

Cases from the Community: Clinical Investigators Provide Their Perspectives on the Use of Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors in the Management of Actual Patients with Genitourinary Cancers

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. The ongoing DANUBE trial is comparing the anti-PD-L1 antibody \_\_\_\_\_ with or without the anti-CTLA-4 antibody tremelimumab to standard chemotherapy for patients with previously untreated, unresectable and/or Stage IV urothelial bladder cancer.
  - a. Pembrolizumab
  - b. Nivolumab
  - c. Durvalumab
  - d. Atezolizumab
2. In a Phase I/II study by Smith and colleagues, the combination of the IDO inhibitor epacadostat and the immune checkpoint inhibitor pembrolizumab recently demonstrated activity in patients with advanced urothelial bladder cancer.
  - a. True
  - b. False
3. The CheckMate 214 trial comparing nivolumab/ipilimumab to sunitinib for patients with treatment-naïve advanced clear cell renal cell carcinoma demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in \_\_\_\_\_ with the combination in the intermediate/poor-risk population.
  - a. Progression-free survival
  - b. Overall survival
  - c. Objective response rate
  - d. All of the above
  - e. Both a and c
  - f. Both b and c
4. The schedule of administration for durvalumab, nivolumab and avelumab is \_\_\_\_\_ for patients with urothelial bladder cancer in the platinum-refractory setting.
  - a. Every 2 weeks
  - b. Every 3 weeks
5. The results of the Phase II IMmotion150 trial comparing atezolizumab with or without bevacizumab to sunitinib for treatment-naïve advanced renal cell carcinoma demonstrated an improvement in progression-free survival with the atezolizumab and bevacizumab combination versus sunitinib in which population of patients?
  - a. Intention to treat
  - b. Patients with tumors expressing 1% or higher PD-L1 on immune cells
  - c. Patients with tumors expressing 5% or higher PD-L1 on immune cells
  - d. All of the above
  - e. Both b and c
  - f. Both a and c
6. Which of the following statements is true about the activity of PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors in prostate cancer?
  - a. Prostate cancer cells do not respond to PD-1/PD-L1 blockade in comparison to other cancer types such as melanoma
  - b. Prostate cancer cells respond exceptionally well to PD-1/PD-L1 blockade in comparison to other cancer types such as melanoma
7. The ongoing Phase III IMbassador250 trial is evaluating enzalutamide with or without the anti-PD-L1 antibody \_\_\_\_\_ for patients with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer after failure of an androgen synthesis inhibitor and failure of or ineligibility for a taxane regimen.
  - a. Durvalumab
  - b. Atezolizumab
  - c. Nivolumab
  - d. Avelumab

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8. In the CheckMate 214 trial comparing nivolumab/ipilimumab to sunitinib for patients with treatment-naïve advanced clear cell renal cell carcinoma, Grade 3 and 4 adverse events associated with the combination regimen include \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Infusion-related reactions
  - b. Hypersensitivity
  - c. Diarrhea/colitis
  - d. All of the above
9. According to the ESMO guidelines, the radiographically diagnosed Grade 1 pneumonitis associated with immune checkpoint blockade can be managed by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Treatment delay
  - b. Symptom monitoring every 2 to 3 days
  - c. Symptom monitoring followed by treatment of Grade 2 or Grade 3 to 4 pneumonitis if symptoms worsen
  - d. All of the above
  - e. Both b and c
10. Balar and colleagues demonstrated that PD-L1 is a good predictive biomarker of response to the anti-PD-L1 antibody atezolizumab used as first-line treatment for cisplatin-ineligible patients with locally advanced or metastatic bladder cancer.
  - a. True
  - b. False