

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- The Phase III TALAPRO-2 study evaluating talazoparib with enzalutamide versus placebo with enzalutamide as first-line treatment for metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC) demonstrated a clinically significant reduction in the risk of disease progression or death for which of the following patients?**
 - Patients with homologous recombination repair (HRR) deficiency
 - Patients without HRR deficiency
 - Patients with unknown HRR status
 - All patients regardless of HRR status
- A presentation of results at ESMO 2022 by Oudard and colleagues from the Phase III CABASTY trial evaluating cabazitaxel at 16 mg/m² every 2 weeks versus 25 mg/m² every 3 weeks for older patients with mCRPC reported that the study had met its primary endpoint of...**
 - Improvement in radiological progression-free survival (PFS) with 16 mg/m² every 2 weeks
 - Improvement in overall survival with 16 mg/m² every 2 weeks
 - Improvement in PSA response with 16 mg/m² every 2 weeks
 - Lower incidence of Grade 3 or higher neutropenia and/or neutropenic complications with 16 mg/m² every 2 weeks
 - Lower incidence of symptomatic skeletal-related events with 16 mg/m² every 2 weeks
- Which of the following observations was reported in the Phase III MAGNITUDE trial evaluating abiraterone/prednisone with or without niraparib for patients with mCRPC?**
 - Radiographic PFS (rPFS) was significantly improved for patients with BRCA1/2 mutation-positive disease receiving niraparib when assessed by investigators but not by central review
 - Patients with BRCA1/2 mutation-positive disease in the niraparib arm had approximately a 50% reduction in the risk of progression or death
 - No improvement in rPFS was observed for patients with BRCA1/2 mutation-positive disease receiving niraparib compared to placebo
- Which of the following observations best describes quality-of-life outcomes with docetaxel compared to abiraterone acetate and prednisone (AAP) for patients with metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer in the STAMPEDE trial?**
 - Differences in cognition and emotion favored AAP
 - Differences in cognition and emotion favored docetaxel
 - Differences in social and physical function favored AAP
 - Differences in social and physical function favored docetaxel
- Which of the following dermatologic toxicities is most commonly observed among patients receiving apalutamide for prostate cancer?**
 - Maculopapular rash
 - Ecematous rash
 - Acneiform rash
 - Psoriasisiform rash