

Oncology Today with Dr Neil Love: Role of Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors in the Management of Metastatic NSCLC without Actionable Mutations (Interview Audio)

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. What was the duration of pembrolizumab therapy in the KEYNOTE-042 trial comparing this immune checkpoint inhibitor to chemotherapy for patients with previously untreated, advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)?**
 - Six months
 - One year
 - Two years
- 2. Which of the following statements is true regarding the overall survival benefit observed with the addition of nivolumab/ ipilimumab to chemotherapy as first-line therapy for patients with recurrent or metastatic NSCLC in the Phase III CheckMate 9LA trial?**
 - The benefit was irrespective of tumor PD-L1 expression level
 - The benefit was observed only in patients with PD-L1 expression $\geq 50\%$
 - The benefit was observed only in patients with PD-L1 expression $\geq 1\%$
- 3. Which of the following regimens was evaluated in the KEYNOTE-407 trial for patients with metastatic, squamous NSCLC in the first-line setting?**
 - Pembrolizumab with carboplatin and gemcitabine
 - Pembrolizumab with carboplatin and paclitaxel or *nab* paclitaxel
 - Atezolizumab with carboplatin and pemetrexed
- 4. What was the 5-year overall survival rate in the pembrolizumab arm of the KEYNOTE-024 trial comparing this immune checkpoint inhibitor to platinum-based chemotherapy for patients with advanced NSCLC?**
 - Approximately 5%
 - Approximately 15%
 - Approximately 30%