

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. Primary results of the Phase III J-ALEX study evaluating alectinib versus crizotinib for patients with ALK inhibitor-naïve NSCLC demonstrated improvement in _____ with alectinib.
 - a. Progression-free survival
 - b. Objective response rate
 - c. Incidence of nausea/diarrhea
 - d. All of the above
 - e. Both a and c
2. The Phase IIb LUX-Lung 7 trial _____ a progression-free survival advantage with afatinib compared to gefitinib as first-line therapy for EGFR mutation-positive advanced NSCLC.
 - a. Demonstrated
 - b. Did not demonstrate
3. The Phase III MAPS study evaluating cisplatin and pemetrexed with or without bevacizumab for patients with newly diagnosed malignant pleural mesothelioma reported a statistically significant improvement in median overall survival with the addition of bevacizumab.
 - a. True
 - b. False
4. Which of the following mechanisms of action describes anetumab ravtansine?
 - a. ALK inhibitor
 - b. Antibody-drug conjugate
 - c. EGFR TKI
 - d. Anti-PD-L1 antibody
5. Which of the following appears to be the dose-limiting toxicity of anetumab ravtansine?
 - a. Alopecia
 - b. Corneal epithelialization
 - c. Both a and b
6. The novel agent avelumab, which has demonstrated activity in patients with unresectable advanced mesothelioma, is an _____.
 - a. Antibody-drug conjugate
 - b. ALK inhibitor
 - c. Anti-PD-L1 monoclonal antibody
7. Data from a first-in-human trial of the DLL3-targeted antibody-drug conjugate rovalpituzumab tesirine demonstrated robust responses with this agent in patients with _____.
 - a. Advanced mesothelioma
 - b. Pan wild-type advanced NSCLC
 - c. Recurrent or refractory small cell lung cancer
8. The anti-EGFR antibody necitumumab was recently approved by the FDA for use in combination with chemotherapy as first-line therapy for metastatic _____ NSCLC.
 - a. Squamous cell
 - b. Nonsquamous cell
 - c. Both a and b
9. 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?
 - a. Alectinib
 - b. Crizotinib
 - c. Both a and b
10. Osimertinib is FDA approved for the treatment of patients with EGFR T790M mutation-positive NSCLC after disease progression on or after treatment with other EGFR-blocking therapy.
 - a. True
 - b. False