

Recent Advances in Medical Oncology: Immunotherapy and Other Nontargeted Approaches for Lung Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. 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)?**
 - a. 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
- 2. 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
 - c. Anti-TIGIT monoclonal antibody**
 - Anti-LAG-3 monoclonal antibody
- 3. 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
 - b. Durvalumab/platinum/etoposide**
 - Pembrolizumab/platinum/etoposide
 - Ipilimumab/platinum/etoposide
- 4. Which of the following statements is true about the mode of action of the newly FDA-approved agent lurbinectedin for patients with metastatic SCLC who experience disease progression on or after a platinum-based chemotherapy regimen?**
 - It acts by causing double-strand DNA breaks only
 - It acts by inhibiting angiogenesis only
 - It synergizes with immune checkpoint blockade
 - d. It causes double-strand DNA breaks, inhibits angiogenesis and synergizes with immune checkpoint blockade**