

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- Which of the following immune-related toxicities is most common among patients with NSCLC treated with an anti-PD-1 antibody?
 - Colitis
 - Pneumonitis
 - Pruritus
 - Thyroid dysfunction
- Patients with NSCLC who receive anti-PD-1/PD-L1 antibodies and experience treatment-associated pneumonitis can develop this complication at any time during treatment.
 - True
 - False
- Results of the Phase III FLAURA study comparing first-line osimertinib to either erlotinib or gefitinib for patients with advanced EGFR-mutant NSCLC demonstrated a significant improvement in progression-free survival for patients who received osimertinib.
 - True
 - False
- A study presented at ASCO 2017 evaluating neoadjuvant nivolumab for patients with early-stage, resectable NSCLC found that nivolumab _____ delay surgery.
 - Did
 - Did not
- Which of the following categories reflects the mechanism of action of durvalumab?
 - Antibody-drug conjugate
 - Anti-PD-1 antibody
 - Anti-PD-L1 antibody
- Osimertinib _____ marked activity in patients with leptomeningeal metastases from EGFR mutation-positive advanced NSCLC.
 - Does not exhibit
 - Exhibits
- The Phase III MYSTIC trial evaluating durvalumab and tremelimumab versus platinum-based chemotherapy for patients with previously untreated metastatic NSCLC _____ a statistically significant improvement in progression-free survival for patients who received the anti-PD-L1/CTLA-4 antibody combination.
 - Demonstrated
 - Did not demonstrate
- A poster discussion presented by Hellmann and colleagues at the 2017 ASCO meeting demonstrated that among patients with NSCLC who developed immune-related adverse events (irAEs) but experienced disease improvement, re-treatment with immunotherapy was associated with recurrent or new irAEs in 50% of cases.
 - True
 - False
- Results of the Phase III PACIFIC trial did not demonstrate a statistically significant improvement in progression-free survival with the addition of durvalumab compared to placebo after chemoradiation therapy for patients with Stage III NSCLC.
 - True
 - False
- Although most of the major targetable mutations identified to date in lung cancer are predominantly found in patients with adenocarcinoma, _____ are more common in SCC of the lung as compared to the other driver mutations.
 - ALK rearrangements
 - EGFR mutations
 - MET exon 14 skipping mutations
 - ROS1 rearrangements