

Point-Counterpoint: Investigators Discuss and Debate Clinical Questions and Controversies in Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer**THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.**

- Results from Cohort G of the Phase II KEYNOTE-021 trial led to the approval of pembrolizumab in combination with pemetrexed and carboplatin for which patient population?**
 - Patients with metastatic nonsquamous non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) and disease progression on or after platinum-containing chemotherapy
 - Patients with metastatic squamous NSCLC and disease progression on or after platinum-containing chemotherapy
 - Patients with untreated metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC
 - Patients with untreated metastatic squamous NSCLC
- Primary analysis of the Phase III OAK study comparing atezolizumab to docetaxel for patients with NSCLC after failure of platinum-containing chemotherapy _____ with atezolizumab.**
 - Failed to demonstrate an improvement in overall survival
 - Demonstrated a significant improvement in overall survival
 - Failed to demonstrate any improvement in overall survival for patients with a tumor proportion score (TPS) lower than 50%
 - Failed to demonstrate an overall survival benefit for patients with a TPS higher than 50%
- The Phase III SQUIRE trial of gemcitabine and cisplatin with or without necitumumab for patients with Stage IV squamous NSCLC demonstrated an increased frequency of which Grade 3 or higher adverse event with the addition of necitumumab?**
 - Rash
 - Hypomagnesemia
 - Arterial thromboembolic events
 - All of the above
- The Phase III REVEL study of docetaxel with or without ramucirumab in patients with previously treated NSCLC failed to meet its primary endpoint goal for overall survival with the inclusion of ramucirumab.**
 - True
 - False
- Approximately what proportion of patients with newly diagnosed Stage IV NSCLC do not have a targetable activating mutation and have a PD-L1 TPS lower than 50%?**
 - 10%
 - 45%
 - 70%
- Results of the Phase III ASCEND-4 trial for patients with advanced ALK-rearranged NSCLC led to FDA expanded-use approval of _____ as a first-line ALK inhibitor.**
 - Ceritinib
 - Alectinib
 - Osimertinib
 - Brigatinib
- Results from the Phase III ECOG-E1505 study evaluating the efficacy of cisplatin with vinorelbine, docetaxel, gemcitabine or pemetrexed, with or without bevacizumab, in patients with resected early-stage NSCLC support which of the following conclusions?**
 - Bevacizumab significantly improved overall survival when added to any of the studied chemotherapy doublets
 - The addition of bevacizumab to adjuvant platinum-based chemotherapy failed to improve overall or progression-free survival
 - Although the difference was not significant, patients with squamous NSCLC who received cisplatin/pemetrexed had the highest median overall survival
 - All of the above

Point-Counterpoint: Investigators Discuss and Debate Clinical Questions and Controversies in Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

8. In the nonrandomized chemotherapy subset analysis of the Phase III ECOG-E1505 study, cisplatin/gemcitabine demonstrated the highest incidence of which of the following adverse events in comparison to cisplatin with vinorelbine, docetaxel or pemetrexed?
- a. Febrile neutropenia
 - b. Decreased neutrophil count
 - c. Decreased platelet count
 - d. All of the above
9. The Phase II/III SWOG-S1403 study is evaluating the efficacy of afatinib with or without cetuximab in patients with Stage IV or recurrent NSCLC with an EGFR exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R regardless of T790M mutation status.
- a. True
 - b. False
10. The Phase III NEPTUNE study is comparing platinum doublet therapy to anti-PD-L1 therapy with _____ in the first-line treatment of Stage IV NSCLC.
- a. Chemotherapy
 - b. Anti-CTLA-4 therapy
 - c. Anti-VEGF therapy