

Meet The Professors: Clinical Investigators Provide Perspectives on the Integration of Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors into the Management of Small Cell Lung Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. The Phase III IMpower133 trial investigating the addition of atezolizumab versus placebo to chemotherapy in the first-line treatment of extensive-stage small-cell lung cancer (ES-SCLC) demonstrated a significant improvement with atezolizumab in which of the following outcomes?**

 - Progression-free survival only
 - Overall survival only
 - Both progression-free and overall survival
- 2. Recently published results from the Phase III CASPIAN study assessing the addition of durvalumab with or without tremelimumab to platinum/etoposide chemotherapy for patients with treatment-naïve ES-SCLC included which of the following overall survival outcomes with durvalumab compared to chemotherapy alone?**

 - A statistically significant improvement across the subsets analyzed
 - A statistically significant improvement only for patients without brain metastases
 - No statistically significant improvement
- 3. Which of the following statements is true regarding immune-mediated neurologic symptoms associated with the use of immune checkpoint inhibitors for patients with SCLC?**

 - They are associated with a later stage of disease at presentation and with better overall survival
 - They are associated with an earlier stage of disease at presentation and with better overall survival
 - They are associated with an earlier stage of disease at presentation and with worse overall survival
- 4. The CheckMate 331 trial evaluating nivolumab versus chemotherapy for patients with relapsed SCLC after first-line platinum-based chemotherapy demonstrated which of the following results in terms of the primary endpoint of overall survival?**

 - A statistically significant improvement in the nivolumab arm
 - A statistically significant improvement in the chemotherapy arm
 - No statistically significant difference between the arms
- 5. What effect does the addition of a CTLA-4 inhibitor to anti-PD-1/PD-L1 therapy have on the occurrence of immune-related adverse events?**

 - Higher incidence, earlier presentation and increased severity
 - Higher incidence, later presentation and decreased severity
 - No effect on incidence, time of presentation or severity