

## Striving for Consensus on the Optimal Management of Metastatic Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (Faculty Presentations)

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- The investigational agent TAK-788 has shown promising activity in patients with NSCLC and which genetic alterations?**
  - RET fusions
  - EGFR exon 20 insertion mutations**
  - MET exon 14 skipping mutations
- Results of the Phase III FLAURA trial comparing osimertinib to gefitinib or erlotinib for patients with untreated advanced NSCLC with EGFR mutations reported which outcome with osimertinib?**
  - Longer PFS only
  - Longer overall survival (OS) only
  - c. Longer PFS and OS**
- The KEYNOTE-407 study evaluating the addition of pembrolizumab to chemotherapy as first-line therapy for patients with metastatic squamous NSCLC demonstrated which of the following outcomes in terms of an association between tumor mutation burden and the efficacy of pembrolizumab/chemotherapy versus chemotherapy alone?**
  - A significant correlation
  - b. No significant correlation**
- Which of the following strategies would be the most appropriate treatment for a patient with NSCLC who developed Grade 3 or 4 pneumonitis after receiving an immune checkpoint inhibitor (ICI)?**
  - Withhold the ICI until symptoms resolve, then administer corticosteroids
  - Withhold the ICI until symptoms resolve, then administer antibiotics
  - c. Permanently discontinue the ICI, and with inpatient care, administer corticosteroids and, if necessary, additional immunosuppressants**
- The Phase III IMpower150 study demonstrated that the addition of atezolizumab to bevacizumab with chemotherapy resulted in which outcome for patients with metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC?**
  - Significant improvement in PFS only
  - Significant improvement in OS only
  - c. Significant improvement in both PFS and OS**
- Research by Skoulidis and colleagues suggests that patients with metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC and alterations in STK11/LKB1 and/or KEAP1 have which of the following outcomes after treatment with pemetrexed/carboplatin/pembrolizumab in comparison to those who do not have these genomic alterations?**
  - a. Significantly worse PFS and OS**
  - Similar PFS and OS
  - Significantly better PFS and OS
- Analysis of the KEYNOTE-189 trial for patients with metastatic nonsquamous lung cancer revealed which degree of correlation between tumor mutation burden and the efficacy of pembrolizumab with chemotherapy?**
  - A significant correlation
  - b. No significant correlation**
- In the management of NSCLC, which of the following agents are promising and highly potent selective RET kinase inhibitors with durable response rates in the range of 60% to 80%?**
  - Vandetanib and cabozantinib
  - Cabozantinib and lenvatinib
  - Ponatinib and Alectinib
  - d. Selpercatinib and pralsetinib**

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9. An exploratory analysis by Reck and colleagues evaluating the addition of ramucirumab to docetaxel for patients with metastatic NSCLC on the Phase III REVEL trial whose disease had rapidly progressed on first-line therapy (duration of therapy 4 weeks or less, 8 weeks or less or 12 weeks or less) demonstrated which outcome with ramucirumab/docetaxel?
- a. Improvement in PFS only
  - b. Improvement in PFS and OS
  - c. No improvement in PFS or OS
10. Results from the Phase III REVEL trial investigating the addition of ramucirumab or placebo to docetaxel as second-line treatment for patients with metastatic NSCLC demonstrated which of the following statistically significant outcomes with ramucirumab?
- a. Improvement in PFS only
  - b. Improvement in OS only
  - c. Improvement in both PFS and OS