

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- A recent paper in the *Journal of Clinical Oncology* comparing the CNS activity of osimertinib to that of standard EGFR TKIs (gefitinib or erlotinib) in patients with NSCLC and EGFR tumor mutations demonstrated \_\_\_\_\_ in the osimertinib arm.

  - Higher response rates
  - Lower risk of disease progression in the CNS
  - Both a and b
- Results of the Phase III FLAURA study comparing first-line osimertinib to either erlotinib or gefitinib for patients with advanced NSCLC and EGFR tumor mutations demonstrated a significant improvement in progression-free survival (PFS) with osimertinib.

  - True
  - False
- The TATTON trial is investigating the combination of the EGFR inhibitor osimertinib with the MET inhibitor \_\_\_\_\_ for patients with advanced NSCLC, EGFR tumor mutations and MET amplification.

  - Dacomitinib
  - Savolitinib
  - Erlotinib
- Which of the following categories reflects the mechanism of action of rovalpituzumab tesirine?

  - Antibody-drug conjugate
  - Anti-PD-1 antibody
  - Anti-PD-L1 antibody
  - RET inhibitor
- Osimertinib \_\_\_\_\_ marked activity in patients with leptomeningeal metastases from advanced NSCLC with EGFR tumor mutations.

  - Does not exhibit
  - Exhibits
- In the Phase III IMpower150 trial, the combination of atezolizumab/chemotherapy/bevacizumab did not demonstrate a significant improvement in PFS for the subset of patients with EGFR and ALK alterations.

  - True
  - False
- In the ALTA-1L trial evaluating \_\_\_\_\_ versus crizotinib for patients with NSCLC and ALK rearrangements, the reduction in the risk of disease progression or death in the experimental arm was approximately 50%.

  - Alectinib
  - Brigatinib
  - Lorlatinib
- The Phase III PACIFIC trial of durvalumab for patients with locally advanced, unresectable NSCLC without disease progression after definitive platinum-based chemoradiation therapy demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in \_\_\_\_\_ with durvalumab compared to placebo.

  - Overall survival
  - PFS
  - Both a and b
  - Neither a nor b
- Which of the following categories reflects the mechanism of action of the recently FDA-approved agent lorlatinib?

  - ALK inhibitor
  - Antibody-drug conjugate
  - Anti-PD-1/PD-L1 antibody
  - MET inhibitor
  - RET inhibitor
- Mutations in the MET exon 14 gene \_\_\_\_\_.

  - Occur in approximately 3% to 4% of patients with nonsquamous NSCLC
  - Are not sensitive to crizotinib
  - Both a and b