

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. Androgen deprivation therapy intensification with which of the following androgen receptor pathway inhibitors prolonged PSA progression-free survival (PFS) among patients with high-risk biochemically relapsed prostate cancer in the Phase III PRESTO trial?**
 - a. Abiraterone
 - b. Apalutamide**
 - c. Enzalutamide
 - d. Darolutamide
- 2. Which of the following observations best describes results from the Phase II CYCLONE 1 trial evaluating abemaciclib monotherapy for patients with previously treated metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC)?**
 - a. Substantial clinical activity
 - b. Modest but objective clinical activity**
 - c. No activity
- 3. The Phase III EMBARK trial evaluated enzalutamide alone or in combination with leuprolide acetate in which of the following clinical settings?**
 - a. mCRPC
 - b. Metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer
 - c. Nonmetastatic biochemically recurrent prostate cancer**
- 4. The Phase III TALAPRO-2 study of first-line enzalutamide with or without talazoparib for newly diagnosed mCRPC demonstrated which radiographic PFS (rPFS) outcome?**
 - a. No significant difference between the study arms
 - b. A statistically significant improvement with the addition of talazoparib**
 - c. Inferior rPFS with the addition of talazoparib
- 5. In the PROpel trial, olaparib combined with abiraterone acetate led to which of the following overall survival outcomes for patients with mCRPC?**
 - a. A significant benefit in the overall patient population
 - b. A comparable benefit for patients with and without homologous recombination repair mutations
 - c. A significant benefit for patients with BRCA2 mutations**