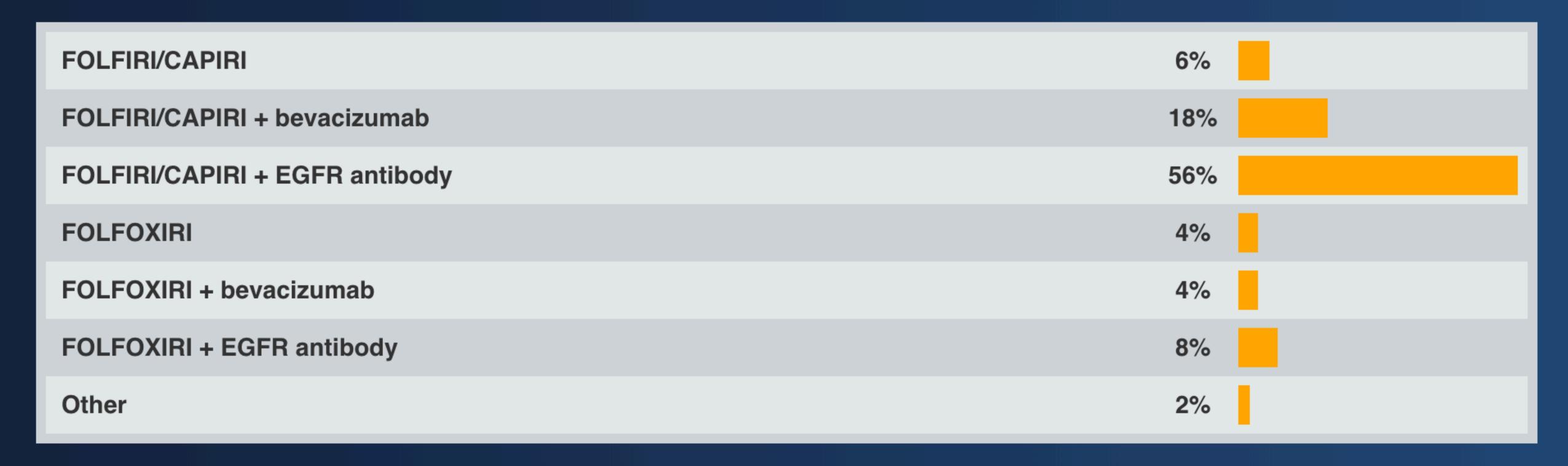
What is your usual first-line treatment recommendation for a 60-year-old patient with left-sided, microsatellite-stable, pan-RAS wild-type metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC) who is clinically stable?



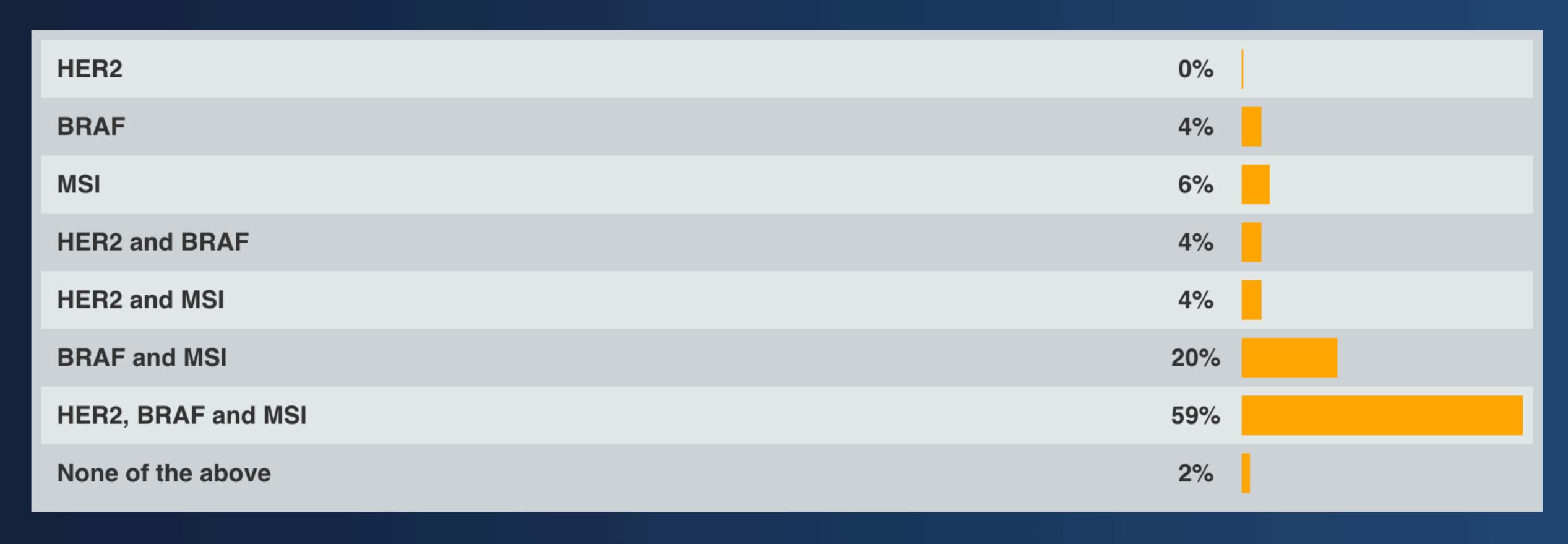
What is your usual first-line treatment recommendation for a 60-year-old patient with left-sided, microsatellite-stable, pan-RAS wild-type mCRC who requires a response?



