

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- The Phase III FLAURA study comparing first-line osimertinib to either erlotinib or gefitinib for patients with advanced NSCLC and an EGFR tumor mutation demonstrated a significant improvement in progression-free survival (PFS) with osimertinib.
 - True
 - False
- The Phase III ARCHER 1050 trial evaluating dacomitinib versus gefitinib as first-line therapy for advanced NSCLC with an EGFR-activating mutation demonstrated _____ with dacomitinib.
 - A significant PFS advantage
 - No adverse events requiring dose reduction
 - Both a and b
 - Neither a nor b
- The Phase III IMpower150 trial demonstrated a significant improvement in PFS with the addition of atezolizumab to bevacizumab/chemotherapy in which of the following groups of patients with metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC?
 - Intent-to-treat population
 - Patients with EGFR and ALK alterations
 - Patients with liver metastases
 - All of the above
- _____ is an ALK inhibitor that is currently FDA approved for the treatment of metastatic NSCLC in patients with an ALK rearrangement who have experienced disease progression on or are intolerant to crizotinib.
 - Alectinib
 - Brigatinib
 - Ceritinib
 - All of the above
- Data presented by Oxnard and colleagues at ASCO 2018 demonstrated that genomic analysis of plasma cell free DNA could detect lung cancer with greater sensitivity in patients with early-stage compared to late-stage lung cancer.
 - True
 - False
- Which of the following categories reflects the mechanism of action of Rova-T?
 - Antibody-drug conjugate
 - Anti-PD-1 antibody
 - Anti-PD-L1 antibody
 - RET inhibitor
- The Phase III KEYNOTE-407 trial presented at ASCO 2018 evaluating carboplatin with paclitaxel or *nab* paclitaxel, with or without pembrolizumab, as first-line therapy for metastatic squamous cell NSCLC demonstrated which of the following in the pembrolizumab-containing arm?
 - Improvement in overall survival
 - Improvement in PFS
 - A significantly higher objective response rate
 - All of the above
- _____ is a promising investigational agent for adult and pediatric patients with cancers harboring a TRK fusion.
 - Entrectinib
 - Icotinib
 - Larotrectinib
 - All of the above
 - Both a and b
 - Both a and c
- The Phase III CheckMate 227 trial evaluating the combination of nivolumab and ipilimumab versus chemotherapy for advanced NSCLC showed a significant improvement in PFS with the combination for patients with a high tumor mutational burden.
 - True
 - False
- The TATTON trial is investigating the combination of the EGFR inhibitor osimertinib with the MET inhibitor _____ for patients with advanced NSCLC with an EGFR tumor mutation and MET amplification.
 - Dacomitinib
 - Savolitinib
 - Erlotinib