

## What Urologists Want To Know: Addressing Current Questions and Controversies in the Management of Prostate Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. On the basis of evidence from the Phase II TRITON2 trial, rucaparib was granted accelerated approval by the FDA for treatment of which subset of prostate cancer?**
  - Metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer (HSPC)
  - Nonmetastatic HSPC with deleterious BRCA mutation
  - Nonmetastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (CRPC)
  - Metastatic CRPC with deleterious BRCA mutation**
- 2. Which of the following statements is true regarding 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?**
  - Relugolix achieved a sustained suppression of testosterone that was inferior to that sustained with leuprolide
  - Relugolix achieved a sustained suppression of testosterone that was equivalent to that sustained with leuprolide
  - Relugolix achieved a sustained suppression of testosterone that was superior to that sustained with leuprolide**
- 3. Which of the following outcomes was included in the results of the CARD trial evaluating cabazitaxel versus either of the androgen receptor-targeted agents (ARTAs) abiraterone acetate or enzalutamide for patients with metastatic CRPC who had previously received docetaxel and experienced disease progression within 12 months while receiving the other ARTA?**
  - No difference in overall survival (OS) between the treatment arms
  - Improvement in OS with cabazitaxel**
  - Improvement in OS with an ARTA
- 4. The ongoing Phase III PEACE1 trial is evaluating the clinical benefit of adding which of the following therapies to androgen deprivation therapy for patients with de novo metastatic HSPC?**
  - Docetaxel/abiraterone**
  - Apalutamide/degarelix
  - Relugolix/enzalutamide
  - Darolutamide/docetaxel