POST-TEST

## Data + Perspectives: Clinical Investigators Discuss the Optimal Management of Urothelial Bladder Carcinoma

**THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.**

1. **In Cohort A of the Phase II KEYNOTE-057 trial, the efficacy of pembrolizumab was evaluated for which subgroup of patients with non-muscle-invasive bladder cancer who had carcinoma in situ with or without papillary disease?**
   a. Patients with high-risk, bacillus Calmette-Guerin (BCG)-unresponsive disease who had declined or were ineligible for radical cystectomy
   b. Patients with low-risk, BCG-unresponsive disease who had declined or were ineligible for radical cystectomy
   c. Patients with high-risk, BCG-unresponsive disease who were eligible for radical cystectomy

2. **Results of the IMvigor130 study evaluating the addition of atezolizumab or placebo to platinum/gemcitabine for patients with untreated locally advanced or metastatic urothelial carcinoma included which progression-free survival outcome?**
   a. Statistically significant improvement with atezolizumab
   b. No statistically significant improvement with atezolizumab

3. **In the CheckMate 032 study investigating nivolumab alone or in combination with ipilimumab for patients with previously treated locally advanced or metastatic urothelial carcinoma, the best overall response rate and overall survival were reported in which arm?**
   a. Nivolumab 3 mg/kg monotherapy every 3 weeks
   b. Nivolumab 1 mg/kg and ipilimumab 3 mg/kg every 3 weeks
   c. Nivolumab 3 mg/kg and ipilimumab 1 mg/kg every 3 weeks

4. **Which range represents the proportion of patients who experienced a reduction in their tumor size reported at the 2020 Genitourinary Cancers Symposium from the EV-103 trial evaluating enfortumab vedotin with pembrolizumab for the cohort of patients with advanced urothelial carcinoma not eligible to receive cisplatin?**
   a. 20% to 25%
   b. 40% to 45%
   c. 70% to 75%
   d. 90% to 95%

5. **Which of the following agents was recently approved by the FDA for patients with locally advanced or metastatic urothelial carcinoma with susceptible FGFR3 or FGFR2 genetic alterations who experience disease progression during or after platinum-containing chemotherapy?**
   a. Enfortumab vedotin
   b. Erdafitinib
   c. Axitinib