

Cases from the Community: Investigators Discuss Emerging Research and Actual Patients with Prostate Cancer (Faculty Presentations)

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. The results from the CARD trial assessing cabazitaxel versus either of the androgen receptor (AR)-targeted agents abiraterone or enzalutamide for patients with previously treated metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC) demonstrated which of the following overall survival (OS) outcomes?**

 - No difference between the study arms
 - Improvement with cabazitaxel
 - Improvement with the AR-targeted agent
- 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 improvement in which of the following outcomes?**

 - Radiographic progression-free survival (PFS) only
 - OS only
 - Both radiographic PFS and OS
- 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?**

 - Relugolix was associated with a better cardiovascular safety profile
 - Relugolix was associated with a worse cardiovascular safety profile
- 4. Which of the following AR inhibitors has been associated with low central nervous system (CNS) penetration and less risk of CNS side effects?**

 - Apalutamide
 - Darolutamide
 - Enzalutamide
- 5. Results from the CHARTED trial evaluating docetaxel with androgen deprivation therapy (ADT) versus ADT alone for patients with metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer demonstrated which of the following survival outcomes with the addition of docetaxel?**

 - Benefit for patients with high-volume disease only
 - Benefit for patients with low-volume disease only
 - Benefit for patients with high-volume or low-volume disease