

Recent Advances in Medical Oncology: Immunotherapy and Other Nontargeted Approaches for Lung Cancer (Faculty Presentations)

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- Which overall survival (OS) result was demonstrated in the KEYNOTE-189 trial investigating platinum/pemetrexed with or without pembrolizumab as first-line therapy for patients with metastatic nonsquamous non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)?**
 - The addition of pembrolizumab improved OS regardless of PD-L1 status
 - The addition of pembrolizumab improved OS only in the subset of patients with a PD-L1 tumor proportion score (TPS) of 50% or more
 - The addition of pembrolizumab improved OS only in the subset of patients with a PD-L1 TPS of 1% or more
- Which drug type represents the mechanism of action of tiragolumab, a novel agent that has demonstrated promising results as first-line therapy in combination with atezolizumab versus atezolizumab alone in the ongoing Phase II CITYSCAPE trial for patients with metastatic NSCLC?**
 - Anti-CTLA-4 monoclonal antibody
 - Anti-PD-1/PD-L1 monoclonal antibody
 - Anti-TIGIT monoclonal antibody
 - Anti-LAG-3 monoclonal antibody
- Based on the results of the CASPIAN trial, which of the following combinations recently received FDA approval as first-line therapy for patients with extensive-stage small cell lung cancer (SCLC)?**
 - Atezolizumab/platinum/etoposide
 - Durvalumab/platinum/etoposide
 - Pembrolizumab/platinum/etoposide
 - Ipilimumab/platinum/etoposide
- Which of the following statements is true about the mode of action of the newly FDA-approved agent lurbinectedin for patients with metastatic SCLC?**
 - It acts by causing double-strand DNA breaks
 - It acts by inhibiting tyrosine kinases
 - It acts by inhibiting PD-1
- The Phase III IMpower150 study demonstrated that the addition of atezolizumab to bevacizumab with chemotherapy resulted in which outcome for patients with metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC?**
 - No significant improvement in OS
 - A significant improvement in OS
- Which of the following strategies would be the most appropriate treatment for a patient with NSCLC who developed Grade 3 or 4 pneumonitis after receiving an immune checkpoint inhibitor (ICI)?**
 - Withhold the ICI until symptoms resolve, then administer corticosteroids
 - Withhold the ICI until symptoms resolve, then administer antibiotics
 - Permanently discontinue the ICI, and with inpatient care, administer corticosteroids and, if necessary, additional immunosuppressants
- In which arm of the Phase III PACIFIC study evaluating durvalumab versus placebo as consolidation therapy for unresectable Stage III NSCLC was the incidence of Grade 3 or 4 pneumonitis higher?**
 - The incidence was significantly higher in the durvalumab arm
 - The incidence was comparable in both arms
 - The incidence was significantly higher in the placebo arm

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8. What did the results from the Phase III IMPower133 study demonstrate regarding OS with the anti-PD-L1 agent atezolizumab in combination with carboplatin/etoposide compared to carboplatin/etoposide alone as first-line therapy for patients with extensive-stage SCLC?
- No significant improvement in OS
 - A statistically significant improvement in OS
9. The CheckMate 9LA study evaluating nivolumab/ipilimumab with 2 cycles versus 4 cycles of chemotherapy demonstrated an OS benefit in comparison to chemotherapy alone for which patients with advanced NSCLC in the first-line setting?
- Those with PD-L1 expression $\geq 50\%$
 - Those with PD-L1 expression $\geq 1\%$
 - The benefit was irrespective of PD-L1 expression
10. Lurbinectedin was recently FDA approved for which patients with metastatic SCLC?
- Patients with newly diagnosed disease
 - Patients with disease progression on or after platinum-based chemotherapy