

## THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- Adverse events associated with combination therapy with the anti-CTLA-4 antibody tremelimumab and the anti-PD-1 antibody durvalumab for patients with advanced NSCLC include \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Diarrhea
  - Pancreatitis
  - Both a and b
- A Phase III trial evaluating docetaxel with or without ramucirumab for patients with Stage IV NSCLC after disease progression on a platinum-based regimen demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in survival with the addition of ramucirumab for patients with \_\_\_\_\_ disease.
  - Nonsquamous
  - Squamous
  - Both a and b
  - Neither a nor b
- Analysis of overall survival in the Phase III LUX-Lung 3 and LUX-Lung 6 trials demonstrated a significant difference between afatinib and cisplatin-based chemotherapy as first-line therapy for patients with advanced adenocarcinoma of the lung harboring the \_\_\_\_\_ EGFR mutation.
  - Exon 19 deletion
  - L858R exon 21
  - Both a and b
- The Phase II POPLAR trial evaluating atezolizumab versus docetaxel for previously treated advanced NSCLC reported a survival benefit with atezolizumab for patients with high levels of PD-L1 expression in their \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Tumor cells
  - Tumor-infiltrating immune cells
  - Both a and b
- The anti-PD-1 antibodies nivolumab and pembrolizumab are both FDA approved for previously treated NSCLC, but the approved use of pembrolizumab requires that the patient's tumor express PD-L1.
  - True
  - False
- Which of the following ALK inhibitors penetrates the central nervous system (CNS) well and thus exhibits significant activity in patients with NSCLC and CNS metastases?
  - Alectinib
  - Crizotinib
  - Both a and b
- Lorlatinib (PF-06463922) is an investigational agent in the treatment of NSCLC and a potent inhibitor of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - PD-1
  - EGFR
  - ALK
- The upper gastrointestinal tract side effects associated with ceritinib can be mitigated by dose reduction.
  - True
  - False
- A Phase II trial presented by Planchard and colleagues at ASCO 2015 evaluating dabrafenib alone or in combination with trametinib for patients with BRAF V600E mutation-positive metastatic NSCLC demonstrated greater efficacy with the combination versus dabrafenib alone.
  - True
  - False
- Patients with nonsquamous lung cancer should be tested routinely for which of the following tumor genetic alterations regardless of smoking history?
  - ALK
  - EGFR
  - ROS1
  - All of the above