A 60-year-old patient with metastatic left-sided, microsatellite-stable, pan-RAS wild-type mCRC responds to FOLFOX/bevacizumab but then experiences disease progression after 12 months. What second-line treatment would you recommend?



## In addition to pan-RAS status, which of the following do you routinely assess in patients with mCRC?



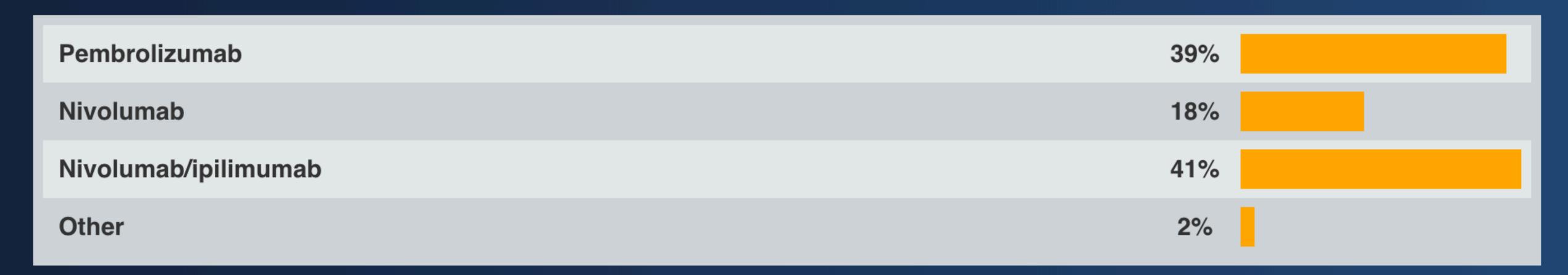
Reimbursement and regulatory issues aside, for a patient with mCRC and a BRAF V600E mutation, would you likely administer targeted therapy outside of a clinical trial setting?

No	12%
Yes, irinotecan + cetuximab + vemurafenib	22%
Yes, irinotecan + panitumumab + vemurafenib	22%
Yes, encorafenib + binimetinib + cetuximab	32%
Yes, other	12%

Reimbursement and regulatory issues aside, for a patient with minimally symptomatic MSI-high mCRC with modest tumor burden, in what line of therapy would you like to use an anti-PD-1/PD-L1 antibody?

First line	32%
Second line	46%
Third line or beyond	22%

## What would be your usual initial choice of immunotherapy for a younger, otherwise healthy patient with MSI-high mCRC?



A 60-year-old man with pan-RAS wild-type, microsatellite stable, right-sided mCRC receives first-line FOLFOX/bevacizumab and second-line FOLFIRI/bevacizumab and is now experiencing disease progression. What would be your most likely third-line treatment recommendation?

Regorafenib	16%
TAS-102	8%
Cetuximab	12%
Panitumumab	8%
Cetuximab + irinotecan	38%
Panitumumab + irinotecan	18%
Other	0%

In general, for a younger patient with mCRC, what is your usual starting dose of regorafenib?

