

What Urologists Want to Know: Addressing Current Questions and Controversies in the Management of Early and Advanced Prostate Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- Among patients with low-risk, localized prostate cancer, tissue-based genomic biomarkers have not demonstrated a clear role in the selection of candidates for active surveillance.
 - True
 - False
- The randomized Phase III LATITUDE trial is evaluating androgen deprivation therapy (ADT) with or without _____ and prednisone for patients with newly diagnosed high-risk, metastatic hormone-naïve prostate cancer.
 - Enzalutamide
 - Abiraterone acetate
 - Radium-223 dichloride
- A systematic review and meta-analysis of aggregate data from the large randomized CHARTED, GETUG-15 and STAMPEDE trials of standard therapy with or without docetaxel for men with metastatic (M1) hormone-sensitive prostate cancer demonstrated that _____.
 - The addition of docetaxel improved overall survival
 - The addition of docetaxel improved progression-free survival
 - Both a and b
 - Neither a nor b
- _____ is the ideal candidate for treatment with docetaxel in combination with ADT.
 - A patient with newly diagnosed metastatic prostate cancer
 - A patient with high-volume metastatic prostate cancer
 - Both a and b
 - Neither a nor b
- Which of the following statements is true about the role of the androgen receptor splice variant 7 (AR-V7) as a biomarker in the management of prostate cancer?
 - Patients with a detectable level of AR-V7 in circulating tumor cells (CTCs) by polymerase chain reaction or immunohistochemistry are less responsive to abiraterone acetate or enzalutamide
 - No significant association has been observed between AR-V7 expression and response to taxane-based chemotherapy
 - The presence of AR-V7 in the nucleus is associated with worse radiographic disease progression and worse overall survival with abiraterone acetate or enzalutamide
 - Both a and b
 - Both a and c
 - All of the above
- A prospective study that examined the full-length androgen receptor (AR-FL) in CTCs from 202 men with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer starting therapy with abiraterone acetate or enzalutamide demonstrated that _____.
 - CTC-derived AR-FL copy number was prognostic for clinical outcomes
 - Higher AR-FL levels correlated with AR-V7 positivity
 - Both a and b
 - Neither a nor b

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7. The ongoing randomized Phase III EMBARK trial is evaluating _____, an androgen receptor antagonist, with or without leuprolide versus placebo with leuprolide for patients with high-risk nonmetastatic prostate cancer and rapidly rising PSA after initial local therapy.
- Sipuleucel-T
 - Enzalutamide
 - Abiraterone acetate
 - Nilutamide
8. The ongoing randomized Phase III ARASENS trial is investigating the addition of _____, an androgen receptor antagonist, to standard ADT and docetaxel for patients with metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer.
- Apalutamide (ARN-509)
 - Bicalutamide
 - Darolutamide (ODM-201)
 - Enzalutamide
9. Results from the Phase II STRIVE trial comparing enzalutamide to bicalutamide for men with prostate cancer after the failure of primary ADT demonstrated a significant improvement in _____ with enzalutamide.
- Progression-free survival
 - Median time to PSA progression among patients with M0 disease
 - Median time to PSA progression among patients with M1 disease
 - Overall survival
 - All except d
 - All of the above
10. An exploratory analysis of alkaline phosphatase (ALP) dynamics in the Phase III ALSYMPCA trial of radium-223 dichloride for patients with castration-resistant prostate cancer and symptomatic bone metastases demonstrated that _____.
- Significant reductions in total ALP occurred as early as 4 weeks after the initiation of radium-223 dichloride therapy
 - Significant reductions in total ALP were observed only after 24 weeks or more of radium-223 dichloride therapy
 - No significant differences were reported in total ALP reduction with radium-223 dichloride