

Cases from the Community: Investigators Discuss Emerging Research and Actual Patients with Urothelial Bladder Carcinoma (Faculty Presentations)**THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.**

- 1. Which of the following statements is true regarding the single-arm 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?**
 - The safety profile was not consistent with other studies of pembrolizumab
 - Patients had BCG-unresponsive disease**
- 2. The Phase III JAVELIN Bladder 100 trial assessing the efficacy of maintenance avelumab and best supportive care versus best supportive care alone in patients with advanced bladder cancer who respond to front-line platinum-based chemotherapy demonstrated which outcome with avelumab?**
 - A significant improvement in overall survival
 - No improvement in overall survival
- 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. The results of the IMvigor010 study evaluating adjuvant atezolizumab versus observation for high-risk muscle-invasive urothelial carcinoma after surgical resection demonstrated which of the following outcomes with atezolizumab in the overall population?**
 - A statistically significant improvement in disease-free survival
 - No statistically significant improvement in disease-free survival**
- 5. Which of the following side effects have been observed in patients with bladder cancer receiving erdafitinib therapy?**
 - QTc prolongation and cardiac issues
 - Central serous retinopathy and hyperphosphatemia**
 - Pneumonitis