

**Second Opinion: Urologic Oncology Investigators Discuss How They Apply Clinical Research in the Care of Patients with Prostate Cancer****THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.**

- 1. Which of the following agents significantly improved overall survival when added to androgen deprivation therapy (ADT) in a Phase III trial for patients with nonmetastatic hormone-resistant prostate cancer?**
  - Darolutamide
  - Enzalutamide
  - Apalutamide
  - d. All of the above**
  - None of the above
- 2. Radium-223 chloride is FDA approved in which of the following settings?**
  - PSMA-positive metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (CRPC) after both androgen receptor pathway inhibition and taxane-based chemotherapy
  - b. CRPC with symptomatic bone metastases and no known visceral metastases**
  - Both a and b
  - Neither a nor b
- 3. Which of the following adverse events was significantly more common among patients receiving enzalutamide monotherapy than those receiving either enzalutamide/leuprolide or leuprolide alone in the Phase III EMBARK study?**
  - a. Gynecomastia**
  - Hot flashes
  - Fatigue
  - Arthralgia
- 4. The ongoing Phase III CAPItello-281 trial is evaluating the combination of capivasertib with ADT and abiraterone for patients with metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer (mHSPC) and which of the following genetic alterations?**
  - HER2 overexpression
  - b. PTEN deficiency**
  - HRR gene mutations
  - TP53 mutations
- 5. The ongoing Phase III AMPLITUDE study is evaluating the addition of niraparib to ADT and abiraterone in which of the following settings?**
  - High-risk biochemically recurrent prostate cancer
  - Nonmetastatic CRPC
  - c. mHSPC**
  - Metastatic CRPC after disease progression on another novel hormonal therapy