POST-TEST

Ready for Prime Time? Determining the Current and Future Role of PARP Inhibitor-Based Combinations in the Management of Prostate Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. **The addition of talazoparib to enzalutamide led to which of the following radiographic progression-free survival (rPFS) outcomes in the Phase III TALAPRO-2 trial of first-line treatment for patients with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC)?**
   a. Longer rPFS in the overall patient population but not in the subgroups of patients with wild-type or mutated homologous recombination repair (HRR) genes
   b. Longer rPFS in the subgroup of patients with HRR tumor mutations but not in the overall patient population or those with HRR wild-type tumors
   c. Longer rPFS in the overall patient population and in the subgroups of patients with and without HRR tumor mutations

2. **In the Phase III TALAPRO-2 trial, what was the most common treatment-emergent adverse event associated with talazoparib/enzalutamide?**
   a. Nausea
   b. Arthralgia
   c. Anemia
   d. Back pain

3. **Results from the Phase III PROpel trial evaluating first-line olaparib with abiraterone for mCRPC demonstrated a statistically significant benefit in which of the following endpoints?**
   a. Distant metastasis-free survival (DMFS)
   b. rPFS
   c. Both DMFS and rPFS
   d. Neither DMFS nor rPFS

4. **In the Phase III PROfound trial for patients with mCRPC who had experienced disease progression while receiving enzalutamide or abiraterone and had at least 1 qualifying tumor mutation in HRR pathway genes, with which outcome was olaparib monotherapy associated?**
   a. Longer rPFS and overall survival (OS)
   b. Longer rPFS but not OS
   c. Longer rPFS or OS

5. **The ongoing Phase III TALAPRO-3 trial is comparing talazoparib in combination with enzalutamide to placebo in combination with enzalutamide for patients with which subset of prostate cancer?**
   a. Nonmetastatic castration-sensitive disease
   b. Metastatic castration-sensitive disease
   c. Nonmetastatic castration-resistant disease
   d. Metastatic castration-resistant disease