

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. Androgen deprivation therapy (ADT) 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. Ipatasertib inhibits which of the following targets?
 - a. TROP2
 - b. ESR1
 - c. PI3K
 - d. AKT**
3. The Phase III CAPItello-281 trial is evaluating the combination of capivasertib with ADT and abiraterone for patients with metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer (mHSPC) and which of the following features?
 - a. HER2 overexpression
 - b. Homologous recombination repair gene mutation
 - c. TP53 mutation
 - d. PTEN deficiency**
4. In the Phase III PROpel study of olaparib and abiraterone versus abiraterone alone for metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer, which of the following statements is true regarding patients with a germline or somatic BRCA mutation?
 - a. A significant improvement in radiographic PFS (rPFS) but not overall survival (OS) in the germline BRCA-mutated population only
 - b. A significant improvement in rPFS and OS in the germline BRCA-mutated population only
 - c. A significant improvement in rPFS but not OS in both the germline and somatic BRCA-mutated populations
 - d. A significant improvement in rPFS and OS in both the germline and somatic BRCA-mutated populations**
 - e. None of the above
5. In the Phase III ARANOTE study evaluating darolutamide in combination with ADT versus ADT alone for mHSPC, what efficacy finding was reported regarding rPFS?
 - a. Inferior rPFS outcomes with the darolutamide combination
 - b. No significant difference in rPFS with the darolutamide combination
 - c. A significant improvement in rPFS with the darolutamide combination**