

Leveraging the Immune System for Therapeutic Benefit in Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer: Scientific Insights, Clinical Applications and Future Directions — Audio Program

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. The results of the Phase III PACIFIC trial evaluating consolidation durvalumab versus placebo after chemoradiation therapy for patients with unresectable Stage III non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) _____ demonstrate a significant improvement in progression-free survival with durvalumab.

 - a. Did
 - b. Did not
2. Which of the following statements is true regarding pneumonitis on the durvalumab and placebo arms of the Phase III PACIFIC trial?

 - a. The incidence of Grade 3 pneumonitis was significantly higher on the durvalumab arm
 - b. The time to onset of pneumonitis was comparable on both arms
 - c. Both a and b
3. Research data suggest that patients with metastatic NSCLC and an EGFR mutation who have a high PD-L1 TPS (tumor proportion score) should receive an immune checkpoint inhibitor in the first-line setting.

 - a. True
 - b. False
4. The ongoing ANVIL study is evaluating the immune checkpoint inhibitor _____ after surgery and chemotherapy for patients with NSCLC.

 - a. Pembrolizumab
 - b. Atezolizumab
 - c. Nivolumab
5. In patients with metastatic NSCLC, the presence of a BRAF mutation compared to other targetable mutations is more likely to weaken the response to immune checkpoint inhibitors.

 - a. True
 - b. False