

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. The combination regimen of enfortumab vedotin and pembrolizumab was tested in cohort A of the EV-103/KEYNOTE-869 study for which of the following populations?**
 - Patients with platinum-refractory urothelial bladder cancer (UBC)
 - Patients with muscle-invasive UBC
 - Patients with advanced or metastatic UBC who were not eligible for cisplatin
 - Patients with advanced or metastatic UBC who were eligible for cisplatin
- 2. Which of the following adverse events of special interest was observed most frequently with the combination of enfortumab vedotin and pembrolizumab among patients enrolled in cohort A of the EV-103/KEYNOTE-869 study?**
 - Corneal disorders
 - Infusion-related reactions
 - Skin reactions
 - Alopecia
- 3. The Phase III CheckMate 901 trial demonstrated that the addition of nivolumab to gemcitabine/cisplatin was associated with which of the following outcomes for cisplatin-eligible patients with previously untreated, advanced urothelial carcinoma?**
 - Significantly longer progression-free survival
 - Significantly longer overall survival
 - Both a and b
 - Neither a nor b
- 4. Results of the Phase II NORSE trial comparing erdafitinib combined with the novel anti-PD-1 antibody cetrelimab to erdafitinib alone for cisplatin-ineligible patients with metastatic UBC demonstrated which of the following outcomes?**
 - A higher objective response rate (ORR), including complete responses, with erdafitinib/cetrelimab
 - A higher ORR but no complete responses with erdafitinib/cetrelimab
 - A numerically lower ORR and no complete responses with erdafitinib/cetrelimab
- 5. Which drug type best reflects the mechanism of action of disitamab vedotin?**
 - PARP inhibitor
 - Antibody-drug conjugate
 - Anti-PD-1/PD-L1 antibody
 - Alkylating agent