## POST-TEST

## Inside the Issue: Optimizing the Management of Nonmelanoma Skin Cancer

## THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. The mechanism of action of cemiplimab is best described by which of the following antibody types?
  - a. BRAF blocking
  - b. LAG-3 blocking
  - c. PD-1 blocking
    - d. CTLA-4 blocking
    - e. TIM-3 blocking
- 2. Published results from the Phase II EMPOWER study report substantial antitumor activity with cemiplimab in which of the following populations of patients with cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma?
  - a. Those with locally advanced disease
  - b. Those with metastatic disease
  - c. Both a and b
    - d. Neither a nor b
- 3. Which of the following hedgehog inhibitors is approved for patients with locally advanced basal cell carcinoma that has recurred after surgery or radiation therapy or who are not candidates for surgery or radiation therapy?
  - a. Sonidegib
  - b. Vismodegib
  - c. Both a and b
  - d. Neither a nor b

- 4. Which of the following statements is true of immune-related adverse events (irAEs) in patients who receive immune checkpoint inhibitor therapy?
  - a. irAEs primarily affect the immune and endocrine systems
  - b. irAEs primarily affect the circulatory and respiratory systems
  - c. irAEs primarily affect the digestive and urinary systems
  - d. irAEs can affect any organ system
- The Phase III C-POST trial is evaluating adjuvant \_\_\_\_\_\_ versus placebo after surgery and radiation therapy for patients with high-risk cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma.
  - a. Atezolizumab
  - b. Cemiplimab
    - c. Cetuximab
  - d. Pembrolizumab