

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

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. The Phase III TALAPRO-2 study evaluating talazoparib with enzalutamide versus placebo with enzalutamide 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?**
 - a. Patients with homologous recombination repair (HRR) deficiency
 - b. Patients without HRR deficiency
 - c. Patients with unknown HRR status
 - d. All patients regardless of HRR status**
- 2. A recent 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...**
 - a. Improvement in radiological progression-free survival (PFS) with 16 mg/m² every 2 weeks
 - b. Improvement in overall survival with 16 mg/m² every 2 weeks
 - c. Improvement in PSA response with 16 mg/m² every 2 weeks
 - d. Lower incidence of Grade 3 or higher neutropenia and/or neutropenic complications with 16 mg/m² every 2 weeks**
 - e. Lower incidence of symptomatic skeletal-related events with 16 mg/m² every 2 weeks
- 3. Which of the following observations was reported in the Phase III MAGNITUDE trial evaluating abiraterone/prednisone with or without niraparib for patients with mCRPC?**
 - a. Overall response rate (ORR) was similar for patients receiving and not receiving niraparib, regardless of HRR biomarker status
 - b. Among patients with HRR biomarkers, ORR with niraparib was nearly double the ORR without niraparib**
 - c. No improvement in PFS was observed for patients with HRR biomarkers receiving niraparib compared to placebo
- 4. 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?**
 - a. Differences in cognition and emotion favored AAP
 - b. Differences in cognition and emotion favored docetaxel
 - c. Differences in social and physical function favored AAP**
 - d. Differences in social and physical function favored docetaxel
- 5. Which of the following types of toxicity is most common among patients receiving apalutamide for prostate cancer?**
 - a. Dermatologic**
 - b. Gastrointestinal
 - c. Hematologic
 - d. Ocular