

Exploring Current Patterns of Care in the Community: Selection of First-Line and Maintenance Therapy for Patients with Extensive-Stage Small Cell Lung Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. What was the 5-year overall survival (OS) rate in a merged analysis of the Phase III IMpower133 study and the IMbrella A extension study evaluating atezolizumab with platinum/etoposide for patients with extensive-stage small cell lung cancer (ES-SCLC)?**
 - 0%
 - 2%
 - 5%
 - 12%
 - 20%
- 2. The FDA has granted traditional approval to tarlatamab for ES-SCLC in which of the following settings?**
 - First-line treatment in combination with platinum-based chemotherapy
 - First-line maintenance treatment after a platinum-based chemotherapy regimen
 - Second-line treatment after disease progression on or after a platinum-based chemotherapy regimen
- 3. The Phase III IMforte trial of first-line maintenance therapy with lurbinectedin and atezolizumab after induction therapy with atezolizumab/carboplatin/etoposide for patients with ES-SCLC reported which major efficacy result?**
 - A numerical but nonsignificant improvement in progression-free survival (PFS) and OS
 - A significant improvement in PFS and a numerical but nonsignificant improvement in OS
 - A significant improvement in both PFS and OS
- 4. Recently the FDA granted traditional approval to atezolizumab and lurbinectedin for ES-SCLC in which of the following settings?**
 - First-line treatment in combination with platinum-based chemotherapy
 - First-line maintenance treatment after combined platinum-based chemotherapy and atezolizumab
 - Second-line treatment after disease progression on or after a platinum-based chemotherapy regimen with atezolizumab
- 5. Which of the following any-grade adverse events was the most commonly reported with lurbinectedin and atezolizumab as first-line maintenance therapy for patients with ES-SCLC in the Phase III IMforte trial?**
 - Neutropenia
 - Rash
 - Nausea
 - Pneumonia