

The Implications of Recent Datasets for the Current and Future Management of Small Cell Lung Cancer — A 2024 World Conference on Lung Cancer Review

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. The Phase III ADRIATIC study evaluating consolidation durvalumab versus placebo, each after chemoradiation therapy, for limited-stage small-cell lung cancer (SCLC) reported a statistically significant benefit with adjuvant durvalumab in which of the following outcomes?**
 - a. Median progression-free survival
 - b. Median overall survival
 - c. Both a and c**
 - d. Neither a nor c
- 2. Results from the Phase II DeLLphi-301 study led to the accelerated FDA approval of which of the following first-in-class agents for extensive-stage SCLC (ES-SCLC) with disease progression on or after platinum-based chemotherapy?**
 - a. Veliparib
 - b. Tarlatamab**
 - c. Telisotuzumab vedotin
 - d. Ifinatamab deruxtecan
- 3. Which of the following statements best characterizes observations of cytokine release syndrome with tarlatamab in the Phase II DeLLphi-301 trial for patients with previously treated SCLC?**
 - a. Most events were Grade 1 or Grade 2**
 - b. Most events were Grade 3
 - c. Most events were Grade 4
- 4. What is the target of ifinatamab deruxtecan (I-DXd)?**
 - a. HER2
 - b. HER3
 - c. TROP2
 - d. B7-H3**
- 5. Which objective response rate was reported with the high dose (12 mg/kg) of I-DXd in the Phase II IDEate-Lung01 trial for patients with previously treated ES-SCLC?**
 - a. 10%
 - b. 26%
 - c. 55%**
 - d. 91%