

Oncology Today with Dr Neil Love: The Role of Immunotherapy Combination Approaches in the Management of Metastatic Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (Presentation Video)

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. Preliminary results from the Phase II CITYSCAPE trial evaluating the addition of tiragolumab to atezolizumab for advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) demonstrated an improvement in which of the following outcomes with tiragolumab/atezolizumab for patients with PD-L1 tumor proportion scores of  $\geq 50\%$ ?
  - a. Overall response rate only
  - b. Progression-free survival only
  - c. Progression-free survival and overall response rate
2. Which of the following statements is true regarding the overall survival benefit observed with the addition of nivolumab/ipilimumab to chemotherapy as first-line therapy for patients with recurrent or metastatic NSCLC in the Phase III CheckMate 9LA trial?
  - a. Benefit was irrespective of tumor PD-L1 expression level
  - b. Benefit was observed only in patients with PD-L1 expression  $\geq 50\%$
  - c. Benefit was observed only in patients with PD-L1 expression  $\geq 1\%$
3. Early results from the Phase III POSEIDON trial evaluating the addition of durvalumab with or without tremelimumab to platinum-based chemotherapy for patients with previously untreated metastatic NSCLC demonstrated an improvement in progression-free survival on which of the following study arms versus chemotherapy alone?
  - a. Only durvalumab with tremelimumab and chemotherapy
  - b. Only durvalumab with chemotherapy
  - c. Both experimental arms
4. The Phase III CheckMate 227 trial comparing nivolumab alone or in combination with ipilimumab to chemotherapy as first-line treatment for patients with metastatic or recurrent NSCLC demonstrated which of the following outcomes with nivolumab/ipilimumab?
  - a. Improvement in overall survival
  - b. No improvement in overall survival