

Beyond the Guidelines: Clinical Investigator Perspectives on the Management of Bladder Cancer (Webinar Video Proceedings)**THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.**

- 1. What was the overall response rate for enfortumab vedotin compared to chemotherapy in the EV-301 study of patients with previously treated advanced urothelial bladder cancer (UBC)?**
 - 10% better than chemotherapy
 - More than double that of chemotherapy**
 - Equivalent to chemotherapy
 - Half that of chemotherapy
- 2. The ongoing Phase III POTOMAC trial is evaluating the anti-PD1 antibody durvalumab for patients with bladder cancer in which of the following settings?**
 - As monotherapy for patients with high-risk non-muscle-invasive bladder cancer (NMIBC) who are unresponsive or refractory to bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG) therapy
 - In combination with BCG for patients with high-risk, BCG-naïve NMIBC**
 - As maintenance therapy following front-line chemotherapy for patients with metastatic UBC (mUBC)
 - In combination with enfortumab vedotin for patients with mUBC
- 3. What is the cellular target of the antibody-drug conjugate enfortumab vedotin, an agent that is FDA approved for patients with previously treated advanced bladder cancer?**
 - Nectin-4**
 - FGFR3
 - XPO1
 - CD-47
 - HIF-1 alfa
- 4. In the pivotal CheckMate 274 study, which patient population experienced an improvement in disease-free survival with adjuvant nivolumab compared to placebo?**
 - Intention-to-treat
 - Patients with PD-L1 $\geq 1\%$
 - Both A and B**
 - Neither A nor B
- 5. The IMvigor010 trial evaluating atezolizumab versus observation revealed which of the following subgroups of patients experienced both improved disease-free and overall survival with atezolizumab?**
 - Patients who were ctDNA+**
 - Patients who were ctDNA-
 - Both A and B
 - None of the above