

## Key Considerations in the Optimal Clinical Care of Patients with Small Cell Lung Cancer — Session 2

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. Analysis of tissue tumor mutational burden (tTMB) in the Phase III CASPIAN trial investigating durvalumab for patients with extensive-stage small cell lung cancer (ES-SCLC) revealed which of the following in terms of prognostic value?
  - a. tTMB predicted for improvement in overall survival (OS) alone with durvalumab in combination with tremelimumab and platinum etoposide
  - b. tTMB predicted for improvement in OS and progression-free survival (PFS) with durvalumab in combination with tremelimumab and platinum etoposide
  - c. tTMB did not predict for improvement in OS with durvalumab in combination with tremelimumab and platinum etoposide
2. The Phase III, open-label IMforte trial for patients with ES-SCLC is evaluating which two agents as maintenance therapy versus atezolizumab post-induction with carboplatin, etoposide and atezolizumab?
  - a. Lurbinectedin with atezolizumab
  - b. Durvalumab with tremelimumab
  - c. Nivolumab with ipilimumab
  - d. Trilaciclib with pembrolizumab
3. The Phase III ATLANTIS trial investigating the efficacy of lurbinectedin with doxorubicin for patients with SCLC demonstrated a difference of PFS between lurbinectedin/doxorubicin and the control arm of how many months?
  - a. 0
  - b. 6
  - c. 12
4. Safety analysis from the Phase III CASPIAN study evaluating platinum/etoposide with or without durvalumab for patients with ES-SCLC demonstrated which of the following adverse events was most common with the addition of durvalumab?
  - a. Diarrhea
  - b. Neutropenia
  - c. Alopecia
  - d. Pneumonia
5. Results from a Phase III basket trial of lurbinectedin indicated Grade 4 neutropenia was experienced by approximately what percentage of patients?
  - a. 0%
  - b. 5%
  - c. 10%
  - d. 25%