

Second Opinion: Investigators Discuss How They and Their Colleagues Apply Available Clinical Research in the Care of Patients with Prostate Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. Which statement best characterizes outcomes from the PRESTO trial comparing antigen deprivation therapy (ADT) intensification with apalutamide, with or without abiraterone acetate and prednisone (AAP), to ADT alone for patients with high-risk biochemically relapsed prostate cancer?**
 - Progression-free survival (PFS) was significantly improved with apalutamide and with apalutamide/AAP
 - PFS was significantly improved with apalutamide/AAP but not with apalutamide
 - PFS was not significantly improved with apalutamide or with apalutamide/AAP
- 2. Which of the following observations was reported with abemaciclib monotherapy for patients with previously treated metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC) in the Phase II CYCLONE 1 trial?**
 - Substantial single-agent clinical activity
 - Modest but objective single-agent clinical activity
 - No single-agent activity
- 3. In the Phase III MAGNITUDE trial, the addition of niraparib to abiraterone as first-line therapy for mCRPC yielded a significant improvement in radiographic PFS for which group of patients?**
 - Patients without homologous recombination repair (HRR) mutations
 - Patients with HRR mutations
 - Patients with and without HRR mutations
- 4. Which of the following mechanisms of action best describes the antitumor activity of cabazitaxel?**
 - AKT inhibition
 - Microtubule inhibition
 - Targeted radiation
 - T-cell recruitment to tumor site
- 5. The Phase III CARD trial revealed that cabazitaxel significantly improved which of the following metrics for patients with mCRPC who had previously received docetaxel and had experienced disease progression on abiraterone or enzalutamide?**
 - PFS
 - Overall survival
 - Both a and b
 - Neither a nor b