

Consensus or Controversy? Clinical Investigators Provide Perspectives on the Current and Future Management of Urothelial Bladder Cancer**THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.**

- 1. Which of the following survival metrics significantly improved with adjuvant pembrolizumab versus observation in the Phase III AMBASSADOR study for patients with high-risk muscle-invasive urothelial carcinoma?**
 - Overall survival (OS)
 - Disease-free survival (DFS)**
 - Both OS and DFS
 - Neither OS nor DFS
- 2. Which of the following is the best description of TAR-200?**
 - Internal radioactive implant
 - Wafer-based chemotherapy implant
 - Intravesical drug delivery system for gemcitabine**
 - Novel microsurgical technique
- 3. Erdafitinib demonstrated a significant improvement in overall survival over which of the following among patients with metastatic urothelial bladder cancer and FGFR alterations in the Phase III THOR trial?**
 - Placebo
 - Chemotherapy**
 - Pembrolizumab
 - Enfortumab vedotin
- 4. Based on the safety data from the Phase III EV-301 trial, what toxicity was most commonly observed in patients treated with enfortumab vedotin for urothelial carcinoma?**
 - Gastrointestinal disorders
 - Immunosuppression
 - Cognitive disorders
 - Peripheral neuropathy**
- 5. Which of the following best describes the sustained release of erdafitinib delivered via TAR-210 for patients with previously treated advanced urothelial carcinoma?**
 - Erdafitinib is virtually undetectable in both urine and plasma
 - Erdafitinib is found at equal concentrations in both urine and plasma
 - Both urine and plasma concentrations of erdafitinib gradually increase over the duration of therapy
 - Plasma concentrations of erdafitinib are significantly lower compared to the urine concentrations of the drug**