

Addressing Current Questions and Controversies in the Management of Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer with an EGFR Mutation

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. Which of the following disease-free survival outcomes was reported in the Phase III ADAURA trial evaluating osimertinib as adjuvant therapy for patients with Stage IB to Stage IIIA non-small cell lung cancer (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 actions is a mechanism of resistance to first-line osimertinib monotherapy in patients with NSCLC with EGFR mutations?**
 - a. MET amplification only
 - b. EGFR C797S mutation only
 - c. Both MET amplification and EGFR C797S mutation**
- 3. The ongoing Phase III FLAURA2 trial is investigating osimertinib with or without chemotherapy for patients with locally advanced or metastatic NSCLC with EGFR mutations in which setting?**
 - a. First-line therapy**
 - b. After 1 or more lines of therapy
 - c. After 2 or more lines of therapy
- 4. Which progression-free survival result was reported from the Phase III RELAY trial evaluating the EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor erlotinib alone or in combination with the anti-angiogenic agent ramucirumab for patients with previously untreated NSCLC with EGFR mutations?**
 - a. Ramucirumab/erlotinib was inferior to erlotinib alone
 - b. Ramucirumab/erlotinib was similar to erlotinib alone
 - c. Ramucirumab/erlotinib was superior to erlotinib alone**