

Optimizing the Role of Radiation Oncologists and Other Multidisciplinary Team Members in the Management of Locally Advanced Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (Faculty Presentations)

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- In the prespecified subgroup analysis of the Phase III PACIFIC trial evaluating consolidation therapy with durvalumab versus placebo after chemoradiation therapy for patients with unresectable Stage III non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), a benefit in progression-free survival was observed with durvalumab in which of the following populations?

  - Only patients with PD-L1 expression levels of  $\geq 25\%$
  - Only patients with PD-L1 expression levels of  $< 25\%$
  - All patients, regardless of PD-L1 expression level
- Results of the Phase III RTOG-0617 study evaluating standard-dose versus high-dose chemoradiation therapy with or without cetuximab for patients with unresectable Stage III NSCLC demonstrated which overall survival result?

  - Better outcomes with the higher 74-Gray radiation dose
  - Better outcomes with the lower 60-Gray radiation dose
- What was the maximum duration of durvalumab therapy after chemoradiation therapy in the Phase III PACIFIC trial for patients with unresectable Stage III NSCLC?

  - Six months
  - Nine months
  - Twelve months
- The Hoosier Cancer Research Network LUN 14-179 trial is evaluating concurrent chemoradiation therapy followed by which immune checkpoint inhibitor as consolidation for patients with unresectable Stage III NSCLC?

  - Pembrolizumab
  - Durvalumab
  - Atezolizumab
- Which of the following statements is FALSE regarding drug-induced pneumonitis stemming from the use of immune checkpoint inhibitors in comparison to radiation-induced pneumonitis?

  - Radiation-induced pneumonitis is typically limited to the radiation field
  - Drug-induced pneumonitis typically appears 2 to 3 weeks after initiation of treatment
- Which of the following statements is TRUE regarding proton therapy versus photon therapy when used in the treatment of locally advanced NSCLC?

  - Use of proton therapy may result in a reduced dose of radiation to normal structures around the tumor
  - Use of photon therapy may result in a reduced dose of radiation to normal structures around the tumor
- Which of the following practices is recommended to combat the effects of esophagitis in patients undergoing chemoradiation therapy for locally advanced NSCLC?

  - Magic mouthwash
  - A high-protein diet
  - Avoidance of spicy or acidic foods
  - All of the above
  - Only a and b
- Which of the following actions is NOT an effective management strategy for symptomatic pneumonitis in a patient with locally advanced NSCLC who is receiving durvalumab?

  - Prompt initiation of corticosteroids
  - Prompt initiation of antibiotics
  - Withholding durvalumab therapy

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9. When is durvalumab to be administered in the Phase III PACIFIC-2 trial evaluating durvalumab and platinum-based chemoradiation therapy for patients with unresectable Stage III NSCLC?
- a. After platinum-based chemoradiation therapy
  - b. Before platinum-based chemoradiation therapy
  - c. Concurrently with platinum-based chemoradiation therapy
10. What was reported in terms of median time to death or distant metastases with the addition of durvalumab consolidation therapy in the PACIFIC trial?
- a. No difference in comparison to placebo
  - b. Improvement in comparison to placebo