

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 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 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 single-agent clinical activity
 - b. Modest but objective single-agent clinical activity**
 - c. No single-agent activity
- 3. The Phase III EMBARK trial evaluated enzalutamide alone or in combination with leuprolide acetate in which clinical setting?**
 - a. mCRPC
 - b. Metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer
 - c. Non-metastatic biochemically recurrent prostate cancer**
- 4. The Phase III TALAPRO-2 study of first-line enzalutamide with or without talazoparib for newly diagnosed mCRPC demonstrated what efficacy outcome?**
 - a. No difference in radiographic PFS (rPFS) outcomes with the addition of talazoparib
 - b. A statistically significant improvement in rPFS with the addition of talazoparib**
 - c. Inferior rPFS outcomes with the addition of talazoparib
- 5. In the PROpel trial, olaparib combined with abiraterone acetate led to which of the following overall survival outcomes in patients with mCRPC?**
 - a. A significant overall survival benefit in the overall patient population
 - b. A comparable overall survival benefit in patients with and without homologous recombination repair mutated disease
 - c. A significant overall survival benefit in patients with BRCA2 mutation-positive disease**