

Data + Perspectives: Clinical Investigators Discuss the Current and Future Clinical Care of Patients with Prostate Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. The ongoing Phase III AMPLITUDE study is evaluating the addition of niraparib to androgen deprivation therapy (ADT) and abiraterone in which of the following settings?
  - a. High-risk biochemically recurrent prostate cancer
  - b. Nonmetastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (CRPC)
  - c. Metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer (mHSPC)
  - d. Metastatic CRPC (mCRPC) after disease progression on another novel hormonal therapy
2. The Phase III ARASTEP trial is evaluating which of the following strategies for patients with HSPC at high risk of biochemical recurrence?
  - a. Chemotherapy followed by active surveillance
  - b. Intermittent ADT
  - c. Darolutamide with ADT
  - d. Apalutamide with ADT
3. Based on the results of the BRCAAway trial, which of the following strategies appears to be more efficacious for patients with mCRPC and homologous recombination repair mutations?
  - a. Sequential treatment with an androgen receptor (AR) pathway inhibitor followed by a PARP inhibitor
  - b. Up-front treatment with a PARP inhibitor and an AR pathway inhibitor combined
  - c. The strategies are equally efficacious
4. The addition of which of the following AR pathway inhibitors to ADT prolonged radiologic progression-free survival (rPFS) among patients with mHSPC in the Phase III ARANOTE trial?
  - a. Abiraterone
  - b. Apalutamide
  - c. Enzalutamide
  - d. Darolutamide
5. The addition of which of the following to enzalutamide prolonged rPFS and overall survival as first-line therapy for castration-resistant prostate cancer in patients with bone metastases in the Phase III PEACE-3 trial?
  - a. Docetaxel
  - b. Radium-223
  - c. Lutetium Lu 177 vipivotide tetraxetan
  - d. <sup>177</sup>Lu-PNT2002