

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. Which of the following disease-free survival outcomes was reported at the plenary session of the ASCO20 Virtual meeting from the Phase III ADAURA trial evaluating osimertinib as adjuvant therapy for patients with Stage IB to IIIA NSCLC with EGFR mutations after complete tumor resection?
 - a. Statistically significant and clinically meaningful improvement versus placebo
 - b. Trend toward statistical significance versus placebo
 - c. No improvement versus placebo
2. Which of the following drug types best describes the mechanism of action of the recently FDA-approved agent selpercatinib for patients with metastatic NSCLC?
 - a. ALK inhibitor
 - b. EGFR inhibitor
 - c. HER2 inhibitor
 - d. MET inhibitor
 - e. RET inhibitor
 - f. ROS1 inhibitor
3. Capmatinib was recently FDA approved for patients with metastatic NSCLC with which of the following genomic alterations?
 - a. EGFR mutations
 - b. RET fusions
 - c. MET exon 14 skipping mutations
4. Interim results of the Phase II DESTINY-Lung01 study, reported at the ASCO20 Virtual meeting, evaluating the antibody-drug conjugate trastuzumab deruxtecan demonstrated promising clinical activity with a high objective response rate and durable responses in patients with nonsquamous NSCLC and which of the following targetable mutations?
 - a. ALK gene rearrangements
 - b. EGFR mutations
 - c. HER2 mutations
 - d. MET exon 14 skipping mutations
 - e. RET fusions
 - f. ROS1 rearrangements
5. Which of the following statements is true with regard to CNS activity in patients with NSCLC, ROS-1 rearrangement and brain metastases undergoing treatment with a ROS-1 inhibitor?
 - a. Crizotinib is more efficacious than entrectinib
 - b. Entrectinib is more efficacious than crizotinib
 - c. Neither a nor b (these agents exhibit equivalent CNS activity)