

Inside the Issue: Optimizing the Management of Metastatic Urothelial Bladder Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. What was the approximate median overall survival observed with single-agent pembrolizumab for patients with locally advanced or metastatic urothelial bladder cancer (UBC) in the Phase II KEYNOTE-052 trial?**
 - a. 3.3 months
 - b. 7.7 months
 - c. 11.3 months**
 - d. 25.5 months
- 2. The combination of enfortumab vedotin and pembrolizumab received accelerated FDA approval for which patients with urothelial carcinoma?**
 - a. Patients with platinum-refractory disease
 - b. Patients with muscle-invasive disease
 - c. Cisplatin-ineligible patients with locally advanced or metastatic disease**
 - d. Cisplatin-eligible patients with locally advanced or metastatic disease
- 3. 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 UBC and select FGFR alterations demonstrated which of the following outcomes?**
 - a. A higher overall response rate (ORR), including complete responses, with erdafitinib/cetrelimab**
 - b. A higher ORR but no complete responses with erdafitinib/cetrelimab
 - c. A numerically lower ORR and no complete responses with erdafitinib/cetrelimab
- 4. Results of the Phase III THOR study evaluating erdafitinib versus chemotherapy for patients with advanced or metastatic UBC with select FGFR alterations demonstrated significant improvement with erdafitinib in which of the following endpoints?**
 - a. Overall survival
 - b. Objective response rate
 - c. Progression-free survival
 - d. All of the above**
 - e. Both a and b
 - f. Both a and c
- 5. What is the target of the antibody-drug conjugate disitamab vedotin (RC48)?**
 - a. Nectin-4
 - b. HER2**
 - c. FGFR3
 - d. TROP2