

Optimizing the Selection of First-Line Therapy for Patients with Metastatic Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer and an ALK Rearrangement

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. At 5 years median follow-up of the CROWN trial, the progression-free survival (PFS) outcome observed with lorlatinib was best characterized by which statement below?
 - a. The 5-year PFS rate was 8%
 - b. The 5-year PFS rate was 35%
 - c. The 5-year PFS rate was 60%
2. At the 5-year landmark analysis of the CROWN trial, what was observed in terms of the ability of lorlatinib to prevent intracranial progression of ALK-positive metastatic non-small cell lung cancer?
 - a. The majority of patients with and without baseline brain metastases experienced intracranial progression
 - b. The majority of patients with and without baseline brain metastases remained free of intracranial progression
 - c. Only patients without baseline brain metastases had a majority remain free of intracranial progression
3. An exploratory analysis evaluating the impact of lorlatinib dose reductions on efficacy outcomes in patients enrolled in the CROWN trial reported which of the following results?
 - a. Lorlatinib dose reductions decreased PFS and control of intracranial progression
 - b. Lorlatinib dose reductions decreased PFS but did not affect control of intracranial progression
 - c. Lorlatinib dose reductions did not decrease PFS or control of intracranial progression
4. Which of the following adverse events was commonly observed in association with lorlatinib therapy in patients enrolled in the CROWN trial?
 - a. Alopecia
 - b. Nail changes
 - c. Edema
 - d. Headache
5. Which statement below best describes the weight gain associated with lorlatinib treatment experienced by patients enrolled in the CROWN trial?
 - a. Almost 20% of patients experienced weight gain, and it was all Grade 1-2
 - b. Almost 20% of patients experienced weight gain, and a significant proportion was Grade 3-5
 - c. Almost 50% of patients experienced weight gain, and it was all Grade 1-2
 - d. Almost 50% of patients experienced weight gain, and a significant proportion was Grade 3-5