

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 non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) demonstrated improvement in _____ with alectinib.
 - a. Progression-free survival
 - b. The incidence of nausea/diarrhea
 - c. Both a and b
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 IMPRESS trial evaluating gefitinib with chemotherapy versus placebo with chemotherapy for patients with EGFR mutation-positive NSCLC and disease progression on first-line gefitinib demonstrated that continuation of gefitinib _____ progression-free survival among patients who received platinum-based doublet chemotherapy as the subsequent line of treatment.
 - a. Prolonged
 - b. Did not prolong
4. The Phase II/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
5. Which of the following mechanisms of action describes anetumab ravtansine?
 - a. ALK inhibitor
 - b. Antibody-drug conjugate
 - c. EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor
 - d. Anti-PD-L1 antibody
6. Which of the following appears to be a dose-limiting toxicity of anetumabravtansine?
 - a. Alopecia
 - b. Corneal epithelialization
 - c. Both a and b
7. 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
8. Data from a first-in-human trial of the DLL3-targeted antibody-drug conjugate rovalpituzumab tesirine demonstrated robust responses to this agent in patients with _____.
 - a. Advanced mesothelioma
 - b. Pan-wild-type advanced NSCLC
 - c. Recurrent or refractory small cell lung cancer
9. Which of the following statements is true about the incidence of MET exon 14 splice site mutation in NSCLC?
 - a. The high incidence of MET exon 14 splice site mutation in sarcomatoid carcinoma of the lung suggests that MET inhibition might benefit this subgroup of patients
 - b. Among patients with lung adenocarcinoma, the frequency of MET exon 14 splice site mutation is more than 30%
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. Neither a nor b
10. 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