

Data + Perspectives: Clinical Investigators Discuss the Emerging Role of AKT Inhibitors in the Care of Patients with Prostate Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. The spectrum of PTEN alterations in prostate cancer and breast cancer is best described by which statement below?
 - a. PTEN alterations are more commonly observed in breast cancer than prostate cancer
 - b. PTEN alterations are more commonly observed in prostate cancer than breast cancer**
 - c. PTEN alterations are equally observed in breast and prostate cancers
2. The ongoing Phase III CAPItello-280 trial is evaluating capivasertib in combination with docetaxel in which group of patients with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC)?
 - a. mCRPC previously untreated with an androgen receptor pathway inhibitor (ARPI)
 - b. mCRPC previously untreated with chemotherapy**
 - c. mCRPC previously untreated with chemotherapy or an ARPI
3. Which of the following statements best characterizes the loss of the PTEN tumor suppressor gene that is observed in patients with prostate cancer?
 - a. PTEN loss is more significant in nonmetastatic prostate cancer
 - b. PTEN loss is more significant in metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer (mHSPC)
 - c. PTEN loss is more significant in mCRPC**
4. The Phase III CAPItello-281 placebo-controlled trial is evaluating capivasertib with androgen deprivation therapy (ADT) and abiraterone versus ADT with abiraterone in which group of patients with prostate cancer?
 - a. PTEN-deficient non-metastatic (MO) prostate cancer
 - b. PTEN-deficient de novo mHSPC**
 - c. PTEN-deficient recurrent mCRPC
5. Emerging data from the CAPItello-281 trial indicates that the combination of capivasertib, ADT and abiraterone demonstrated which of the radiographic progression-free survival (rPFS) outcomes below when compared to placebo with ADT and abiraterone?
 - a. A nonstatistically significant improvement in rPFS in patients with PTEN-deficient recurrent mCRPC
 - b. A statistically significant improvement in rPFS in patients with PTEN-deficient recurrent mCRPC
 - c. A nonstatistically significant improvement in rPFS in patients with PTEN-deficient de novo mHSPC
 - d. A statistically significant improvement in rPFS in patients with PTEN-deficient de novo mHSPC**