

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. Which of the following statements best describes the efficacy of capivasertib with abiraterone compared to abiraterone alone in the Phase III CAPitello-281 study for patients with de novo PTEN-deficient metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer?
  - a. Inferior radiographic progression free survival (rPFS) outcomes with capivasertib and abiraterone
  - b. A nonsignificant trend toward rPFS improvement with capivasertib and abiraterone
  - c. A statistically significant improvement in rPFS with capivasertib and abiraterone
  - d. No efficacy findings have been reported yet
2. The authors of the Phase I/II PETRANHA trial evaluating saruparib and androgen receptor pathway inhibitors (ARPIs) for patients with metastatic prostate cancer came to which of the following conclusions in comparing that regimen to similar combinations with nonselective PARP inhibitors?
  - a. Similar incidence of Grade 3 or higher adverse events (AEs)
  - b. Decreased incidence of Grade 3 or higher AEs with saruparib/ARPI
  - c. Increased incidence of Grade 3 or higher AEs with ARPI
3. Which of the following statements best describes the efficacy of adjuvant atezolizumab versus observation regarding circulating tumor DNA (ctDNA) status for patients with muscle-invasive urothelial carcinoma in the Phase III IMvigor011 trial?
  - a. ctDNA positivity was associated with an overall survival (OS) benefit with atezolizumab compared to observation
  - b. A greater reduction in ctDNA levels with atezolizumab was associated with longer OS
  - c. Both a and b
4. The Phase III POTOMAC trial evaluating durvalumab and bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG) versus BCG alone for patients with BCG-naïve, high-risk non-muscle-invasive bladder cancer reported which of the following efficacy findings?
  - a. Inferior disease-free survival (DFS) outcomes with durvalumab and BCG
  - b. A nonsignificant trend toward DFS improvement with durvalumab and BCG
  - c. A statistically significant improvement in DFS with durvalumab and BCG
  - d. No efficacy findings have been reported yet
5. The Phase III KEYNOTE-905 trial evaluating enfortumab vedotin and pembrolizumab alongside radical cystectomy (RC) and lymph node dissection (LND) versus RC and LND alone for patients with muscle-invasive bladder cancer who were ineligible for or who declined cisplatin reported which of the following outcomes?
  - a. Improved event-free survival with enfortumab vedotin/pembrolizumab
  - b. Improved OS with enfortumab vedotin/pembrolizumab
  - c. Improved pathologic complete response with enfortumab vedotin/pembrolizumab
  - d. All the above
  - e. None of the above