

ES-SCLC – QUESTIONS

Clinical Case Conference
UCSD Radiation Oncology
SA-CME

Your name: _____
Contact for SA-CME Progress Reports:

1. According to the NCCN, what is the preferred first step in therapy for a patient who has symptomatic brain metastases at diagnosis?
 - A) Chemotherapy and concurrent radiotherapy to the thorax
 - B) Whole brain radiation therapy
 - C) Chemotherapy alone
 - D) Concurrent radiotherapy to the thorax and the brain
2. What was the result of the thoracic radiotherapy trial published by Slotman et al in the Lancet in 2014?
 - A) There was no benefit to thoracic radiotherapy in extensive stage SCLC.
 - B) Thoracic irradiation should not be done in patients who get prophylactic cranial irradiation.
 - C) There was a survival benefit to thoracic radiotherapy given concurrently with chemotherapy.
 - D) There was a survival benefit to thoracic radiotherapy given after 4-6 cycles of chemotherapy.
3. What was true of toxicity with thoracic radiotherapy in the trial published by Slotman et al in the Lancet in 2014?
 - A) 15% of patients had grade 3 or higher esophagitis
 - B) 15% of patients had grade 3 or higher dysphagia
 - C) Grade 3 or higher toxicity was significantly more common in the thoracic radiotherapy group?
 - D) Less than 5% of patients had grade 3 or higher toxicity of any kind
4. What is true for prophylactic cranial irradiation in ES-SCLC?
 - A) All patients should receive PCI up front
 - B) All patients should receive PCI if they have a complete response to chemotherapy
 - C) There was an overall survival benefit for PCI in a randomized trial of patients with ES-SCLC
 - D) Brain MRI is not helpful prior to PCI
5. A patient is found to have extensive-stage SCLC on CT chest. What other imaging workup is still indicated for all patients under normal circumstances?
 - A) PET/CT
 - B) Bone scan
 - C) Brain CT or MRI
 - D) CT abdomen/pelvis