## POST-TEST

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## THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. The investigational agent larotrectinib (LOXO-101) demonstrated response rates higher than 70% for adult and pediatric patients with tumors harboring
  - a. MET exon 14 skipping mutations
  - b. ALK rearrangements
  - c. NTRK rearrangements
- 2. Data presented by Sabari and colleagues at ASCO 2017 evaluating the use of immune checkpoint inhibitors for patients with MET exon 14-altered NSCLC found that rates of response to immunotherapy were low overall and lower than those reported with targeted therapy.
  - a. True
    - b. False
- 3. Pembrolizumab is FDA approved as first-line therapy for metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC in which of the following applications?
  - As a single agent for patients whose tumors have high PD-L1 TPS and no EGFR or ALK genomic tumor aberrations
  - b. In combination with pemetrexed and carboplatin

c. Both a and b

d. Neither a nor b

## 4. Crizotinib is FDA approved for patients with metastatic NSCLC.

- a. ALK-positive
- b. MET exon 14-rearranged
- c. ROS1-positive
- d. All of the above
- e. Both a and b
- f. Both a and c

## 5. Which of the following categories reflects the mechanism of action of rovalpituzumab tesirine?

- a. ALK inhibitor
- b. Antibody-drug conjugate
- c. Anti-PD-1/PD-L1 antibody
- d. EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor

- 6. 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
- 7. Initial results of the Phase III ADJUVANT trial presented at ASCO 2017 demonstrated that adjuvant gefitinib significantly prolonged \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in comparison to vinorelbine/ cisplatin for patients with resected Stage II to IIIA NSCLC with EGFR-activating mutations.
  - a. Disease-free survival
    - b. Overall survival
    - c. Both a and b
    - d. Neither a nor b
- Osimertinib is FDA approved for the treatment of EGFR T790M mutation-positive NSCLC after disease progression on or after another EGFR-blocking therapy.
  - a. True
  - b. False
- Lorlatinib is an investigational agent in the treatment of NSCLC and a potent inhibitor of
  - a. PD-1 b. EGFR c. ALK
- Osimertinib \_\_\_\_\_ marked activity in patients with brain metastases from T790Mpositive advanced NSCLC.
  - a. Does not exhibit
  - b. Exhibits