

## Beyond the Guidelines: Clinical Investigator Perspectives on the Management of Lung Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- Results of the Phase III FLAURA study comparing first-line osimertinib to either erlotinib or gefitinib for patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) and EGFR tumor mutations demonstrated a significant improvement in progression-free survival (PFS) with osimertinib.
  - True
  - False
- A report of the CNS activity of osimertinib versus the standard EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitors gefitinib or erlotinib in patients with untreated advanced NSCLC with EGFR mutations on the Phase III FLAURA study demonstrated \_\_\_\_\_ on the osimertinib arm.
  - Higher risk of disease progression in the CNS
  - Lower risk of disease progression in the CNS
  - Neither a nor b
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a second-generation ALK inhibitor that is currently FDA approved for patients with metastatic NSCLC and an ALK rearrangement who experience disease progression on crizotinib.
  - Alectinib
  - Brigatinib
  - Ceritinib
  - All of the above
- Which of the following categories reflects the mechanism of action of the recently FDA-approved agent lorlatinib?
  - ALK inhibitor
  - Antibody-drug conjugate
  - Anti-PD-1/PD-L1 antibody
  - MET inhibitor
  - RET inhibitor
- Results of the Phase III IMpower133 trial evaluating the addition of atezolizumab or placebo to carboplatin and etoposide as first-line therapy for patients with extensive-stage small cell lung cancer demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in \_\_\_\_\_ with atezolizumab.
  - Median overall survival
  - Median PFS
  - Both a and b
  - Neither a nor b
- On the basis of results of the Phase III IMpower133 trial, the combination of atezolizumab/carboplatin/etoposide \_\_\_\_\_ recently approved by the FDA as first-line therapy for patients with extensive-stage small cell lung cancer.
  - Was
  - Was not
- The Phase III PACIFIC trial of durvalumab for patients with locally advanced, unresectable NSCLC without disease progression after definitive platinum-based chemoradiation therapy demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in \_\_\_\_\_ with durvalumab compared to placebo.
  - Median overall survival
  - Median PFS
  - Both a and b
  - Neither a nor b
- Administration of durvalumab compared to placebo after chemoradiation therapy resulted in a significantly higher rate of pneumonitis for patients with unresectable Stage III NSCLC on the Phase III PACIFIC trial.
  - True
  - False

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9. Results of the Phase III KEYNOTE-042 trial published by Mok and colleagues in *The Lancet* demonstrated a significant improvement in overall survival with single-agent pembrolizumab compared to platinum-based chemotherapy as first-line treatment for locally advanced or metastatic NSCLC in patients with a PD-L1 TPS (tumor proportion score) of \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. 1% or higher
  - b. 20% or higher
  - c. 50% or higher
  - d. All of the above
10. The Phase III CheckMate 227 trial evaluating nivolumab alone, nivolumab in combination with ipilimumab or chemotherapy for advanced NSCLC \_\_\_\_\_ a significant improvement in PFS with the combination compared to chemotherapy for patients with a high tumor mutational burden.
- a. Demonstrated
  - b. Did not demonstrate