

New Agents and Clinical Strategies in the Systemic Treatment of Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. Data from the Phase III CheckMate 017 trial for patients with previously treated advanced squamous non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) indicated a statistically significant improvement in _____ with nivolumab compared to docetaxel.

 - a. Median overall survival (OS)
 - b. Median progression-free survival (PFS)
 - c. Objective response rate
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
2. Data from the Phase III CheckMate 057 trial of nivolumab versus docetaxel for patients with nonsquamous NSCLC after disease progression on a platinum-based doublet therapy demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in _____ with nivolumab.

 - a. Median OS
 - b. Median PFS
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. Neither a nor b
3. 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 correlating with increasing levels of PD-L1 expression.

 - a. True
 - b. False
4. On November 13, 2015, the US Food and Drug Administration granted accelerated approval for _____, an orally available, irreversible third-generation EGFR inhibitor, for patients with EGFR T790M mutation-positive advanced NSCLC with disease progression during or after treatment with another EGFR inhibitor.

 - a. Rocicetinib (CO-1686)
 - b. Osimertinib (AZD9291)
 - c. Alectinib
 - d. Ceritinib
5. The results of the Phase III IMPRESS trial evaluating continuation of gefitinib in addition to chemotherapy versus chemotherapy alone for patients with EGFR mutation-positive locally advanced or metastatic NSCLC after progression on first-line gefitinib demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in median PFS with continuation gefitinib.

 - a. True
 - b. False
6. 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 PFS
 - b. Median OS
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. Neither a nor b

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7. Results from the Phase III SQUIRE trial of necitumumab and gemcitabine/cisplatin versus gemcitabine/cisplatin alone as first-line treatment for Stage IV squamous NSCLC demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in _____ with the addition of necitumumab.
- Objective response rate
 - Median OS
 - Both a and b
 - Neither a nor b
8. A meta-analysis of 7 randomized trials of EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs) versus platinum-based chemotherapy that evaluated the effects of EGFR mutation type and different clinicopathologic characteristics on PFS for patients with advanced EGFR mutation-positive NSCLC demonstrated that _____.
- EGFR TKI therapy resulted in significant PFS benefits among all patients compared to chemotherapy
 - The relative PFS benefit of EGFR TKI therapy compared to chemotherapy was greater for patients with del(19)-positive disease than for those with exon 21 L858R substitution
 - Both a and b
 - Neither a nor b