POST-TEST

The Current and Future Role of Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors and Other Novel Therapies in Urothelial Bladder Cancer (Faculty Presentations)

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. **On the basis of results from the Phase II KEYNOTE-057 trial, pembrolizumab is approved for use in which subset of patients with BCG-unresponsive, high-risk non-muscle-invasive bladder cancer?**
   a. All patients with carcinoma in situ
   b. Patients with carcinoma in situ who are ineligible for or refuse cystectomy

2. **Which of the following side effects have been observed in patients with bladder cancer receiving erdafitinib therapy?**
   a. QTc prolongation and cardiac issues
   b. Central serous retinopathy and hyperphosphatemia
   c. Pneumonitis

3. **The Phase III JAVELIN Bladder 100 trial assessing the efficacy of maintenance avelumab in patients with advanced bladder cancer who respond to front-line platinum-based chemotherapy demonstrated which outcome with avelumab?**
   a. A significant improvement in overall survival
   b. No improvement in overall survival

4. **Enfortumab vedotin, approved for patients with previously treated advanced bladder cancer, belongs to which class of drugs?**
   a. Antibody-drug conjugates
   b. Immune checkpoint inhibitors
   c. Monoclonal antibodies

5. **The results of the IMvigor010 study evaluating adjuvant atezolizumab versus observation for high-risk muscle-invasive urothelial carcinoma, presented at the ASCO20 Virtual meeting, demonstrated which of the following outcomes with atezolizumab in the overall population?**
   a. A significant improvement in disease-free survival
   b. No significant improvement in disease-free survival