

Year in Review: Clinical Investigators Provide Perspectives on the Most Relevant New Publications, Data Sets and Advances in Prostate Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. Which of the following outcomes was demonstrated in the Phase III HERO trial comparing oral relugolix to leuprolide for men with advanced prostate cancer?**
 - The incidence of major cardiovascular adverse events was higher with relugolix
 - Relugolix was associated with a rapid and sustained testosterone suppression level that was superior to that with leuprolide
 - Leuprolide was associated with a rapid and sustained testosterone suppression level that was superior to that with relugolix
- 2. Which of the following overall survival results was demonstrated in the CARD trial of cabazitaxel versus switch to alternative androgen receptor (AR)-targeted agent (enzalutamide or abiraterone) for patients with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (CRPC) previously treated with docetaxel who experienced failure of a prior AR-targeted agent?**
 - A statistically significant improvement with cabazitaxel
 - No statistically significant improvement with cabazitaxel
- 3. On the basis of the results of the TRITON2 trial, the PARP inhibitor rucaparib recently received FDA approval for which group of patients with metastatic CRPC who have previously received an AR-directed therapy and a taxane-based chemotherapy regimen?**
 - Patients with germline BRCA mutations only
 - Patients with somatic BRCA mutations only
 - Patients with germline and/or somatic BRCA mutations
- 4. On the basis of evidence from the Phase III ARAMIS, PROSPER and SPARTAN trials, darolutamide, enzalutamide and apalutamide were approved by the FDA for treatment of which subset of prostate cancer?**
 - Metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer (HSPC)
 - Nonmetastatic HSPC
 - Nonmetastatic CRPC