

Rapid Case Review: Investigators Provide Perspectives on Actual Cases of Metastatic Bladder Cancer — Issue 2

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. What were the observed response rates with enfortumab vedotin (EV) and pembrolizumab in the Phase III EV-302 study evaluating that combination versus platinum-based chemotherapy for previously untreated locally advanced or metastatic urothelial carcinoma?**
 - a. Overall response rate (ORR) ~30% with complete response (CR) rate ~15%
 - b. ORR ~50% with CR rate ~20%
 - c. ORR ~67% with CR rate ~30%**
 - d. ORR ~100% with CR rates ~50%
- 2. Which of the following biomarkers is or are considered actionable in the management of metastatic urothelial bladder cancer (UBC)?**
 - a. HER2 overexpression
 - b. FGFR3 mutations
 - c. ALK rearrangements
 - d. Both a and b**
 - e. Both b and c
 - f. All of the above
- 3. Which of the following adverse events is commonly reported with EV?**
 - a. Rash
 - b. Neuropathy
 - c. Atrial fibrillation
 - d. Both a and b**
 - e. Both b and c
 - f. All of the above
- 4. Which of the following statements best characterizes efficacy stratified by nectin-4 expression level on the EV/pembrolizumab arm in the Phase III EV-302 study?**
 - a. Only patients with high nectin-4 expression levels benefited from EV with pembrolizumab
 - b. Patients benefited from EV with pembrolizumab regardless of nectin-4 expression level**
 - c. Nectin-4 expression levels were not analyzed in the EV-302 study
- 5. Which of the following immune therapies is a reasonable steroid-sparing option for the management of EV-associated rash?**
 - a. Tocilizumab
 - b. Dupilumab**
 - c. Anakinra
 - d. Interferon beta