

Optimizing Biomarker-Based Decision-Making for Patients with Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer with EGFR Mutations or with Other Oncogene-Addicted Lung Cancers — Session 1 (Webinar Video Proceedings)

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. Which of the following outcomes was reported from the Phase III ADAURA trial evaluating osimertinib as adjuvant therapy for patients with Stage IB to IIIA non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) with EGFR mutations?**
  - Significant benefit with osimertinib compared to placebo for patients with Stage IB to IIIA NSCLC
  - Significant benefit with osimertinib compared to placebo for patients with Stage II and IIIA NSCLC but not for patients with Stage IB disease
  - No benefit with osimertinib compared to placebo in any patient subgroup
- 2. What are the targets of the recently FDA-approved bispecific antibody amivantamab?**
  - EGFR and ALK
  - EGFR and ROS1
  - EGFR and MET
  - EGFR and RET
  - EGFR and FGFR
- 3. In the Phase I/II ARROW study evaluating pralsetinib for patients with metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC with RET rearrangements, an overall response rate of 79% was reported in which patient population?**
  - All patients
  - Those who received prior platinum therapy
  - Those with treatment-naïve disease
- 4. The phase 1 LIBRETTO-001 trial evaluating the efficacy of seliperatinib for patients with NSCLC and RET fusions revealed which of the following outcomes?**
  - No improvement with seliperatinib
  - Better efficacy in patients who had previously received a platinum-based therapy
  - Better efficacy in patients who received seliperatinib as first-line treatment