

Dissecting the Decision: Investigators Discuss the Available Data and Clinical Factors That Shape the Management of Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. Data from the Phase III CheckMate 017 trial evaluating nivolumab versus docetaxel for patients with Stage IIIB/IV squamous non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) after 1 prior platinum-based chemotherapy doublet demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in overall survival with nivolumab regardless of PD-L1 expression level.**

 - a. True**
 - b. False
- 2. Which of the following statements is true about EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs) in the treatment of NSCLC?**

 - a. Most patients with EGFR mutation-positive NSCLC develop disease resistance to first-generation EGFR TKIs.
 - b. The most common mechanism of resistance to EGFR TKIs is due to the EGFR T790M mutation.
 - c. Third-generation EGFR TKIs are T790M mutation specific and spare wild-type EGFR.
 - d. Both a and b
 - e. All of the above**
 - f. None of the above
- 3. The results of the Phase III PROCLAIM trial for previously untreated locally advanced nonsquamous NSCLC demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in overall survival with pemetrexed/cisplatin and thoracic radiation therapy compared to etoposide/cisplatin and thoracic radiation therapy, each followed by consolidation chemotherapy.**

 - a. True
 - b. False**
- 4. Results from the Phase III SQUIRE trial evaluating necitumumab and gemcitabine/cisplatin versus gemcitabine/cisplatin for the first-line treatment of Stage IV squamous NSCLC demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in _____ with the addition of necitumumab to chemotherapy.**

 - a. Overall response rate
 - b. Overall survival**
 - c. Both a and b
- 5. A combined analysis of the LUX-Lung 3 and LUX-Lung 6 trials for patients with advanced EGFR mutation-positive lung adenocarcinoma demonstrated an overall survival advantage with afatinib for patients with _____.**

 - a. Exon 19 deletion mutations**
 - b. L858R mutations
 - c. Both a and b
- 6. In the Phase I/II AURA trial of the third-generation EGFR inhibitor osimertinib (AZD9291) for patients with EGFR mutation-positive advanced NSCLC, osimertinib demonstrated greater efficacy in patients with _____.**

 - a. EGFR T790M mutation-positive disease**
 - b. EGFR T790M mutation-negative disease
- 7. The Phase III REVEL trial of second-line docetaxel with or without ramucirumab for patients with Stage IV NSCLC and disease progression on a platinum-based regimen demonstrated a statistically significant benefit in _____ with the addition of ramucirumab.**

 - a. Median progression-free survival
 - b. Median overall survival
 - c. Both a and b**
 - d. Neither a nor b

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8. Data from the Phase III CheckMate 057 trial evaluating nivolumab versus docetaxel for patients with metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC after disease progression on platinum-based doublet therapy demonstrated that PD-L1 expression was associated with benefit from nivolumab.
- a. True
 - b. False
9. Data from the POPLAR trial for patients with previously treated locally advanced or metastatic NSCLC demonstrated a pattern of improved survival with atezolizumab (MPDL3280A) compared to docetaxel that correlated with increasing levels of PD-L1 expression.
- a. True
 - b. False
10. The ongoing ALCHEMIST trial for patients with Stage IB to IIIA NSCLC after adjuvant chemotherapy will evaluate erlotinib versus placebo for patients with EGFR mutation-positive disease, crizotinib versus placebo for patients with ALK-positive disease and _____ versus observation for patients with EGFR mutation-negative, ALK-negative disease.
- a. Nivolumab
 - b. Pembrolizumab
 - c. Durvalumab