

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

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. The Phase III PACIFIC trial evaluating durvalumab versus placebo after chemoradiation therapy for patients with unresectable Stage III non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) demonstrated a significant improvement with durvalumab in which endpoint?**
 - Progression-free survival only
 - Overall survival only
 - Both progression-free and overall survival
- 2. 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 what with respect to overall survival?**
 - Better outcomes with the higher 74-Gray radiation dose
 - Better outcomes with the lower 60-Gray radiation dose
- 3. 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
- 4. 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