

COVID-19 and Lung Cancer: What We Know, What We Don't Know and What It All Means for Current Patient Care (Faculty Presentations)**THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.**

- 1. A recent FDA change to the label for pembrolizumab with regard to the dosing regimen across all currently approved adult indications allows for which schedule in place of the current every 3-week schedule?**
 - Every 4 weeks
 - Every 6 weeks**
 - Every 12 weeks
- 2. Which of the following statements represents a recognized challenge in caring for patients with lung cancer in comparison to the general population of patients with cancer during the era of COVID-19?**
 - Many of the agents and regimens administered to patients with lung cancer can cause lung inflammation
 - The rate of immune checkpoint inhibitor-related pneumonitis is higher for patients with lung cancer than for the general population of patients with cancer
 - Tyrosine kinase inhibitors can induce radiographic patterns of interstitial-like pneumonitis
 - All of the above**
- 3. According to recently published data from the TERA-VOLT registry evaluating patients with thoracic cancer and a COVID-19 diagnosis, how do COVID-19-related mortality rates for patients with thoracic cancers compare to those in the general population of patients with cancer?**
 - Higher**
 - Lower
 - Equivalent
- 4. Which of the following radiographic readings reflects a pattern that can distinguish diagnosis of COVID-19 from that of lung cancer?**
 - Rounded atelectasis or pneumonia-type appearance
 - Location on periphery and posterior portions of the lung
 - Both a and b**
- 5. According to the COVID-19 and Cancer Consortium database analysis, which of the following patient characteristics was associated with higher mortality from COVID-19?**
 - Younger and male
 - Older and female
 - Older and male**