

Meet The Professor: Current and Future Role of Immunotherapy in the Management of Lung Cancer — Part 3 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 PFS 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