

Oncology Today with Dr Neil Love: Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors in Urothelial Bladder Carcinoma (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) in patients with advanced bladder cancer who respond to front-line platinum-based chemotherapy demonstrated which outcome?**
 - a. A significant improvement in overall survival (OS) in comparison to BSC alone
 - b. No improvement in OS in comparison to BSC alone
2. **Enfortumab vedotin, approved by the FDA 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
3. **Results of the Phase III IMvigor130 trial evaluating atezolizumab or placebo, each with platinum-based chemotherapy, versus atezolizumab monotherapy for patients with previously untreated locally advanced or metastatic urothelial bladder carcinoma (UBC) included which of the following outcomes?**
 - a. Statistically significant progression-free survival benefit with atezolizumab/chemotherapy compared to placebo/chemotherapy
 - b. Statistically significant OS benefit with atezolizumab/chemotherapy compared to placebo/chemotherapy
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. Neither a nor b
4. **Which of the following statements is true with regard to findings from a Phase I/II trial evaluating the combination of enfortumab vedotin and pembrolizumab as first-line therapy for patients with platinum-ineligible metastatic UBC?**
 - a. The combination was associated with marginal response rates
 - b. The combination was associated with high rates of durable responses