POST-TEST

Prostate Cancer Update Issue 2, 2021

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. **Which of the following androgen receptor inhibitors has been associated with low central nervous system (CNS) penetration and less risk of CNS side effects?**
   a. Apalutamide
   b. Darolutamide
   c. Enzalutamide

2. **Which of the following statements is true regarding the SPARTAN trial, which investigated the addition of apalutamide to androgen deprivation therapy (ADT) for men with nonmetastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (nmCRPC) at high risk for metastasis?**
   a. Men with a history of seizure or a condition that would predispose to seizure were excluded
   b. No significant improvement in the primary endpoint of metastasis-free survival with apalutamide was reported

3. **In the final overall survival analysis of the PROSPER trial, which evaluated enzalutamide with ADT versus ADT alone for men with nmCRPC with rapidly rising PSA levels, which of the following outcomes was demonstrated on the enzalutamide arm?**
   a. A statistically significant improvement in overall survival
   b. No statistically significant improvement in overall survival

4. **The Phase III ARAMIS trial evaluated the efficacy of darolutamide versus placebo in combination with ADT for patients with which subset of prostate cancer?**
   a. Metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer
   b. Nonmetastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer
   c. nmCRPC

5. **Which of the following statements is true regarding the efficacy of sequential androgen receptor (AR)-targeted therapy (abiraterone followed by enzalutamide or vice versa) for patients with mCRPC?**
   a. Available data suggest significant benefit
   b. Available data do not suggest significant benefit

6. **The results of the CARD trial of cabazitaxel versus either of the AR-targeted agents abiraterone or enzalutamide for patients with previously treated mCRPC demonstrated which of the following overall survival outcomes?**
   a. No difference between the study arms
   b. Improvement with cabazitaxel
   c. Improvement with the AR-targeted agent

7. **The results of the Phase III PROfound trial of olaparib versus physician's choice of enzalutamide or abiraterone acetate for patients with mCRPC and alterations in BRCA1, BRCA2 or ATM (cohort A) included an improvement in which outcome with olaparib?**
   a. Radiographic progression-free survival only
   b. Overall survival only
   c. Both radiographic progression-free survival and overall survival

8. **On the basis of the results of the TRITON2 trial, the FDA recently approved the PARP inhibitor rucaparib for which group of patients with mCRPC who have previously received an AR-directed therapy and a taxane-based chemotherapy regimen?**
   a. Patients with germline BRCA mutations only
   b. Patients with somatic BRCA mutations only
   c. Patients with germline and/or somatic BRCA mutations

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9. What was the PSA doubling-time eligibility criterion for the Phase III PROSPER, SPARTAN and ARAMIS trials evaluating enzalutamide, apalutamide and darolutamide, respectively, for patients with nmCRPC?

a. ≤6 months

b. ≤10 months

c. ≤12 months

10. Updated data from the CHAARTED trial evaluating docetaxel with ADT versus ADT alone for patients with metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer demonstrated which of the following survival outcomes?

a. Benefit with chemohormonal therapy for patients with high-volume disease only

b. Benefit with chemohormonal therapy for patients with low-volume disease only

c. Benefit with chemohormonal therapy for patients with high-volume or low-volume disease