

Oncology Today with Dr Neil Love: Management of Metastatic Urothelial Bladder Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. The Phase III EV-302 trial demonstrated that enfortumab vedotin/pembrolizumab improved overall survival versus chemotherapy for patients with previously untreated metastatic urothelial bladder cancer (mUBC) in which of the following subgroups?**
 - a. Cisplatin-eligible patients
 - b. Cisplatin-ineligible patients
 - c. Patients with PD-L1-high disease
 - d. Patients with PD-L1-low disease
 - e. All of the above**
 - f. None of the above
- 2. Based on the safety data from the Phase III EV-302 trial, what toxicity was most commonly observed in patients with mUBC treated with enfortumab vedotin and pembrolizumab?**
 - a. Gastrointestinal disorders
 - b. Immunosuppression
 - c. Cognitive disorders
 - d. Peripheral neuropathy**
- 3. The Phase III CheckMate 901 trial demonstrated that the addition of nivolumab to gemcitabine/cisplatin was associated with which of the following metrics in patients with previously untreated advanced urothelial carcinoma?**
 - a. Higher objective response rate
 - b. Significantly longer progression-free survival
 - c. Significantly longer overall survival
 - d. All of the above**
 - e. None of the above
- 4. Erdafitinib demonstrated a significant improvement in overall survival over which of the following among patients with mUBC and FGFR alterations in the Phase III THOR trial?**
 - a. Placebo
 - b. Chemotherapy**
 - c. Pembrolizumab
 - d. Enfortumab vedotin
- 5. Which of the following therapies is FDA approved for patients with previously treated HER2-overexpressing advanced UBC?**
 - a. Tucatinib/trastuzumab
 - b. Trastuzumab deruxtecan**
 - c. Neratinib
 - d. Disitamab vedotin
 - e. HER2-targeted therapy is not approved for UBC