

Key Considerations in the Optimal Clinical Care of Patients with Small Cell Lung Cancer (Faculty Presentations)

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. In the Phase III CASPIAN study evaluating platinum/etoposide with or without durvalumab for patients with extensive-stage small cell lung cancer (ES-SCLC), a statistically significant overall survival (OS) benefit was reported with durvalumab in which of the following patient populations?

 - a. Patients who received prior platinum therapy
 - b. Patients with treatment-naïve disease
 - c. Both a and b
2. In recently published retrospective analyses of immune-related adverse events (irAEs) developed during immunotherapy with anti-PD-1 antibodies for advanced lung cancer, irAEs of any grade were associated with which of the following outcomes in comparison to outcomes for patients who did not experience irAEs?

 - a. Longer durations of progression-free survival (PFS) and OS
 - b. Shorter durations of PFS and OS
 - c. Equivalent durations of PFS and OS
3. What is the mechanism of action of lurbinectedin, recently approved by the FDA for patients with metastatic SCLC who experience disease progression on or after a platinum-based chemotherapy regimen?

 - a. It causes double-strand DNA breaks
 - b. It inhibits tyrosine kinases
 - c. It inhibits PD-1
4. What is the target of the novel monoclonal antibody tiragolumab, which is under investigation for the treatment of ES-SCLC?

 - a. CDK4/6
 - b. DLL3/CD3
 - c. PD-1/PD-L1
 - d. TIGIT
5. Updated analysis of the IMpower133 study, which compared atezolizumab, carboplatin and etoposide to placebo, carboplatin and etoposide, demonstrated which of the following outcomes?

 - a. Improved OS on the placebo-containing arm
 - b. Improved OS on the atezolizumab-containing arm
 - c. No difference in OS between the treatment arms