

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

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. Which of the following ALK inhibitors is most likely to cause hypercholesterolemia, weight gain and psychiatric adverse events?
 - a. Brigatinib
 - b. Alectinib
 - c. Lorlatinib
2. 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?
 - a. Crizotinib is more efficacious than entrectinib
 - b. Entrectinib is more efficacious than crizotinib
 - c. Neither a nor b (these agents exhibit equivalent CNS activity)
3. Which of the following outcomes was demonstrated in the eXalt3 study evaluating the efficacy of ensartinib versus crizotinib for patients with advanced NSCLC with ALK rearrangements who had received no prior ALK tyrosine kinase inhibitor and up to 1 prior chemotherapy regimen?
 - a. Longer progression-free survival (PFS) with crizotinib
 - b. Longer PFS with ensartinib
 - c. Similar PFS in both study arms
4. Which of the following drugs is most active in patients with NSCLC with a ROS1 G2032R resistance mutation?
 - a. Entrectinib
 - b. Repotrectinib
 - c. Lorlatinib