

**Journal Club: Later-Line Therapy for Patients with Metastatic Squamous Cell Carcinoma of the Lung****THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.**

- 1. Secondary analysis of the LUX-Lung 8 study using next-generation sequencing demonstrated favorable progression-free and overall survival outcomes in patients with squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) of the lung and ERBB mutations, particularly HER2 mutations, who received which targeted therapy compared to erlotinib?**
  - a. Afatinib**
  - Pertuzumab
  - Crizotinib
  - Trastuzumab
- 2. Which of the following results was demonstrated in a study presented at ESMO 2019 comparing first-line atezolizumab to platinum-based chemotherapy for patients with metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) and a high PD-L1 expression level?**
  - Overall survival (OS) benefit with chemotherapy versus atezolizumab
  - b. OS benefit with atezolizumab versus chemotherapy**
  - No difference in OS between the 2 arms
- 3. Which of the following drug categories best reflects the mechanism of action of trastuzumab deruxtecan (DS-8201) and T-DM1, which have shown promising activity in patients with NSCLC and HER2 alterations?**
  - Anti-PD-1 antibodies
  - Tyrosine kinase inhibitors
  - c. Antibody-drug conjugates**
- 4. Recent analysis of results from a Lung-MAP substudy by Aggarwal and colleagues evaluating the fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) inhibitor AZD4547 in patients with metastatic SCC of the lung with FGFR alterations demonstrated an overall response rate in which range?**
  - a. 5% to 10%**
  - 20% to 25%
  - 40% to 45%
- 5. Which of the following statements is true regarding the diarrhea associated with afatinib?**
  - It always requires permanent discontinuation of afatinib
  - b. It may be managed with dose modifications and drugs such as anti-diarrheal agents**
  - It always resolves without dose adjustment or additional therapy