

Consensus or Controversy? The Integration of Novel Therapies into the Interdisciplinary Management of Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer with CNS Metastases – Video Program

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. The BLOOM study investigated the efficacy and safety of osimertinib in patients with non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) and leptomeningeal metastases who had which of the following EGFR mutations?**
  - No recognized EGFR mutation
  - Exon 19 deletions or L858R mutations
  - Any EGFR mutation
- 2. Research by Goldberg and colleagues evaluating the efficacy of pembrolizumab for patients with NSCLC and brain metastases demonstrated a benefit in terms of CNS response with pembrolizumab in which population of patients?**
  - Only patients with PD-L1-positive tumors
  - Only patients with PD-L1-negative tumors
  - Benefit was irrespective of PD-L1 status
- 3. A study by Brown and colleagues comparing the effects of whole-brain radiation therapy to those of stereotactic radiosurgery (SRS) on overall survival (OS) for patients with resected brain metastases demonstrated which of the following outcomes?**
  - An improvement in OS with whole-brain radiation therapy
  - An improvement in OS with SRS
  - No difference in OS between the arms
- 4. Which of the following statements is true regarding the incidence of radionecrosis after SRS for patients with brain metastases?**
  - It is lower with larger lesions and decreases over time
  - It is higher with larger lesions and increases over time
- 5. The ALEX trial comparing alectinib to crizotinib demonstrated which of the following outcomes among patients with previously untreated NSCLC and ALK rearrangements?**
  - Significant improvement in progression-free survival and lower cumulative incidence of CNS disease progression with alectinib
  - Significant improvement in progression-free survival and lower cumulative incidence of CNS disease progression with crizotinib
  - Similar outcomes in both arms