

Oncology Today with Dr Neil Love: Management of Unresectable Stage III Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer**THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.**

- 1. Which of the following outcomes was reported in the RTOG-0617 trial evaluating standard-dose (60 Gray) versus high-dose (74 Gray) radiation therapy with concurrent chemotherapy for the treatment of Stage III NSCLC?**
 - a. Overall survival was superior with the standard dose**
 - Overall survival was superior with the high dose
 - No difference in overall survival was observed between the 2 doses
- 2. The Phase II COAST trial evaluating durvalumab with or without oleclumab or monalizumab for patients with unresectable Stage III non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) demonstrated a significant increase in progression-free survival with which of the following regimens?**
 - Durvalumab monotherapy only
 - Durvalumab and monalizumab only
 - Durvalumab and oleclumab only
 - d. Both durvalumab/monalizumab and durvalumab/oleclumab**
- 3. What was the approximate median overall survival observed with durvalumab after chemoradiation therapy (CRT) in extended follow-up of the Phase III PACIFIC trial for patients with unresectable Stage III NSCLC?**
 - 12 months
 - 24 months
 - 36 months
 - d. 48 months**
- 4. The ongoing Phase III LAURA trial is designed to assess the effects of which of the following agents after CRT for patients with Stage III unresectable NSCLC and EGFR mutations?**
 - Crizotinib
 - Oleclumab
 - c. Osimertinib**
 - Pembrolizumab
- 5. Which of the following proportions best represents the incidence of Grade 3 or 4 pneumonitis observed among patients receiving durvalumab after CRT for unresectable Stage III NSCLC in the Phase III PACIFIC trial?**
 - a. 2%**
 - 8%
 - 16%
 - Higher than 20%