

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. Patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) and an ALK rearrangement who have experienced disease progression on first-line crizotinib are more likely to respond to which of the following agents?
  - a. Alectinib
  - b. Brigatinib
2. Early studies investigating the novel agents TAK-788 and poziotinib have shown promising activity in patients with NSCLC and EGFR mutations. Which of the following observations best reflects results from these studies?
  - a. Poziotinib is more selective than TAK-788 in targeting EGFR exon 20 insertions
  - b. TAK-788 is more selective than poziotinib in targeting EGFR exon 20 insertions
  - c. Both agents inhibit both EGFR exon 20 insertions and wild-type EGFR equally with no selectivity
3. Which of the following statements is true regarding pulmonary events associated with brigatinib in the treatment of NSCLC with an ALK rearrangement?
  - a. They occur within days of starting administration, and symptoms disappear with continued dosing
  - b. They occur late in the course of administration and persist unless therapy is discontinued
4. The Phase III ALTA-1L trial compared the activity of which ALK inhibitor to that of crizotinib for patients with advanced NSCLC and an ALK rearrangement?
  - a. Alectinib
  - b. Brigatinib
  - c. Lorlatinib
5. Which of the following agents has not demonstrated activity in patients with NSCLC and MET exon 14 skipping mutations?
  - a. Capmatinib
  - b. Tepotinib
  - c. Poziotinib