

Investigator Perspectives on Available Research and Challenging Questions in Melanoma and Nonmelanoma Skin Cancers: A Post-ASCO 2024 Annual Review

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. The Phase III NADINA trial comparing neoadjuvant nivolumab/ipilimumab to the standard approach of adjuvant PD-1 blockade for patients with macroscopic resectable Stage III melanoma demonstrated which of the following outcomes?**
  - A higher and statistically significant event-free survival (EFS) rate with adjuvant PD-1 blockade
  - A higher and statistically significant EFS rate with neoadjuvant nivolumab/ipilimumab**
  - No difference in EFS between the 2 study arms
- 2. Which of the following agents is an FDA-approved immunotherapy option for the adjuvant treatment of melanoma?**
  - Nivolumab
  - Pembrolizumab
  - Ipilimumab
  - All of the above**
  - Nivolumab and ipilimumab only
- 3. The ongoing Phase III TILVANCE-301 trial is evaluating lifileucel in combination with which therapy for patients with untreated unresectable or metastatic melanoma?**
  - Chemotherapy
  - Nivolumab
  - Pembrolizumab**
  - Ipilimumab
- 4. Long-term results of the Phase II KEYNOTE-629 study of pembrolizumab for advanced cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma (cSCC) demonstrated durable antitumor activity in which disease subset?**
  - Locally advanced cSCC
  - Recurrent or metastatic cSCC
  - Both a and b**
  - Neither a nor b
- 5. The ongoing Phase III C-POST trial is evaluating cemiplimab for patients with cSCC in which clinical setting?**
  - As adjuvant therapy for low-risk disease
  - As adjuvant therapy for high-risk disease**
  - As second-line therapy for metastatic recurrent cSCC after disease progression on pembrolizumab