Keeping Pace With Evolving Treatment Paradigms in Advanced Renal Cell Carcinoma: The Nurse's View Activity Assessment

Name:

Profession:

Instructions: To help us gauge the educational effectiveness of today's presentation, we kindly ask that you answer the following questions before the activity begins and then again after the activity is completed.

Question 1: VEGF receptor (VEGFR) inhibitors, such as cabozantinib and axitinib, work by:		
	Pre-Activity Answer	Post-Activity Answer
a. Activating the T cell	0	0
b. Inhibiting the T cell	0	0
c. Increasing T-cell infiltration through normalization of tumor vasculature	0	0

Question 2 (Case 1): Mr. LE is a 59-year-old man with previously untreated PD-L1–positive advanced renal cell carcinoma (RCC).

Treatment with sunitinib should prolong his overall survival compared with treatment with nivolumab/ipilimumab.

	Pre-Activity Answer	Post-Activity Answer
a.True	0	0
b. False	0	0

Question 3 (Case 2): Ms. DZ is a 64-year-old woman with previously untreated advanced RCC with sarcomatoid features.

Axitinib/pembrolizumab is not advisable for this patient because of the cancer's sarcomatoid features.		
	Pre-Activity Answer	Post-Activity Answer
a. True	0	0
b. False	0	0

Question 4 (Case 3): Mr. ER is a 73-year-old man with advanced RCC that relapsed after treatment with cabozantinib. He is now about to start treatment with axitinib/pembrolizumab.

Which any-grade adverse event is he most likely to experience on this regimen?

	Pre-Activity Answer	Post-Activity Answer
a. Decreased appetite	0	0
b. Mucosal inflammation	0	0
c. Fatigue	0	0
d. Diarrhea	0	0

Question 5: Which of the following adverse events is characteristic of VEGF-targeted therapy?		
	Pre-Activity Answer	Post-Activity Answer
a. Adrenal insufficiency	0	0
b. Hypertension	0	0
c. Myocarditis	0	0
d. Pneumonitis	0	0