

Cases from the Community: Investigators Discuss Emerging Research and Actual Patients with Prostate Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. Which of the following statements is true regarding the efficacy of sequential androgen receptor-targeted therapy (abiraterone followed by enzalutamide or vice versa) for patients with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC)?
 - a. Available data suggest significant benefit
 - b. Available data do not suggest significant benefit
2. The results of the Phase III PROfound trial evaluating olaparib versus physician's choice of enzalutamide or abiraterone acetate for patients with mCRPC and alterations in BRCA1, BRCA2 or ATM (cohort A) demonstrated which of the following outcomes?
 - a. An overall survival advantage with olaparib
 - b. No overall survival advantage with olaparib
3. Which of the following statements is true regarding relugolix, an oral LHRH antagonist, as it was compared to standard leuprolide for patients with advanced prostate cancer in the Phase III HERO trial?
 - a. Relugolix was associated with a better cardiovascular safety profile
 - b. Relugolix was associated with a worse cardiovascular safety profile
4. The results of the Phase III ACIS trial evaluating the addition of apalutamide to abiraterone acetate and prednisone for patients with chemotherapy-naïve mCRPC demonstrated an improvement in which outcome with apalutamide/abiraterone/prednisone?
 - a. Progression-free survival only
 - b. Overall survival only
 - c. Both progression-free survival and overall survival