

What General Medical Oncologists Want to Know About Targeted Therapy for Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. On the basis of results of the CHRYSALIS trial, amivantamab recently received FDA accelerated approval for patients with locally advanced or metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) who have experienced disease progression on or after platinum-based chemotherapy and whose disease harbors which of the following genomic alterations?**
 - a. EGFR exon 20 insertion mutation**
 - b. ROS1 rearrangement
 - c. MET exon 14 skipping mutation
 - d. KRAS mutation
- 2. Which of the following agents would be most appropriate for a patient with NSCLC with an NTRK gene fusion and brain metastases?**
 - a. Brigatinib
 - b. Osimertinib
 - c. Entrectinib**
 - d. Adagrasib
- 3. Which of the following statements is FALSE regarding lorlatinib in the treatment of NSCLC?**
 - a. It is a third-generation ALK inhibitor
 - b. It does not penetrate the central nervous system**
 - c. It may be associated with cognitive changes
- 4. In the ongoing KRYSTAL-1 trial, which of the following agents has demonstrated promising activity in patients with advanced NSCLC harboring a KRAS G12C mutation?**
 - a. Sotorasib
 - b. Adagrasib**
 - c. Patritumab deruxtecan
 - d. Mobocertinib