

Meet The Professor: Current and Future Role of Immunotherapy in the Management of Lung Cancer — Part 2 of a 4-Part Series

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. The recently presented five-year update of the Phase III PACIFIC trial of consolidation therapy with durvalumab for patients with unresectable Stage III non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) without disease progression after definitive platinum-based concurrent chemoradiation therapy demonstrated which of the following outcomes with durvalumab in the intention-to-treat population?

  - a. Improvement in progression-free survival (PFS) only
  - b. Improvement in overall survival (OS) only
  - c. Improvement in both PFS and OS**
  - d. No improvement in either PFS or OS
2. Results of the IMpower010 study evaluating atezolizumab versus best supportive care after adjuvant chemotherapy demonstrated a significant benefit in disease-free survival with atezolizumab in which population of patients with resected Stage II to IIIA NSCLC?

  - a. Patients with  $\geq 1\%$  PD-L1 tumor expression**
  - b. Patients with EGFR mutations
  - c. Patients with ALK mutations
3. Which of the following chemotherapy and immunotherapy combination regimens was used in the KEYNOTE-189 study to demonstrate a survival benefit in comparison to platinum doublet chemotherapy for patients with metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC?

  - a. Carboplatin/paclitaxel and atezolizumab
  - b. Carboplatin or cisplatin with pemetrexed and pembrolizumab**
  - c. Carboplatin/paclitaxel and pembrolizumab
4. Recently presented results from the Phase III POSEIDON study evaluating durvalumab or durvalumab and tremelimumab in combination with platinum-based chemotherapy for first-line treatment of metastatic NSCLC demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in which of the following outcomes for patients who received a combined regimen of durvalumab, tremelimumab and chemotherapy compared to patients who received just chemotherapy?

  - a. Improvement in PFS only
  - b. Improvement in OS only
  - c. Improvement in both PFS and OS**
  - d. No improvement in either PFS or OS
5. Which of the following groups of patients benefitted most in terms of progression-free survival from treatment with tiragolumab in combination with atezolizumab in the CITYSCAPE trial?

  - a. PFS was not significantly improved with tiragolumab in combination with atezolizumab
  - b. Patients with PD-L1 TPS 1-49%
  - c. Patients with PD-L1 TPS  $\geq 50\%$**
  - d. All comers