1. 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.
   a. True
   b. False

2. 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.
   a. Enzalutamide
   b. Abiraterone acetate
   c. Radium-223 dichloride

3. A systematic review and meta-analysis of aggregate data from the large randomized CHAARTED, GETUG-15 and STAMPEDE trials of standard therapy with or without docetaxel for men with metastatic (M1) hormone-sensitive prostate cancer demonstrated that __________.
   a. The addition of docetaxel improved overall survival
   b. The addition of docetaxel improved progression-free survival
   c. Both a and b
   d. Neither a nor b

4. __________ is the ideal candidate for treatment with docetaxel in combination with ADT.
   a. A patient with newly diagnosed metastatic prostate cancer
   b. A patient with high-volume metastatic prostate cancer
   c. Both a and b
   d. Neither a nor b

5. 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?
   a. 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
   b. No significant association has been observed between AR-V7 expression and response to taxane-based chemotherapy
   c. The presence of AR-V7 in the nucleus is associated with worse radiographic disease progression and worse overall survival with abiraterone acetate or enzalutamide
   d. Both a and b
   e. Both a and c
   f. All of the above

6. 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 __________.
   a. CTC-derived AR-FL copy number was prognostic for clinical outcomes
   b. Higher AR-FL levels correlated with AR-V7 positivity
   c. Both a and b
   d. Neither a nor b
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.
   a. Sipuleucel-T
   b. Enzalutamide
   c. Abiraterone acetate
   d. 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.
   a. Apalutamide (ARN-509)
   b. Bicalutamide
   c. Darolutamide (ODM-201)
   d. 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.
   a. Progression-free survival
   b. Median time to PSA progression among patients with M0 disease
   c. Median time to PSA progression among patients with M1 disease
   d. Overall survival
   e. All except d
   f. 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 __________.
    a. Significant reductions in total ALP occurred as early as 4 weeks after the initiation of radium-223 dichloride therapy
    b. Significant reductions in total ALP were observed only after 24 weeks or more of radium-223 dichloride therapy
    c. No significant differences were reported in total ALP reduction with radium-223 dichloride