

Novel and Emerging Therapeutic Strategies in the Management of Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. The mechanism of action of the investigational agent poziotinib includes _____.
 - a. EGFR inhibition
 - b. HER2 inhibition
 - c. ALK inhibition
 - d. All of the above
 - e. Both a and b
2. A report by Ramalingam and colleagues on an analysis of tissue samples from patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) and EGFR mutations who received gefitinib or erlotinib on the FLAURA trial concluded that the most common acquired resistance mechanism in this group was _____.
 - a. The EGFR T790M mutation
 - b. The EGFR L858R mutation
 - c. The ALK rearrangement
3. What was the difference in the rate of Grade 3 or higher pneumonitis or radiation pneumonitis between patients who received durvalumab and those who received placebo after definitive platinum-based chemoradiation therapy on the PACIFIC trial?
 - a. Less than 1%
 - b. Greater than 6%
 - c. There was no numeric difference between the 2 study arms
4. The ongoing Phase III IMpower132 trial is evaluating pemetrexed/carboplatin with or without the anti-PD-L1 antibody _____.
 - a. Pembrolizumab
 - b. Atezolizumab
 - c. Durvalumab
 - d. Nivolumab
5. On the basis of results from the KEYNOTE-407 study, the FDA approved pembrolizumab in combination with carboplatin and either paclitaxel or *nab* paclitaxel as first-line therapy for patients with metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC. What was the difference in the rate of Grade 3 or higher pneumonitis or radiation for patients with metastatic _____ NSCLC regardless of PD-L1 tumor expression status.
 - a. Squamous
 - b. Nonsquamous
 - c. Both a and b