

Current Controversies, Recent Developments and Emerging Strategies in the Practical Management of Prostate Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. The Phase III SWOG-S9346 trial reported that intermittent androgen deprivation is inferior to continuous androgen deprivation for patients with hormone-sensitive metastatic PC.
a. True
b. False
2. Which of the following agents are classified as androgen synthesis inhibitors, compounds that work by inhibiting the access of androgens such as testosterone and DHT to the androgen receptor?
a. Abiraterone acetate
b. Orteronel
c. Both a and b
d. Neither a nor b
3. The interim analysis of the results of the COU-AA-302 Phase III trial of abiraterone acetate/prednisone versus placebo/prednisone for patients with chemotherapy-naïve mCRPC demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in _____ with abiraterone acetate.
a. Progression-free survival
b. Overall survival
c. Both a and b
4. The Phase III AFFIRM trial for men with mCRPC previously treated with docetaxel demonstrated that enzalutamide was superior to placebo with respect to _____.
a. Median overall survival
b. PSA decline
c. Median time to progression
d. Objective response rate
e. Quality-of-life improvement
f. All of the above
5. In the Phase III ALSYMPCA study, radium-223 chloride improved overall survival for patients with symptomatic CRPC with bone metastases.
a. True
b. False
6. Sipuleucel-T is a(n) _____.
a. Third-generation taxane
b. Immunotherapeutic agent
c. Antiandrogen with a high affinity for the androgen receptor
7. The ongoing Phase III PROSELICA trial is evaluating _____ as second-line therapy for patients with mCRPC previously treated with docetaxel.
a. Cabazitaxel at 20 mg/m²
b. Cabazitaxel at 25 mg/m²
c. Docetaxel re-treatment
d. Both a and b
e. Both a and c
8. Phase III trial data have reported a low incidence of treatment-associated seizures with which of the following agents?
a. Cabazitaxel
b. Enzalutamide
c. Sipuleucel-T
d. Radium-223
9. On the Phase II CUOG trial P-06c, which evaluated the novel antisense agent custirsén (OGX-011) in combination with docetaxel or mitoxantrone as second-line therapy for patients with mCRPC progressing after first-line docetaxel, patients who received the custirsén/docetaxel combination experienced a significant improvement in pain relief versus those who received custirsén/mitoxantrone.
a. True
b. False
10. The ongoing Phase III FIRSTANA trial is evaluating docetaxel versus _____ as first-line therapy for patients with mCRPC.
a. Cabazitaxel
b. Radium-223
c. Sipuleucel-T
d. All of the above