

Oncology Today with Dr Neil Love: Role of Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors in the Management of Metastatic NSCLC without Actionable Mutations (Presentation Video)

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. Which overall survival (OS) result was demonstrated in the KEYNOTE-189 trial investigating platinum/pemetrexed with or without pembrolizumab as first-line therapy for patients with metastatic nonsquamous non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)?**
 - a. The addition of pembrolizumab improved OS regardless of PD-L1 status**
 - b. The addition of pembrolizumab improved OS in only the subset of patients with a PD-L1 tumor proportion score (TPS) of 50% or more
 - c. The addition of pembrolizumab improved OS in only the subset of patients with a PD-L1 TPS of 1% or more
- 2. Which drug type represents the mechanism of action of tiragolumab, a novel agent that has demonstrated promising results as first-line therapy in combination with atezolizumab for patients with metastatic NSCLC?**
 - a. Anti-CTLA-4 monoclonal antibody
 - b. Anti-PD-1/PD-L1 monoclonal antibody
 - c. Anti-TIGIT monoclonal antibody**
 - d. Anti-LAG-3 monoclonal antibody
- 3. What was the duration of pembrolizumab therapy in the KEYNOTE-042 trial comparing this immune checkpoint inhibitor to platinum-based chemotherapy for patients with previously untreated, advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)?**
 - a. Six months
 - b. One year
 - c. Two years**
- 4. Which of the following regimens was evaluated in the KEYNOTE-407 trial for patients with metastatic squamous NSCLC in the first-line setting?**
 - a. Pembrolizumab with carboplatin and gemcitabine
 - b. Pembrolizumab with carboplatin and paclitaxel or *nab* (nanoparticle albumin-bound) paclitaxel**
 - c. Atezolizumab with carboplatin and pemetrexed