

Consensus or Controversy? Radiation and Medical Oncology Investigator Perspectives on the Role of Immune Checkpoint Inhibition in the Management of Locally Advanced Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer — Audio Program

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. Which of the following statements is true regarding the FDA approval of durvalumab for patients with unresectable Stage III non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) whose disease has not progressed after concurrent platinum-based chemotherapy and radiation therapy?**
 - a. It is restricted to patients whose tumors express PD-L1 on $\geq 1\%$ of cells
 - b. It is irrespective of tumor PD-L1 expression level**
- 2. The KEYNOTE-189 trial, which evaluated the addition of pembrolizumab to chemotherapy as first-line therapy for patients with metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC, reported which of the following outcomes?**
 - a. A significant improvement in overall survival with the addition of pembrolizumab**
 - b. No significant improvement in overall survival with the addition of pembrolizumab
- 3. The Phase III PACIFIC trial, evaluating consolidation durvalumab versus placebo after chemoradiation therapy for patients with unresectable Stage III NSCLC, demonstrated which result in terms of the timing of initiation of durvalumab therapy?**
 - a. Worse outcomes with earlier initiation of durvalumab
 - b. Better outcomes with earlier initiation of durvalumab**
 - c. No difference in outcomes based on the time of initiation
- 4. Which of the following statements is true regarding the comparison of pneumonitis associated with durvalumab to that associated with radiation therapy?**
 - a. They are hard to distinguish, but treatment for both is similar**
 - b. They can be easily distinguished, and treatment for each is different
- 5. A 65-year-old former smoker with Stage IIIB squamous cell lung cancer and a history of COPD completes 6 cycles of carboplatin/paclitaxel/radiation therapy but develops Grade 2 esophagitis resulting in a 10-lb weight loss. Durvalumab is planned but not started, and the esophagitis totally resolves in approximately 6 weeks. All the faculty would take which approach?**
 - a. Would initiate durvalumab at this point**
 - b. Would not initiate durvalumab at this point