

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- Results of the global Phase III ALEX study evaluating alectinib versus crizotinib demonstrated a significant PFS improvement with alectinib for patients with _____
a. Treatment-naïve
b. Previously treated
- Pembrolizumab is FDA approved as first-line therapy for metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC in which of the following indications?
a. As a single agent for patients whose tumors have a 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
- Which of the following categories reflects the mechanism of action of Rova-T?
a. ALK inhibitor
b. Antibody-drug conjugate
c. Anti-PD-1/PD-L1 antibody
d. EGFR TKI
- Results of the Phase III FLAURA study comparing first-line osimertinib to either erlotinib or gefitinib for patients with advanced EGFR-mutated NSCLC demonstrated a significant improvement in PFS for patients who received osimertinib.
a. True
b. False
- Patients with ALK-rearranged NSCLC who undergo treatment with brigatinib and experience treatment-associated pulmonary toxicity generally do so _____.
a. In an acute manner typically in the first week of treatment
b. In a chronic fashion in which it persists over the course of treatment
- Lorlatinib is an investigational agent in the treatment of NSCLC and a potent inhibitor of _____.
a. PD-1
b. EGFR
c. ALK
- Initial results of the Phase III ADJUVANT (CTONG 1104) 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 an EGFR-activating mutation.
a. Disease-free survival
b. Overall survival
c. Both a and b
- Which of the following ALK inhibitors penetrates the central nervous system well and thus exhibits significant activity in patients with NSCLC and CNS metastases?
a. Alectinib
b. Crizotinib
c. Both a and b
- Results of a meta-analysis performed by Lee and colleagues to compare the role of immune checkpoint inhibitors to that of docetaxel as second-line therapy for EGFR wild-type versus mutated advanced NSCLC demonstrated a statistically significant overall survival advantage for patients with _____ who received checkpoint inhibitors.
a. EGFR-mutated advanced NSCLC
b. EGFR wild-type advanced NSCLC
c. Both a and b
- Osimertinib _____ marked activity in patients with brain metastases from T790M-positive advanced NSCLC.
a. Does not exhibit
b. Exhibits