

## The Current and Future Role of Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors and Other Novel Therapies in Urothelial Bladder Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. On the basis of results from the Phase II KEYNOTE-057 trial, pembrolizumab is approved for use in which subset of patients with BCG-unresponsive, high-risk non-muscle-invasive bladder cancer?
  - a. All patients with carcinoma in situ
  - b. Patients with carcinoma in situ who are ineligible for or refuse cystectomy
2. Which of the following side effects have been observed in patients with bladder cancer receiving erdafitinib therapy?
  - a. QTc prolongation and cardiac issues
  - b. Central serous retinopathy and hyperphosphatemia
  - c. Pneumonitis
3. The Phase III JAVELIN Bladder 100 trial assessing the efficacy of maintenance avelumab in patients with advanced bladder cancer who respond to front-line platinum-based chemotherapy demonstrated which outcome with avelumab?
  - a. A significant improvement in overall survival
  - b. No improvement in overall survival
4. Enfortumab vedotin, approved for patients with previously treated advanced bladder cancer, belongs to which class of drugs?
  - a. Antibody-drug conjugates
  - b. Immune checkpoint inhibitors
  - c. Monoclonal antibodies