

Interactive Tumor Panel: Clinical Investigators Discuss Available Research Shaping the Current and Future Role of Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors in the Management of Lung Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- The Phase III PACIFIC trial evaluating durvalumab versus placebo as consolidation after chemoradiation therapy for patients with Stage III, locally advanced, unresectable non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) demonstrated a significant improvement in _____ with durvalumab.
 - Progression-free survival (PFS)
 - Objective response rate
 - Overall survival
 - Both a and b
 - All of the above
- Subset analysis data from the KEYNOTE-001 trial of pembrolizumab monotherapy suggest that having received prior thoracic radiation therapy may _____ the risk of pneumonitis for patients receiving immunotherapy.
 - Decrease
 - Increase
- In the Phase III IMpower150 trial evaluating the addition of atezolizumab to bevacizumab and carboplatin/paclitaxel, the PFS benefit for patients belonging to the high T-effector gene signature cohort was similar to the PFS benefit for patients in the _____ cohort.
 - PD-L1-positive
 - PD-L1-negative
 - EGFR mutation-positive
 - ALK mutation-positive
- The KEYNOTE-021 trial investigated carboplatin and pemetrexed with or without _____ for patients with advanced nonsquamous NSCLC.
 - Nivolumab
 - Atezolizumab
 - Pembrolizumab
- Tumor mutational burden and PD-L1 expression are codependent biomarkers for NSCLC.
 - True
 - False
- Results from the KEYNOTE-024 trial evaluating pembrolizumab versus chemotherapy for patients with advanced NSCLC and PD-L1 expression of _____ or higher on tumor cells reflected a significant improvement in PFS with pembrolizumab.
 - 20%
 - 50%
 - 60%
- The KEYNOTE-010 and OAK studies comparing the efficacy of immune checkpoint inhibitor therapy to that of docetaxel for patients with previously treated NSCLC demonstrated that patients with EGFR mutations derived the same benefit as those with EGFR wild-type disease.
 - True
 - False
- The CheckMate 012 study investigating the combination of nivolumab and ipilimumab for advanced NSCLC showed a response rate of _____ among patients with EGFR mutation-positive disease.
 - 5%
 - 20%
 - 50%

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9. In the Phase III IMpower150 trial of carboplatin and paclitaxel with atezolizumab and/or bevacizumab for chemotherapy-naïve Stage IV nonsquamous NSCLC, *no* PFS benefit was observed with the combination of chemotherapy/atezolizumab/bevacizumab compared to chemotherapy/bevacizumab in _____.
- The intention-to-treat population of patients
 - The population of patients with EGFR or ALK mutation-positive disease
 - Both a and b
 - Neither a nor b
10. Data from the Phase I/II ECHO-202/KEYNOTE-037 trial of the anti-PD-1 antibody pembrolizumab in combination with the IDO1 inhibitor epacadostat for advanced tumors demonstrated a promising objective response rate of greater than 30% in which subgroup of patients with NSCLC?
- Patients with a PD-L1 tumor proportion score (TPS) of 50% or greater
 - Patients with a TPS of less than 50%
 - Both a and b
 - Neither a nor b