

Oncology Today with Dr Neil Love: Current and Future Role of Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors and Other Novel Therapies in Urothelial Bladder Cancer (Interview Audio)

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. Which of the following statements is true regarding the Phase II KEYNOTE-057 trial, which led to the approval of pembrolizumab for patients with high-risk non-muscle-invasive bladder cancer with carcinoma in situ with or without papillary tumors?**
 - A statistically significantly benefit was observed among patients with high PD-L1 expression only
 - The safety profile was not consistent with other studies of pembrolizumab
 - Patients had BCG-unresponsive disease**
- 2. Patients with non-muscle-invasive bladder cancer who are classified as being BCG unresponsive include which of the following subgroups?**
 - BCG refractory and BCG intolerant
 - BCG refractory and BCG relapsing (within 6 to 12 months of exposure)**
 - BCG intolerant and BCG relapsing (within 6 to 12 months of exposure)
- 3. Enfortumab vedotin, an agent that is FDA approved for patients with previously treated advanced bladder cancer, belongs to which class of drugs?**
 - Antibody-drug conjugates**
 - Immune checkpoint inhibitors
 - Monoclonal antibodies
- 4. Which of the following conditions is a unique toxicity associated with therapy with the FGFR inhibitor erdafitinib for patients with metastatic urothelial bladder cancer?**
 - Tinnitus
 - Ocular toxicity**
 - Proteinuria
 - Increased appetite