

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

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. 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 (mCRPC) who previously received docetaxel and experienced disease progression on a prior AR-targeted agent?
 - a. A statistically significant improvement with cabazitaxel
 - b. No statistically significant improvement with cabazitaxel
2. 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?
 - a. No difference in the frequency of fractures
 - b. Decreased frequency of fractures
 - c. Increased frequency of fractures
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 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
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 the treatment of which subset of PC?
 - a. Metastatic hormone-sensitive PC (mHSPC)
 - b. Nonmetastatic HSPC
 - c. Nonmetastatic CRPC
5. Which of the following AR inhibitors has been associated with a low risk of CNS side effects such as dizziness and falls?
 - a. Apalutamide
 - b. Darolutamide
 - c. Enzalutamide