

Post-Test

Visiting Professors: Lung Cancer — Volume 4, Issue 1

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. The Phase III REVEL trial investigating docetaxel in combination with either ramucirumab or placebo as second-line treatment for patients with metastatic NSCLC demonstrated a significant improvement in _____ in the ramucirumab arm.
 - a. Overall survival
 - b. Progression-free survival
 - c. Objective response rate
 - d. All of the above
2. Patients with metastatic NSCLC and a BRAF non-V600E tumor mutation _____ respond well to combination therapy with BRAF and MEK inhibitors.
 - a. Do
 - b. Do not
3. Potentially fatal cardiac toxicity is associated with the use of immune checkpoint inhibitors.
 - a. True
 - b. False
4. Research by Temel and colleagues evaluating the benefits of early palliative care in combination with standard oncology treatment for patients with newly diagnosed metastatic NSCLC demonstrated that palliative care _____ improve overall survival.
 - a. Does
 - b. Does not
5. Research investigating the effect of smoking on response to anti-PD-1/PD-L1 antibodies in patients with NSCLC suggests that smokers do not respond as well as never smokers.
 - a. True
 - b. False
6. The ongoing Phase II biomarker-directed umbrella trial HUDSON is evaluating novel anticancer agents for patients with metastatic NSCLC who have experienced disease progression on _____.
 - a. Anti-PD-1/PD-L1-containing therapies
 - b. BRAF inhibitors
 - c. Chemotherapy
7. The REVEL trial evaluating docetaxel in combination with either ramucirumab or placebo as second-line therapy for patients with Stage IV NSCLC included patients with which disease characteristic?
 - a. Progression on platinum-based therapy
 - b. Squamous or nonsquamous histology
 - c. No prior exposure to bevacizumab
 - d. All of the above
 - e. Both a and b
 - f. Both b and c
8. The Phase III IMpower150 trial investigated the addition of _____ to bevacizumab and chemotherapy as first-line therapy for patients with metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC.
 - a. Nivolumab
 - b. Pembrolizumab
 - c. Atezolizumab
9. The Phase III CheckMate 017 trial assessing the efficacy of nivolumab versus docetaxel for patients with previously treated advanced squamous cell NSCLC demonstrated that PD-L1 expression _____ predictive of response to immune checkpoint inhibition.
 - a. Was
 - b. Was not
10. A study by Spigel and colleagues comparing 1-year fixed-duration to continuous administration of nivolumab for patients with previously treated advanced NSCLC demonstrated _____.
 - a. Better outcomes with continuous treatment
 - b. Better outcomes with a 1-year fixed duration of therapy
 - c. Similar outcomes in both groups