

Striving for Consensus — Optimizing the Multidisciplinary Management of Nonmelanoma Skin Cancers: Update on Cutaneous Squamous Cell and Basal Cell Carcinomas

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. What was the objective response rate (ORR) observed with cemiplimab for patients with locally advanced basal cell carcinoma (BCC) that was refractory to or who were intolerant to hedgehog pathway inhibition (HHI) in the Study 1620 trial?**
 - a. 10%
 - b. 18%
 - c. 31%**
 - d. 52%
- 2. What was the ORR observed with cemiplimab for patients with metastatic BCC that was refractory to or who were intolerant to HHI in Study 1620?**
 - a. 8%
 - b. 13%
 - c. 22%**
 - d. 48%
- 3. Which of the following immune checkpoint inhibitors demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in disease-free survival in comparison to placebo as adjuvant therapy for patients with high-risk cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma (cSCC) after surgery and radiation therapy?**
 - a. Pembrolizumab
 - b. Cemiplimab**
 - c. Both pembrolizumab and cemiplimab
 - d. Neither pembrolizumab nor cemiplimab
- 4. What is the current regulatory status of cemiplimab for cSCC?**
 - a. Investigational, in Phase III development
 - b. Approved for patients with advanced cSCC who are not candidates for curative surgery or curative radiation therapy
 - c. Approved as adjuvant treatment for patients with cSCC at high risk of recurrence after surgery and radiation therapy
 - d. Approved as neoadjuvant treatment for patients with cSCC
 - e. Both b and c**
 - f. Answers b, c and d
- 5. Which of the following descriptions best represents the study design of the CLEAR trial?**
 - a. A Phase II single-arm study evaluating neoadjuvant cemiplimab for localized cSCC
 - b. A Phase III randomized study evaluating intralesional cemiplimab versus primary surgery for localized cSCC**
 - c. A Phase III randomized study evaluating perioperative cemiplimab versus placebo for localized cSCC with high risk of recurrence