

Consensus or Controversy: Clinical Investigators Provide Perspectives on Targeted Treatment of Metastatic Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 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.**
 - Progression-free survival (PFS) in the overall population
 - PFS for patients with brain metastases
 - Both a and b
- The Phase IIb LUX-Lung 7 trial _____ an overall survival advantage with afatinib compared to gefitinib as first-line therapy for EGFR mutation-positive advanced NSCLC.**
 - Demonstrated
 - Did not demonstrate
- Which of the following statements is true about the incidence of MET exon 14 splice site mutation in NSCLC?**
 - 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
 - Among patients with lung adenocarcinoma, the frequency of MET exon 14 splice site mutation is higher than 30%
 - Both a and b
 - None of the above
- 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?**
 - Alectinib
 - Ceritinib
 - Brigatinib
 - All of the above
 - None of the above
- Which of the following gastrointestinal-related side effects is exhibited in patients who receive alectinib?**
 - Constipation
 - Nausea
 - Diarrhea
 - All of the above
- Patients with metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC should be tested routinely for which of the following tumor genetic alterations?**
 - EGFR
 - BRAF
 - ALK
 - ROS1
 - All of the above
- A meta-analysis of 7 randomized trials of EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs) versus platinum-based chemotherapy that evaluated the effects of EGFR mutation type and different clinicopathologic characteristics on PFS for patients with advanced EGFR mutation-positive NSCLC demonstrated that _____.**
 - EGFR TKI therapy resulted in significant PFS benefits among all patients
 - The relative PFS benefit of EGFR TKI therapy compared to chemotherapy was greater for patients with del(19) disease than for those with exon 21 L858R substitution
 - Both a and b
- Lorlatinib is an investigational agent in the treatment of NSCLC and a potent inhibitor of _____.**
 - ALK/ROS1
 - EGFR
 - PD-1

POST-TEST

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9. In the treatment of NSCLC, osimertinib is _____.

- a. Effective against tumors with the T790M mutation
- b. Commonly associated with hyperglycemia
- c. Both a and b

10. Recent data from the randomized Phase III ASCEND-4 trial evaluating first-line ceritinib versus pemetrexed for patients with Stage IIIB/IV ALK-positive NSCLC indicated a statistically significant improvement in PFS for the ceritinib arm.

- a. True
- b. False