

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- Which of the following is a potential explanation for the differing results reported in the ASSURE and S-TRAC trials, which investigated adjuvant sorafenib or sunitinib for unfavorable/high-risk RCC?
 - Histological presence of at least a component of clear cell was mandatory in S-TRAC, whereas ASSURE included patients with nonclear cell disease
 - Patients with Stage T1 and T1b tumors were allowed in ASSURE, whereas the S-TRAC study included only patients with Stage T3 disease or higher
 - S-TRAC emphasized the full 50-mg dose of sunitinib, whereas ASSURE allowed for dose reductions to 37.5 mg and 25 mg
 - All of the above
 - Both a and b
 - Both a and c
- Which of the following toxicities of sunitinib appears to interfere the most with activities of daily living?
 - Diarrhea
 - Hand-foot skin reaction
 - Fatigue
- Results of the Phase III METEOR trial evaluating cabozantinib versus everolimus for patients with advanced RCC and disease progression after VEGFR TKI therapy demonstrated significant improvement(s) in _____ for patients who received cabozantinib.
 - Progression-free survival
 - Overall response rate
 - Overall survival
 - All of the above
- The Phase III COMPARZ trial, which evaluated pazopanib versus sunitinib for patients with advanced RCC, reported pazopanib to be _____ in comparison to sunitinib.
 - Inferior
 - Noninferior
 - Superior
- PD-L1 expression has been demonstrated to be predictive of benefit from anti-PD-1/anti-PD-L1 antibodies in patients with advanced RCC.
 - True
 - False
- The NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines for Bladder Cancer principles of perioperative chemotherapy indicate that it _____ acceptable to substitute carboplatin for cisplatin in this setting for patients who are not candidates for cisplatin.
 - Is
 - Is not
- Which of the following is the mechanism of action of durvalumab?
 - Anti-PD-L1 antibody
 - mTOR inhibitor
 - VEGF TKI
- On the Phase III KEYNOTE-45 trial evaluating pembrolizumab versus investigator's choice of chemotherapy for previously treated metastatic UBC, which of the following groups of patients experienced the most benefit with pembrolizumab?
 - Current smokers
 - Never smokers
 - Response rates were equivalent in both patient populations
- The combination of lenvatinib and everolimus was recently approved by the FDA for the treatment of advanced RCC after 1 anti-angiogenic therapy.
 - True
 - False
- Which of the following PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors is FDA approved for the treatment of advanced UBC?
 - Atezolizumab
 - Avelumab
 - Durvalumab
 - Nivolumab
 - Pembrolizumab
 - All of the above
 - Both a and e
 - Both c and d