1. In the Phase I/II AURA trial of osimertinib (AZD9291) and the Phase I/II trial of rociletinib (CO-1686) for patients with EGFR mutation-positive advanced NSCLC, both investigational third-generation EGFR inhibitors demonstrated higher efficacy among patients with:

- a. EGFR T790M mutation-positive disease
- b. EGFR T790M mutation-negative disease

2. Results of the Phase III PROCLAIM trial for patients with previously untreated locally advanced nonsquamous NSCLC demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in ______________ with pemetrexed/cisplatin/TRT versus etoposide/cisplatin/TRT followed by consolidation chemotherapy.

- a. Median overall survival
- b. Median PFS
- c. Overall response rate
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

3. The ongoing Phase II/III SWOG-S1403 trial is investigating afatinib with or without ______________ for patients with newly diagnosed EGFR mutation-positive NSCLC.

- a. Erlotinib
- b. Cetuximab
- c. Gefitinib
- d. Osimertinib
- e. Rociletinib

4. The results of the Phase I ASCEND-1 trial of ceritinib in locally advanced or metastatic ALK-positive NSCLC demonstrated an overall response rate of more than 50% in the population of patients with ______________.

- a. ALK inhibitor-naïve disease
- b. ALK inhibitor-pretreated disease
- c. Both a and b
- d. Neither a nor b

5. The Phase III PRONOUNCE trial for patients with advanced nonsquamous NSCLC demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in overall survival in favor of induction paclitaxel/carboplatin/bevacizumab versus carboplatin/pemetrexed.

- a. True
- b. False

6. In the Phase I/II CheckMate 032 trial of nivolumab with or without ipilimumab for patients with recurrent SCLC, the combination of nivolumab with ipilimumab demonstrated a promising ORR only in patients with tumors expressing high PD-L1 levels.

- a. True
- b. False

7. In the Phase Ib KEYNOTE-028 trial, pembrolizumab therapy was associated with Grade 3 or higher ______________ in patients with extensive-stage SCLC.

- a. Asthenia
- b. Increased bilirubin levels
- c. Colitis
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

8. The results of the Phase II TREAT trial of adjuvant chemotherapy with cisplatin/pemetrexed versus cisplatin/vinorelbine for patients with early-stage NSCLC demonstrated ______________.

- a. A statistically significant improvement in the feasibility rate in favor of cisplatin/pemetrexed
- b. That cisplatin/vinorelbine is more immunosuppressive than cisplatin/pemetrexed
- c. Both a and b
- d. Neither a nor b

9. The ongoing Phase III ECOG-E1505 trial is evaluating adjuvant chemotherapy with or without ______________ for patients with completely resected Stage IB to Stage IIIA NSCLC.

- a. Bevacizumab
- b. Nivolumab
- c. Crizotinib

10. The Phase III CheckMate 017 trial of nivolumab versus docetaxel for patients with advanced squamous NSCLC after disease recurrence or progression on 1 platinum-based chemotherapy regimen demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in ______________ with nivolumab.

- a. Median overall survival
- b. Median PFS
- c. ORR
- d. All of the above