

POST-TEST

Lingering Controversies and Emerging Therapeutic Strategies for Patients with Locally Advanced Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- The Phase III PACIFIC trial evaluating durvalumab versus placebo after CRT for patients with unresectable Stage III NSCLC demonstrated a significant improvement in _____ on the durvalumab arm.**
 - Progression-free survival
 - Overall survival
 - Both a and b
- Which overall survival result was reported from the Phase III RTOG-0617 study evaluating standard-dose versus high-dose conformal RT with concurrent and consolidation chemotherapy with or without cetuximab for patients with newly diagnosed, inoperable Stage III NSCLC?**
 - A benefit with the higher 74 Gray radiation dose
 - No benefit with the addition of cetuximab
 - Both a and b
 - Neither a nor b
- Administration of durvalumab compared to placebo after CRT _____ result in a significantly higher rate of pneumonitis for patients with unresectable Stage III NSCLC on the Phase III PACIFIC trial.**
 - Did
 - Did not
- The rationale for the use of immune checkpoint inhibition after CRT for the treatment of lung cancer includes radiation-induced _____.**
 - Release of tumor antigens
 - Upregulation of PD-L1 on tumor cells
 - Release of cytokines
 - All of the above
- SBRT may be considered as an alternative treatment approach for patients with inoperable early-stage NSCLC and those for whom surgery would add considerable risk.**
 - True
 - False
- The single-arm Phase II LUN14-179 trial investigated consolidation therapy with the anti-PD-1 antibody _____ after CRT for patients with unresectable Stage III NSCLC.**
 - Nivolumab
 - Atezolizumab
 - Pembrolizumab
- Which category best reflects the mechanism of action of nintedanib, currently being investigated for the treatment of radiation-induced pneumonitis?**
 - Tyrosine kinase inhibitor
 - Immune checkpoint inhibitor
 - Anti-EGFR antibody
- A major advantage of proton therapy over traditional radiation techniques is the ability to precisely target tumors and limit the damage to surrounding healthy tissue.**
 - True
 - False
- What was the maximum duration of durvalumab therapy after CRT in the Phase III PACIFIC trial for patients with unresectable Stage III NSCLC?**
 - Six months
 - Nine months
 - Twelve months
- A secondary analysis of the Phase I KEYNOTE-001 trial for patients with advanced NSCLC demonstrated longer progression-free survival with pembrolizumab for patients who had previously received RT in comparison to those who had not.**
 - True
 - False