

## What General Medical Oncologists Want to Know About Immunotherapy and Other Nontargeted Approaches for Lung Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. The Phase III PACIFIC trial of consolidation therapy with durvalumab for patients with unresectable Stage III non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) without disease progression after definitive platinum-based concurrent chemoradiation therapy demonstrated which of the following outcomes with durvalumab in the intention-to-treat population?**
  - Improvement in progression-free survival (PFS) only
  - Improvement in overall survival (OS) only
  - Improvement in both PFS and OS
  - No improvement in either PFS or OS
- 2. An interim analysis of the IMpower010 trial comparing atezolizumab to best supportive care after chemotherapy for patients with completely resected NSCLC reported a significant improvement in disease-free survival with atezolizumab in which subgroup of patients with Stage II to IIIA disease?**
  - Patients with PD-L1 expression less than 1%
  - Patients with PD-L1 expression of 1% or higher
  - All patients irrespective of PD-L1 status
- 3. Preliminary results from the Phase II CITYSCAPE trial evaluating atezolizumab in combination with either placebo or tiragolumab for advanced NSCLC included which of the following PFS outcomes among patients with PD-L1 tumor proportion scores of 50% or higher?**
  - Improvement in PFS with tiragolumab/atezolizumab
  - Improvement in PFS with placebo/atezolizumab
  - No difference in PFS between the study arms
- 4. Which of the following chemotherapy and immunotherapy combination regimens was used in the KEYNOTE-189 study to demonstrate a survival benefit in comparison to platinum-doublet chemotherapy for patients with metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC?**
  - Carboplatin/paclitaxel and atezolizumab
  - Carboplatin or cisplatin with pemetrexed and pembrolizumab
  - Carboplatin/paclitaxel and pembrolizumab