

Year in Review: Clinical Investigator Perspectives on the Most Relevant New Data Sets and Advances in Immunotherapy and Other Nontargeted Approaches for Lung Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. The Phase III LAURA trial evaluating osimertinib versus placebo after chemoradiation therapy for patients with unresectable Stage III non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) with EGFR mutations demonstrated which progression-free survival (PFS) outcome?
 - a. PFS was significantly shorter with osimertinib
 - b. PFS was significantly longer with osimertinib
 - c. No difference in PFS was observed between osimertinib and placebo

2. The first planned interim analysis of the Phase III ADRIATIC trial evaluating durvalumab versus placebo as consolidation therapy after concomitant chemoradiation therapy for patients with limited-stage small cell lung cancer reported a statistically significant and clinically meaningful improvement in which of the following endpoints with durvalumab?
 - a. Median PFS
 - b. Median overall survival
 - c. Both median PFS and median overall survival
 - d. Neither of the above

3. An exploratory biomarker analysis from the CASPIAN trial included which of the following observations in terms of overall survival benefit with the combination of durvalumab/chemotherapy and tremelimumab for patients with extensive-stage small cell lung cancer?
 - a. Tumor mutation burden may have potential predictive value for the combination
 - b. PD-L1 expression level may have potential predictive value for the combination
 - c. Neither tumor mutation burden nor PD-L1 expression level has predictive value for the combination

4. The Phase II multidrug, biomarker-directed HUDSON umbrella study for patients with NSCLC who experienced disease progression on an anti-PD-1/PD-L1-containing therapy demonstrated which of the following outcomes with durvalumab-based regimens?
 - a. Greatest clinical benefit was with durvalumab and danvatirsen
 - b. Greatest clinical benefit was with durvalumab and olaparib
 - c. Greatest clinical benefit was with durvalumab and ceralasertib
 - d. Greatest clinical benefit was with durvalumab and oleclumab

5. According to data from the Phase III TROPION-Lung01 trial, datopotamab deruxtecan appears to be more efficacious in patients with which type of previously treated advanced NSCLC?
 - a. Squamous
 - b. Nonsquamous
 - c. Neither of the above — patients with each histology benefitted equally