

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. Data from Kato and colleagues from a randomized trial of erlotinib with or without bevacizumab as first-line therapy for patients with advanced EGFR-mutant nonsquamous non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) indicated a statistically significant improvement in median progression-free survival (PFS) with the addition of bevacizumab.  
a. True  
b. False
2. The results of the Phase III IMPRESS trial evaluating continuation gefitinib in addition to chemotherapy versus chemotherapy alone for patients with advanced EGFR mutation-positive NSCLC and acquired resistance to first-line gefitinib demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in median PFS with continuation gefitinib.  
a. True  
b. False
3. The ongoing Phase III FLAURA trial is evaluating first-line \_\_\_\_\_ versus erlotinib or gefitinib for patients with locally advanced or metastatic EGFR mutation-positive NSCLC.  
a. Rociletinib  
b. Osimertinib  
c. Afatinib
4. The Phase III J-ALEX study recently demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in PFS with \_\_\_\_\_ compared to crizotinib for patients with advanced or recurrent ALK fusion gene-positive NSCLC.  
a. Ceritinib  
b. Cabozantinib  
c. Alectinib  
d. AZD9291
5. Recent data from the ECOG-E1512 study indicated significantly improved PFS and overall survival (OS) with the combination of \_\_\_\_\_ and erlotinib compared to erlotinib alone as second- or third-line therapy for patients with metastatic EGFR wild-type NSCLC.  
a. Cabozantinib  
b. Dasatinib  
c. Nilotinib
6. Data from the CheckMate 017 trial in previously treated advanced squamous NSCLC indicated a statistically significant improvement in median OS among patients who received \_\_\_\_\_ compared to those who received docetaxel.  
a. Pembrolizumab  
b. Nivolumab  
c. Neither a nor b
7. Data from the Phase III CheckMate 057 trial evaluating nivolumab versus docetaxel for patients with nonsquamous NSCLC after disease progression on platinum-based doublet therapy demonstrated superiority of nivolumab in terms of PFS for the subgroup of patients with PD-L1 expression levels \_\_\_\_\_.  
a.  $\geq 1\%$   
b.  $\geq 5\%$   
c.  $\geq 10\%$   
d. All of the above
8. The Phase III PACIFIC trial will evaluate the effect of \_\_\_\_\_ after concurrent chemoradiation therapy in patients with unresectable Stage III NSCLC.  
a. Metformin  
b. Durvalumab (MEDI4736)  
c. Neither a nor b

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9. The results of the Phase III IFCT-GFPC-0701 MAPS trial of cisplatin/pemetrexed with or without bevacizumab for patients with chemotherapy-naïve malignant pleural mesothelioma demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in \_\_\_\_\_ with the addition of bevacizumab.
- a. Median OS
  - b. Median PFS
  - c. Both a and b
10. Data from Eaton and colleagues on the effect of institutional clinical trial enrollment volume on survival among patients with Stage III NSCLC treated with chemoradiation therapy on the RTOG-0617 trial indicated that \_\_\_\_\_ was associated with improved OS.
- a. Treatment at an institution with higher accrual
  - b. Treatment at an institution with low accrual
  - c. Neither a nor b; outcomes were equivalent