

## Beyond the Guidelines: Investigator Perspectives on Current Clinical Issues and Ongoing Research in the Systemic Treatment of Prostate Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- Which of the following statements is true regarding the Phase III LATITUDE study of androgen deprivation therapy (ADT) with or without abiraterone acetate and prednisone for patients with high-risk, metastatic castration-sensitive prostate cancer?
  - The trial enrolled patients with newly diagnosed disease
  - The addition of abiraterone and prednisone to ADT did not significantly improve overall survival
- The Phase III SPARTAN study for patients with high-risk, nonmetastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (CRPC) demonstrated a significant improvement in metastasis-free survival for patients who received \_\_\_\_\_ compared to placebo.
  - Abiraterone acetate
  - Apalutamide
  - Darolutamide
- The ongoing Phase III PEACE III trial is evaluating enzalutamide with or without \_\_\_\_\_ for patients with CRPC and bone metastases.
  - Radium 223 dichloride
  - Abiraterone acetate
  - Apalutamide
- A study by Antonarakis and colleagues examining the clinical significance of androgen receptor splice variant 7 (AR-V7) detection in circulating tumor cells (CTC) in patients with metastatic CRPC treated with first- and second-line abiraterone acetate or enzalutamide found that patients with CTC-negative disease had the same response rates as patients with CTC-positive and AR-V7-positive CRPC.
  - True
  - False
- The Phase III ERA 223 study of abiraterone acetate and prednisone with or without radium-223 dichloride for patients with chemotherapy-naïve, bone-predominant metastatic CRPC was unblinded early because fracture and death rates were higher with the addition of radium-223 than with abiraterone and prednisone alone.
  - True
  - False
- An analysis of the GETUG-AFU 15 study suggests that \_\_\_\_\_ may be a predictor of sensitivity to docetaxel with ADT for patients with metastatic castration-sensitive prostate cancer.
  - PTEN expression
  - Low-volume metastatic disease
  - ERG expression
- Whole exome sequencing of serial circulating cell-free DNA (cfDNA) in liquid biopsy samples collected from patients with metastatic prostate cancer enrolled on the Phase II TOPARP-A trial of olaparib by Goodall and colleagues demonstrated that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - All tumor tissue somatic DNA repair mutations were detectable in cfDNA
  - Increases in cfDNA were associated with outcome
  - DNA repair mutations remained constant before and after disease progression on olaparib
- Because of its high expression in prostate cancer, initial studies suggest that \_\_\_\_\_ may be a useful target for radioligands, including beta emitters such as lutetium-177 or alpha emitters such as actinium-225.
  - Kallikrein 3
  - AR-V7
  - PSMA (Prostate-specific membrane antigen)

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9. Results from the Phase II STRIVE study comparing enzalutamide to bicalutamide for patients with metastatic and nonmetastatic CRPC demonstrated a significant improvement in progression-free survival with enzalutamide in the population of patients with nonmetastatic disease.
- a. True
  - b. False
10. An analysis by Goodman and colleagues of samples from more than 100,000 patients with cancer demonstrated that PD-L1 (CD274) amplification is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Rare in prostate cancer, occurring at a frequency of less than 1%
  - b. Common in prostate cancer, occurring at a frequency of more than 25%