

Oncology Today with Dr Neil Love: Immunotherapy for Urothelial Bladder Carcinoma Edition (Video Presentation)

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. Patients with papillary disease without carcinoma in situ
 - b. Patients with carcinoma in situ with or without papillary tumors who are ineligible for or refuse cystectomy
2. 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
3. Prevalent toxicities experienced by patients receiving enfortumab vedotin include which of the following?

 - a. Hypertension and myocardial ischemia
 - b. Thrombocytopenia, neutropenia and anemia
 - c. Rash, peripheral neuropathy and hyperglycemia
4. The results of the IMvigor010 study evaluating adjuvant atezolizumab versus observation in high-risk muscle-invasive urothelial carcinoma presented at ASCO 2020 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