

Exploring the Multidisciplinary Management of Localized Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer with EGFR Mutation

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. Which of the following disease-free survival (DFS) outcomes was reported in the Phase III ADAURA trial evaluating osimertinib as adjuvant therapy for patients with resected non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) with EGFR mutations?

 - a. Significant benefit with osimertinib versus placebo for patients with Stage IB to IIIA NSCLC
 - b. Significant benefit with osimertinib versus placebo for patients with Stage II and IIIA NSCLC but not for patients with Stage IB disease
 - c. No benefit with osimertinib versus placebo
2. Which of the following observations was reported regarding disease recurrence in the central nervous system for patients with Stage IB to IIIA NSCLC and EGFR mutations in the Phase III ADAURA trial?

 - a. Higher incidence with osimertinib than with placebo
 - b. Lower incidence with osimertinib than with placebo
 - c. Similar incidence between the study arms
3. Which of the following results was reported in a recent study by Wu and colleagues, presented at the 2020 World Conference on Lung Cancer, evaluating the impact of postoperative chemotherapy on outcomes among patients with Stage IB to IIIA NSCLC and EGFR mutations who received adjuvant osimertinib on the ADAURA trial?

 - a. A benefit in DFS for patients who had received postoperative chemotherapy
 - b. A benefit in DFS for patients who had not received postoperative chemotherapy
 - c. A benefit in DFS irrespective of postoperative chemotherapy
4. Which of the following adverse events has been associated with osimertinib for patients with NSCLC and EGFR mutations in the adjuvant setting?

 - a. Diarrhea
 - b. Fatigue
 - c. Paronychia
 - d. All of the above