

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. Which of the following agents is more commonly associated with cardiac toxicity?
 - a. Abiraterone
 - b. Apalutamide
 - c. Enzalutamide
2. Which of the following statements is true regarding the results from the Phase III HERO trial of relugolix, an oral gonadotropin-releasing hormone antagonist, compared to standard leuprolide for patients with advanced prostate cancer?
 - a. Relugolix achieved a sustained suppression of testosterone levels that was inferior to that with leuprolide
 - b. Relugolix achieved a sustained suppression of testosterone levels that was equivalent to that with leuprolide
 - c. Relugolix achieved a sustained suppression of testosterone levels that was superior to that with leuprolide
3. Which of the following statements is true regarding the Phase III PEACE-1 study evaluating abiraterone acetate with standard therapy (androgen deprivation therapy [ADT] with or without docetaxel with or without radiation therapy) for metastatic castration-sensitive prostate cancer?
 - a. The addition of abiraterone increased the incidence of Grade 3 to 5 gastrointestinal toxicity
 - b. The addition of abiraterone increased the risk of febrile neutropenia
 - c. The addition of abiraterone significantly improved radiographic progression-free survival (rPFS)
 - d. Among patients who received radiation therapy, no rPFS benefit was observed with the addition of abiraterone
4. The PROSPER trial evaluated the addition of enzalutamide to ADT for men with nonmetastatic castration-resistant PC and rapidly increasing prostate-specific antigen levels. Which of the following survival outcomes was reported in favor of the enzalutamide arm?
 - a. A significant improvement in metastasis-free survival (MFS) only
 - b. A significant improvement in overall survival (OS) only
 - c. A significant improvement in both MFS and OS
 - d. No significant improvement in MFS or OS