POST-TEST

Recent Advances in Medical Oncology: Prostate Cancer (Faculty Presentations)

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. **In the ongoing Phase Ib COSMIC-021 trial for patients with advanced solid tumors, which of the following immune checkpoint inhibitor-based combinations demonstrated preliminarily promising activity in the cohort of patients with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (CRPC)?**
   a. Nivolumab/ipilimumab
   b. Nivolumab/paclitaxel
   c. Atezolizumab/cabozantinib
   d. Durvalumab/cabazitaxel

2. **In the management of polymetastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer, which of the following factors are critical considerations when determining whether *abiraterone* is the optimal treatment strategy that is unlikely to lead to a decrease in the patient's quality of life?**
   a. Performance status and history of seizures
   b. Blood sugar level, liver function and history of hypertension
   c. Frailty level and performance status

3. **Which of the following PARP inhibitors recently received FDA approval, on the basis of results of the TRITON2 trial, for patients with previously treated metastatic CRPC harboring a germline and/or somatic BRCA mutation?**
   a. Niraparib
   b. Olaparib
   c. Rucaparib
   d. Veliparib

4. **The Phase III PROSPER, ARAMIS and SPARTAN trials evaluating the efficacy and safety of the antiandrogens enzalutamide, darolutamide and apalutamide, respectively, in patients with prostate cancer all demonstrated a significant improvement in the primary endpoint of metastasis-free survival with the antiandrogen for which population of patients?**
   a. Patients with oligometastatic CRPC
   b. Patients with polymetastatic CRPC
   c. Patients with nonmetastatic CRPC
   d. Patients with locally advanced or metastatic CRPC

5. **The results of the CARD trial evaluating cabazitaxel versus either of the androgen receptor (AR)-targeted agents abiraterone and enzalutamide for patients with previously treated metastatic CRPC demonstrated which of the following outcomes?**
   a. No improvement in overall survival (OS) between treatment arms
   b. An improvement in OS with cabazitaxel
   c. An improvement in OS with the AR-targeted agent

6. **Which of the following conditions was an eligibility criterion for the CARD trial?**
   a. Disease progression within 3 months of receiving abiraterone or enzalutamide
   b. Disease progression within 6 months of receiving abiraterone or enzalutamide
   c. Disease progression within 12 months of receiving abiraterone or enzalutamide
   d. Disease progression within 2 years of receiving abiraterone or enzalutamide

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7. **Which of the following statements is true about the design of the Phase III ARCHES trial of androgen deprivation therapy (ADT) with or without enzalutamide and the Phase III TITAN trial of ADT with or without apalutamide for patients with metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer?**
   a. Patients were stratified by prior treatment with docetaxel before randomization in the ARCHES trial only
   b. Patients were stratified by prior treatment with docetaxel before randomization in the TITAN trial only
   c. Patients were stratified by prior treatment with docetaxel before randomization in both trials

8. **Which of the following PARP inhibitors is being investigated in combination with abiraterone and prednisone in the Phase III MAGNITUDE trial for patients with metastatic prostate cancer?**
   a. Niraparib
   b. Olaparib
   c. Rucaparib
   d. Veliparib

9. **Which of the following next-generation antiandrogens are FDA approved for patients with nonmetastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (CRPC)?**
   a. Enzalutamide and apalutamide only
   b. Enzalutamide and darolutamide only
   c. Apalutamide and darolutamide only
   d. Enzalutamide, apalutamide and darolutamide

10. **Which of the following agents is being investigated in the ongoing Phase III VISION trial for patients with progressive metastatic CRPC?**
    a. Lutetium-177-labeled PSMA-617
    b. Cabazitaxel
    c. Veliparib
    d. Olaparib