

Oncology Today with Dr Neil Love: Management of Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer with ALK and ROS1 Rearrangements (Interview Audio)

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- Which of the following statements is *false* with regard to the pulmonary events associated with brigatinib in patients with advanced NSCLC with ALK rearrangements?
 - They occur early after initiation of treatment
 - They are usually reversible and can be managed by dose reduction
 - They are usually high grade and require treatment discontinuation
- Which of the following ALK inhibitors is most likely to cause hypercholesterolemia, weight gain and psychiatric adverse events?
 - Brigatinib
 - Alectinib
 - Lorlatinib
- Which of the following statements is true with regard to the CNS activity of ROS1 inhibitors in patients with NSCLC, ROS1 rearrangement and brain metastases?
 - Crizotinib is more efficacious than entrectinib
 - Entrectinib is more efficacious than crizotinib
 - Neither a nor b (these agents exhibit equivalent CNS activity)
- Which of the following drugs is most active in patients with NSCLC with a ROS1 G2032R resistance mutation?
 - Entrectinib
 - Repotrectinib
 - Lorlatinib