

## Inside the Issue: Integrating ALK-Targeted Therapy into the Management of Localized Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. Which of the following clinical guidelines recommend biomarker testing for ALK rearrangements in non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)?**
  - a. NCCN Guidelines
  - b. ASCO Guidelines
  - c. ESMO Guidelines
  - d. All of the above
- 2. The Phase III ALINA trial evaluated which of the following interventions for non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)?**
  - a. First-line alectinib for metastatic ALK-positive NSCLC
  - b. First-line lorlatinib for metastatic ALK-positive NSCLC
  - c. Adjuvant alectinib for resected Stage IB to Stage IIIA ALK-positive NSCLC
  - d. Adjuvant lorlatinib for resected Stage IB to Stage IIIA ALK-positive NSCLC
- 3. Which of the following therapies are FDA approved for ALK-positive NSCLC?**
  - a. Crizotinib
  - b. Ceritinib
  - c. Alectinib
  - d. Brigatinib
  - e. Lorlatinib
  - f. All of the above
- 4. Which of the following efficacy findings was reported in the intent-to-treat (ITT) population of the Phase III ALINA study?**
  - a. Inferior disease-free survival (DFS) outcomes with alectinib versus chemotherapy
  - b. No significant difference in DFS outcomes with alectinib versus chemotherapy
  - c. A superior and significant improvement in DFS with alectinib versus chemotherapy
- 5. In the ITT population of the Phase III ALINA study, what was reported in regard to central nervous system (CNS) DFS outcomes?**
  - a. No meaningful reduction in the rate of CNS metastases in patients that received alectinib versus chemotherapy
  - b. A significant reduction in the rate of CNS metastases in patients that received alectinib versus chemotherapy
  - c. There was no reporting of CNS DFS outcomes in the ALINA trial