

Key Considerations in the Optimal Clinical Care of Patients with Small Cell Lung Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. Which of the following outcomes was reported in the 3-year overall survival (OS) follow-up of the Phase III CASPIAN study evaluating platinum/etoposide with or without durvalumab for patients with extensive-stage small cell lung cancer (ES-SCLC)?**
 - Improved OS on the etoposide/platinum chemotherapy study arm
 - Improved OS on the durvalumab/etoposide/platinum arm
 - No difference in OS between the treatment arms
- 2. What is the mechanism of action of trilaciclib, which reduces the frequency of chemotherapy-induced bone marrow suppression among patients undergoing chemotherapy for ES-SCLC?**
 - CDK4/6 inhibition
 - FLT-3 inhibition
 - c-Kit inhibition
 - PDGFR inhibition
- 3. Which of the following statements is true regarding the lurbinectedin dose in the monotherapy study and the ATLANTIS study of lurbinectedin with chemotherapy for patients with relapsed or refractory SCLC?**
 - The dose was lower in the ATLANTIS study
 - The dose was lower in the monotherapy study
 - The same dose was used for both studies
- 4. Updated analysis of the IMpower133 study, which compared atezolizumab, carboplatin and etoposide to placebo, carboplatin and etoposide, demonstrated which of the following outcomes?**
 - Improved OS on the placebo-containing arm
 - Improved OS on the atezolizumab-containing arm
 - No difference in OS between the treatment arms