

Targeted Treatment of Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer: Current Algorithms and New Agents

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. A retrospective analysis of data from the Phase III LUX-Lung 3 and LUX-Lung 6 trials of afatinib versus cisplatin-based doublet chemotherapy for previously untreated EGFR mutation-positive Stage IIIB/IV lung adenocarcinoma demonstrated that compared to chemotherapy, afatinib therapy resulted in _____.
 - a. Significant improvements in overall survival for patients with EGFR deletion 19-positive disease
 - b. Significant improvements in overall survival for patients with EGFR L858R mutation-positive disease
2. The Phase III RADIANT trial evaluated adjuvant _____ versus placebo for patients with resected Stage IB to IIIA EGFR-positive non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC).
 - a. Erlotinib
 - b. Gefitinib
 - c. Bevacizumab
3. The results of the Phase III IMPRESS trial evaluating continuation gefitinib in addition to chemotherapy versus chemotherapy alone for patients with EGFR mutation-positive advanced NSCLC who received gefitinib as first-line therapy demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in median progression-free survival with continuation gefitinib.
 - a. True
 - b. False
4. Side effects associated with the third-generation EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor rociletinib (CO-1686) include _____.
 - a. Hyperglycemia
 - b. QTc prolongation
 - c. Both a and b
5. Promising next-generation ALK inhibitors currently under investigation in the management of ALK-positive NSCLC after treatment with crizotinib include _____.
 - a. Alectinib
 - b. Brigatinib (AP26113)
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. None of the above
6. Which of the following statements is true about the use of crizotinib in the management of NSCLC?
 - a. Crizotinib is highly active in the treatment of ALK-positive NSCLC
 - b. Crizotinib is highly active in the treatment of ROS1-rearranged NSCLC
 - c. Both a and b
7. _____ is an inhibitor of the rearranged during transfection (RET) gene fusion that is currently undergoing clinical investigation in the treatment of RET-rearranged NSCLC.
 - a. Vandetanib
 - b. Cabozantinib
 - c. Lenvatinib (E7080)
 - d. All of the above
8. Interim results of the Phase II study of the BRAF inhibitor dabrafenib in combination with the MEK inhibitor trametinib for patients with BRAF V600E mutation-positive advanced NSCLC demonstrated an overall response rate of 63% and a high disease control rate at 12 weeks or more.
 - a. True
 - b. False