

**Beyond The Guidelines: Urologic Oncology Investigators Provide Perspectives on the Optimal Management of Urothelial Bladder Cancer****THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.**

- 1. Extended follow-up from the pivotal Phase III CheckMate 274 trial evaluating adjuvant nivolumab after radical surgery for patients with high-risk muscle-invasive bladder cancer revealed a continued disease-free survival benefit in which of the following patient populations?**
  - ITT (intent-to treat) population
  - PD-L1  $\geq 1\%$  population
  - Both a and b
  - Neither a nor b
- 2. Which of the following descriptions best reflects TAR-200?**
  - Internal radioactive implant
  - Wafer-based chemotherapy implant
  - Intravesical drug delivery system for gemcitabine
  - Intravesical drug delivery system for erdafitinib
- 3. The combination of enfortumab vedotin and pembrolizumab recently received accelerated approval by the FDA for which of the following patients with urothelial carcinoma?**
  - Patients with platinum-refractory disease
  - Patients with muscle-invasive disease
  - Cisplatin-ineligible patients with locally advanced or metastatic disease
  - Cisplatin-eligible patients with locally advanced or metastatic disease
- 4. Analysis of the Phase II NORSE trial evaluating erdafitinib alone or in combination with the novel anti-PD-1 antibody cetrelimab for cisplatin-ineligible patients with metastatic urothelial bladder cancer and FGFR alterations demonstrated which of the following outcomes with the combination?**
  - A higher objective response rate (ORR), including complete responses
  - A higher ORR but no complete responses
  - A numerically lower ORR and no complete responses
- 5. What is the target of the antibody-drug conjugate disitamab?**
  - Nectin-4
  - HER2
  - FGFR3
  - TROP2