

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. _____ is a second-generation anti-EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI).
 - a. Neratinib
 - b. Erlotinib
 - c. Afatinib
 - d. Lapatinib
 - e. Both a and c
2. In the randomized Phase III EURTAC trial, treatment with erlotinib significantly prolonged progression-free survival (PFS) by _____ compared to chemotherapy in the intent-to-treat population of patients with chemotherapy-naïve advanced-stage NSCLC.
 - a. 4.2 months
 - b. 9.8 months
 - c. 15.0 months
3. The results of the randomized Phase II TREAT trial demonstrated that a combination of cisplatin/vinorelbine was better tolerated than cisplatin/pemetrexed in patients with Stage IB to T3N1 NSCLC.
 - a. True
 - b. False
4. _____ is a CTLA-4 antibody for the treatment of advanced NSCLC.
 - a. Carboplatin
 - b. Ipilimumab
 - c. Cetuximab
 - d. Nab paclitaxel
5. In the randomized Phase III JMEN study, the administration of maintenance pemetrexed with best supportive care (BSC) significantly improved overall survival (OS) compared to placebo with BSC among patients with advanced nonsquamous cell NSCLC.
 - a. True
 - b. False
6. According to the Lung Cancer Mutation Consortium update in January 2012, the cumulative incidence of any driver mutation being present in lung adenocarcinomas is _____.
 - a. 60%
 - b. 7%
 - c. 22%
7. Crizotinib is a targeted agent that inhibits _____.
 - a. EGFR
 - b. ALK
 - c. K-ras
 - d. c-MET
 - e. Both b and d
8. The Phase III OPTIMAL study for patients with chemotherapy-naïve advanced NSCLC demonstrated that first-line therapy with erlotinib significantly prolonged PFS in comparison to gemcitabine/carboplatin.
 - a. True
 - b. False
9. Which of the following statements about the treatment of EGFR T790M mutation-positive NSCLC with an EGFR TKI is true?
 - a. Baseline T790M mutation is associated with a worse outcome after treatment with EGFR TKIs
 - b. Presence of pretreatment T790M mutation predicts shorter response to an EGFR TKI
 - c. Secondary T790M mutations lead to acquired resistance to EGFR TKIs
 - d. Only a and b
 - e. All of the above

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10. Custirsen is a second-generation antisense oligonucleotide that acts by promoting tumor cell death and sensitizing cells to anticancer agents by targeting _____.
 - a. PARP
 - b. Clusterin**
 - c. EGFR
 - d. HER2
11. The Phase II RTOG-0236 trial of stereotactic body radiation therapy (SBRT) for inoperable early-stage NSCLC demonstrated that _____.
 - a. SBRT resulted in complete or partial response in 82% of patients**
 - b. SBRT is ineffective in patients with medically inoperable early-stage NSCLC
 - c. None of the above
12. Which of the following outcomes was observed with pemetrexed maintenance therapy compared to placebo in the randomized Phase III PARAMOUNT trial for patients with advanced nonsquamous cell NSCLC?
 - a. A significantly longer PFS**
 - b. A significantly shorter PFS
 - c. No significant difference between maintenance treatments
13. The randomized Phase III IFCT-0501 study comparing monotherapy with gemcitabine or vinorelbine to doublet chemotherapy with carboplatin/paclitaxel for patients aged 70 to 89 years with advanced-stage NSCLC demonstrated that doublet chemotherapy with carboplatin/paclitaxel was _____.
 - a. Superior to monotherapy with gemcitabine or vinorelbine for PFS
 - b. Superior to monotherapy with gemcitabine or vinorelbine for OS
 - c. Associated with increased toxicities
 - d. All of the above**
14. In an H-score-based analysis of EGFR IHC data from the randomized Phase III FLEX trial of first-line therapy with cisplatin/vinorelbine with or without cetuximab for patients with advanced NSCLC, a marked OS benefit was observed with the addition of cetuximab for patients with low EGFR expression (H-scores lower than 200).
 - a. True
 - b. False**
15. Which alkylating agent has demonstrated activity in combination with carboplatin as first-line therapy for patients with extensive-stage small cell lung cancer?
 - a. Chlorambucil
 - b. Bendamustine**
 - c. Ifosfamide
16. In the randomized Phase II OAM4558g trial of erlotinib with or without onartuzumab (MetMab) in patients with advanced NSCLC, the addition of onartuzumab improved PFS in a subpopulation of patients with high expression of Met but was detrimental in patients with low expression.
 - a. True**
 - b. False