

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

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. The Phase III JAVELIN Bladder 100 trial assessing the efficacy of maintenance avelumab and best supportive care (BSC) versus BSC alone 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
- 2. Patients with non-muscle-invasive bladder cancer who are classified as being BCG unresponsive include which of the following subgroups?**

 - a. BCG refractory and BCG intolerant
 - b. BCG refractory and BCG relapsing (within 6 to 12 months of exposure)**
 - c. 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?**

 - a. Antibody-drug conjugates**
 - b. Immune checkpoint inhibitors
 - c. 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?**

 - a. Tinnitus
 - b. Ocular toxicity**
 - c. Proteinuria
 - d. Increased appetite