

Consensus or Controversy: Clinical Investigators Provide Perspectives on Targeted Treatment of Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- The majority of the investigators surveyed would administer _____ as first-line therapy for a patient with metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) harboring either the EGFR exon 19 deletion or the exon 21 L858R mutation.
 - Afatinib
 - Erlotinib
 - Neither a nor b
- Results from a retrospective analysis investigating the association between plasma genotyping and outcomes of treatment with osimertinib in advanced NSCLC demonstrated that patients with T790M mutation-positive plasma have outcomes with osimertinib that are equivalent to those of patients positive by a tissue-based assay.
 - True
 - False
- Adverse events that may be associated with ceritinib include _____.
 - Diarrhea
 - Nausea
 - Elevated aminotransferase levels
 - All of the above
- The majority of the investigators surveyed would recommend systemic therapy with _____ for a patient with EGFR mutation-positive nonsquamous NSCLC that initially responded to erlotinib but is now progressing and is T790M mutation-negative.
 - Chemotherapy
 - Continued erlotinib
 - Afatinib in combination with cetuximab
- The ongoing Phase III FLAURA trial is comparing _____ to the standard EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor as first-line therapy for EGFR mutation-positive locally advanced or metastatic NSCLC.
 - Rociletinib
 - Afatinib
 - Osimertinib
- Which of the following is the mechanism of action of ASP8273?
 - ALK inhibitor
 - Anti-PD-1 antibody
 - EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor
- A retrospective analysis by Gainor and colleagues investigating the association between the presence of EGFR mutations or ALK rearrangements and response to PD-1 blockade revealed a _____ rate of response to PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors for patients with NSCLC harboring those alterations than for those without them.
 - Higher
 - Lower
 - Neither, the rates were equivalent
- Interim analysis of the J-ALEX study evaluating alectinib versus crizotinib for patients with ALK inhibitor-naïve ALK-positive NSCLC demonstrated _____ with alectinib.
 - A significant improvement in progression-free survival in the ITT population
 - No benefit in progression-free survival for patients with brain metastases
 - Both a and b

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9. Most of the investigators surveyed would recommend _____ for a patient with metastatic NSCLC and a BRAF V600E mutation.
- a. Vemurafenib
 - b. Dabrafenib
 - c. Dabrafenib with trametinib
10. A combined analysis of the LUX-Lung 3 and LUX-Lung 6 trials evaluating afatinib versus chemotherapy for patients with previously untreated EGFR mutation-positive Stage IIIB or IV lung adenocarcinoma demonstrated a significant difference in overall survival in favor of afatinib among patients with _____.
- a. EGFR del(19) mutations
 - b. EGFR L858R mutations
 - c. Both a and b