

Beyond the Guidelines: Clinical Investigators Provide Perspectives on Biomarker-Guided Decision-Making for Patients with Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. The anti-PD-1 antibody pembrolizumab is FDA approved for which of the following populations of patients with non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)?**
 - As first-line therapy for patients with metastatic NSCLC whose tumors express PD-L1 with a tumor proportion score (TPS) of 50% or higher
 - As first-line therapy in combination with pemetrexed and carboplatin for patients with metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC irrespective of PD-L1 expression
 - As second-line therapy for patients with metastatic NSCLC whose tumors express PD-L1 with a TPS of 1% or higher and who experience disease progression after platinum-based chemotherapy
 - All of the above**
 - All except c
 - Both b and c
 - None of the above
- 2. Results from the CheckMate 026 Phase III trial evaluating nivolumab versus investigator's choice of chemotherapy as first-line therapy for Stage IV or recurrent PD-L1-positive NSCLC demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in _____ with nivolumab for patients with a TPS of 5% or higher.**
 - Overall survival
 - Objective response rate
 - Both a and b
 - Neither a nor b**
- 3. _____ is an anti-PD-L1 antibody that is FDA approved for patients with metastatic NSCLC and disease progression during or after platinum-based chemotherapy and for those with disease progression on an appropriate FDA-approved targeted therapy if their tumor harbors a mutation in the EGFR or ALK gene.**
 - Durvalumab
 - Atezolizumab**
 - Nivolumab
 - Avelumab
- 4. Which of the following agents has demonstrated activity in patients with advanced ROS1-rearranged NSCLC?**
 - Gefitinib
 - Cabozantinib
 - Crizotinib**
 - Alectinib
 - All of the above
 - Both b and c
 - Both c and d
- 5. The Phase III MYSTIC trial evaluating the anti-PD-L1 antibody durvalumab with or without the MEK inhibitor tremelimumab versus standard platinum-based chemotherapy for patients with previously untreated metastatic NSCLC demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in progression-free survival (PFS) with durvalumab/tremelimumab compared to standard chemotherapy.**
 - True
 - False**

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6. The results from the Phase III AURA3 trial evaluating second-line osimertinib versus platinum-based doublet chemotherapy for patients with locally advanced or metastatic NSCLC demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in _____ with osimertinib.
 - a. PFS in the intention-to-treat population
 - b. PFS for patients with CNS metastases
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. Neither a nor b
7. The Phase III ASCEND-4 trial evaluating first-line ceritinib versus platinum-based chemotherapy for patients with advanced ALK-rearranged NSCLC demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in PFS with ceritinib.
 - a. True
 - b. False
8. _____ is an ALK inhibitor that has demonstrated antitumor activity in patients with ALK-rearranged NSCLC and CNS metastases.
 - a. Alectinib
 - b. Crizotinib
 - c. Both a and b
9. Recently the FDA approved the BRAF inhibitor _____ in combination with the MEK inhibitor trametinib for the treatment of metastatic NSCLC in patients harboring BRAF V600E mutations as detected by an FDA-approved test.
 - a. Vemurafenib
 - b. Dabrafenib
 - c. Cabozantinib
 - d. All of the above
10. If a tissue biopsy shows no evidence of a T790M mutation, a patient's disease is conclusively T790M mutation-negative and no further testing is required.
 - a. True
 - b. False