

Consensus or Controversy? Addressing Practical Clinical Questions Across the Metastatic Lung Cancer Continuum

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. The Phase III CheckMate 227 trial investigating the combination of nivolumab and ipilimumab for chemotherapy-naïve advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) demonstrated a significant improvement in overall survival with the combination compared to chemotherapy in which patient population?**
 - Subgroup of patients with PD-L1 expression of 1% or higher only
 - All patients independent of PD-L1 expression level
- 2. What is the mechanism of action of the FDA-approved agent entrectinib?**
 - MET inhibition
 - EGFR/HER2 inhibition
 - NTRK/ROS1 inhibition
 - RET inhibition
 - PD-1/PD-L1 inhibition
- 3. A study presented at ASCO 2019 by Gainor and colleagues evaluating the activity of pralsetinib (BLU-667) in patients with advanced RET fusion-positive NSCLC demonstrated that this agent was active in which subgroup of patients?**
 - Only those with platinum-naïve disease
 - Only those who had received prior platinum-based chemotherapy
 - Those with treatment-naïve and those with platinum-pretreated disease
- 4. The Phase III RELAY study evaluating the combination of erlotinib with either ramucirumab or placebo for patients with untreated advanced NSCLC with an EGFR mutation demonstrated which of the following progression-free survival results with ramucirumab/erlotinib?**
 - Statistically significant improvement
 - No statistically significant improvement
- 5. Pembrolizumab was recently FDA approved for patients with metastatic small cell lung cancer in which setting on the basis of results from the KEYNOTE-158 and KEYNOTE-028 trials?**
 - Previously untreated disease
 - Disease progression after 1 prior line of therapy
 - Disease progression on or after platinum-based chemotherapy and at least 1 other line of therapy