POST-TEST

5-Minute Journal Club: Current and Future Role of Tumor-Informed Circulating Tumor DNA Assays in the Treatment of Genitourinary Cancers — Issue 2

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. **Exploratory post-hoc ctDNA analyses of the Phase III CheckMate 274 study evaluating adjuvant nivolumab versus placebo in MIBC reported which of the following findings?**
   a. Patients who received adjuvant nivolumab achieved superior DFS outcomes, regardless of ctDNA status
   b. The rate of recurrence among patients who tested ctDNA-negative was approximately 50%
   c. Patients who were ctDNA-positive almost always recurred
   d. A + B only
   e. All of the above

2. **Which of the following best describes the study design of the CT-READ trial?**
   a. Escalation study evaluating the addition of chemotherapy to maintenance immunotherapy in patients with advanced urothelial bladder cancer who turn ctDNA-positive
   b. De-escalation study of EV/pembrolizumab in advanced urothelial bladder cancer based on reductions in ctDNA levels
   c. De-escalation study of adjuvant nivolumab in resected MIBC based on sustained ctDNA negativity

3. **Which of the following is true regarding the application of urinary tumor DNA (utDNA) in urothelial bladder cancer?**
   a. It has no prognostic applications compared to ctDNA
   b. utDNA is a stronger prognostic marker for relapse in muscle-invasive bladder cancers compared to ctDNA
   c. utDNA is a stronger prognostic marker for relapse in non-muscle-invasive bladder cancers compared to ctDNA
   d. Both B and C are correct

4. **Which of the following best describes the findings reported from the Phase II RETAIN and RETAIN-2 trials?**
   a. Patients whose disease remained ctDNA negative had superior MFS outcomes compared to those with ctDNA-positive disease
   b. Patients who experienced local relapse in the bladder did not necessarily experience a conversion to ctDNA-positive disease
   c. Both A and B are correct
   d. None of the above