

The Implications of Recent Datasets for the Current and Future Management of Lung Cancer — A Review of Information from ESMO Congress 2024 and Other Conferences

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. What is the target of the tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI) zipalertinib?**
 - a. MET exon 14 skipping mutations
 - b. ROS1 alterations
 - c. ALK alterations
 - d. EGFR exon 20 insertion mutations
- 2. In Module C of the Phase IIb REZILIENT1 study of zipalertinib for locally advanced or metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) after disease progression on amivantamab, what is the confirmed objective response rate (ORR) in the overall population?**
 - a. 0%
 - b. 15%
 - c. 40%
 - d. 65%
- 3. What is the target of the TKI NVL-655?**
 - a. MET exon 14 skipping mutations
 - b. ROS1 alterations
 - c. ALK alterations
 - d. EGFR exon 20 insertion mutations
- 4. Which of the following targeted therapies has demonstrated clinical activity in patients who experienced disease progression on osimertinib?**
 - a. Amivantamab/chemotherapy with or without lazertinib
 - b. Patritumab deruxtecan
 - c. Both amivantamab/chemotherapy with or without lazertinib and patritumab deruxtecan
 - d. Neither amivantamab/chemotherapy with or without lazertinib nor patritumab deruxtecan
- 5. In the Phase III KEYNOTE-671 study evaluating perioperative pembrolizumab with chemotherapy versus chemotherapy alone for localized NSCLC, what was the major overall survival finding in the overall population?**
 - a. Inferior outcomes with pembrolizumab and chemotherapy
 - b. No significant difference between the 2 study arms
 - c. A significant improvement with pembrolizumab and chemotherapy