

## Second Opinion: Optimal Management of Localized Renal Cell Carcinoma

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. The Phase III S-TRAC trial evaluating sunitinib versus placebo as adjuvant therapy for patients with high-risk renal cell carcinoma (RCC) reported which of the following efficacy outcomes with sunitinib?**
  - a. Inferior disease-free survival (DFS)
  - b. No significant difference in DFS
  - c. Significantly improved DFS**
- 2. Which of the following therapies has demonstrated a significant improvement in overall survival as adjuvant therapy for patients with localized RCC?**
  - a. Atezolizumab
  - b. Nivolumab
  - c. Nivolumab/ipilimumab
  - d. Pembrolizumab**
- 3. Which of the following drug types best reflects the mechanism of action of belzutifan?**
  - a. VEGF tyrosine kinase inhibitor
  - b. Anti-PD-L1 antibody
  - c. HIF-2 $\alpha$  inhibitor**
  - d. VEGF bispecific antibody
- 4. What was the approximate duration of adjuvant pembrolizumab with belzutifan administered in the LITESPARK-022 trial?**
  - a. Six months
  - b. One year**
  - c. Two years
  - d. Until disease progression or toxicity
- 5. A recent retrospective analysis of patients with advanced RCC who received belzutifan led to which of the following observations?**
  - a. Patients with diabetes may need closer monitoring because of an increased incidence of hyperglycemia
  - b. Patients living at high altitudes may need closer monitoring because of an increased incidence of hypoxia**
  - c. Patients with atrial fibrillation may need closer monitoring because of an increased incidence of cardiotoxicity