

Prostate Cancer Update — Conversations with Oncology Investigators.  
Bridging the Gap between Research and Patient Care

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- Results of the Phase III HERO trial evaluating relugolix, an oral GnRH receptor antagonist, versus leuprolide acetate for men with advanced prostate cancer demonstrated which of the following outcomes with relugolix?**
  - Superiority in achieving sustained castration through 48 weeks
  - An approximately 50% lower risk of major adverse cardiovascular events
  - Both sustained castration through 48 weeks and an approximately 50% lower risk of major adverse cardiovascular events
- The Phase III PR.7 study of intermittent androgen suppression (IAS) versus continuous androgen deprivation (CAD) for patients with prostate cancer who had rising PSA levels after radiation therapy demonstrated which of the following overall survival outcomes?**
  - IAS was superior to CAD
  - CAD was superior to IAS
  - IAS was noninferior to CAD
- The results of the CARD trial evaluating 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 outcomes?**
  - No difference between treatment arms
  - Improvement with cabazitaxel
  - Improvement with the AR-targeted agents
- Which of the following outcomes was reported from the Phase III ARCHES trial assessing the addition of enzalutamide or placebo to androgen deprivation therapy (ADT) for men with metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer (HSPC)?**
  - A significant improvement in radiographic progression-free survival (rPFS) with enzalutamide
  - No improvement in rPFS for patients with both high- and low-volume disease with enzalutamide
  - No improvement in rPFS with enzalutamide for patients who had received prior docetaxel
- The results of the Phase III PROfound trial evaluating olaparib versus physician's choice of enzalutamide or abiraterone acetate demonstrated a significant improvement in which of the following parameters with olaparib for patients with mCRPC in cohort A (patients with BRCA1, BRCA2 or ATM mutations)?**
  - rPFS only
  - Overall survival only
  - Both rPFS and overall survival
- Which of the following drug types best describes the mechanism of action of the novel agent ipatasertib?**
  - Immune checkpoint inhibitor
  - AR signaling inhibitor
  - AKT inhibitor

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7. The ENZAMET trial of testosterone suppression in combination with either enzalutamide or a standard nonsteroidal antiandrogen therapy for men with metastatic HSPC, demonstrated an overall survival benefit in which of the following patient populations?
- Patients with high-volume disease only
  - Patients with low-volume disease only
  - Patients with high- and low-volume disease
8. Patient-reported outcomes data from the SPARTAN trial, investigating the addition of apalutamide or placebo to ADT for men with nonmetastatic CRPC at high risk for metastasis, recorded which of the following observations with apalutamide?
- A significant decrease in the quality of life
  - No significant decrease in the quality of life
9. 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
10. Results of the ERA-223 trial evaluating the addition of radium-223 or placebo to abiraterone and prednisone or prednisolone for patients with CRPC and bone metastases demonstrated which outcome with respect to bone fractures with radium-223?
- No difference in the frequency of fractures
  - Decreased frequency of fractures
  - Increased frequency of fractures