

## Biomarker Assessment and Targeted Treatment of Nonsquamous Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- Emerging data evaluating the efficacy of immune checkpoint inhibitors as single agents for NSCLC with EGFR or ALK alterations support which of the following observations?
  - Immune checkpoint inhibitors are highly efficacious in patients with high PD-L1 expression
  - Immune checkpoint inhibitors have low efficacy, even in patients with high PD-L1 expression
- Emerging data evaluating targeted therapy for patients with NSCLC with EGFR exon 20 insertions demonstrate promising activity with which of the following agents?
  - TAK-788 and poziotinib
  - Erlotinib and gefitinib
  - Afatinib and osimertinib
- KRAS G12C mutations occur in approximately what proportion of patients with NSCLC?
  - 1%
  - 5%
  - 10%
- Which of the following statements is true about the FDA-approved agents entrectinib and larotrectinib for patients with solid tumors with NTRK fusions?
  - Entrectinib penetrates the CNS better than larotrectinib does
  - Larotrectinib penetrates the CNS better than entrectinib does
  - Both agents penetrate the CNS equally
  - Neither agent can penetrate the CNS
- Which of the following drugs is *not* active against NSCLC with a ROS1 translocation?
  - Entrectinib
  - Alectinib
  - Lorlatinib
- The results of the Phase III FLAURA trial evaluating osimertinib versus gefitinib or erlotinib for patients with untreated advanced NSCLC with EGFR tumor mutations included which outcome with osimertinib?
  - Longer progression-free survival (PFS) only
  - Longer overall survival (OS) only
  - Longer PFS and OS
- MET exon 14 mutations have been reported in which patients with NSCLC?
  - Smokers only
  - Never smokers only
  - Both smokers and never smokers
- The IMpower130 trial investigating the addition of atezolizumab to chemotherapy as first-line treatment for metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC reported which of the following outcomes for patients with tumors harboring EGFR or ALK genomic alterations?
  - No significant benefit in PFS or OS
  - A significant benefit in PFS and OS
- The Phase III ALEX study investigating the efficacy of alectinib versus crizotinib in patients with untreated advanced NSCLC with ALK rearrangements demonstrated which of the following outcomes?
  - Longer PFS with crizotinib
  - Longer PFS with alectinib
  - Similar PFS in both study arms
- Which of the following agents is *not* a selective RET inhibitor?
  - Selpercatinib
  - Pralsetinib
  - Vandetanib