

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. In the Phase III PEACE-3 trial, the addition of which of the following agents to enzalutamide as first-line therapy prolonged radiologic progression-free survival (rPFS) and overall survival for patients with castration-resistant prostate cancer with bone metastases?
 - a. Docetaxel
 - b. Radium-223**
 - c. Lutetium Lu 177 vipivotide tetraxetan
 - d. ¹⁷⁷Lu-PNT2002
2. Which of the following adverse events is frequently observed with lutetium Lu 177 vipivotide tetraxetan?
 - a. Back pain
 - b. Decreased appetite
 - c. Dry mouth**
 - d. Neuropathy
3. In the Phase III PRESTO trial, androgen deprivation therapy (ADT) intensification with which of the following androgen receptor (AR) pathway inhibitors prolonged PSA progression-free survival among patients with high-risk biochemically relapsed prostate cancer?
 - a. Abiraterone
 - b. Apalutamide**
 - c. Enzalutamide
 - d. Darolutamide
4. The addition of which of the following AR pathway inhibitors to ADT prolonged rPFS among patients with metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer (mHSPC) in the Phase III ARANOTE trial?
 - a. Abiraterone
 - b. Apalutamide
 - c. Enzalutamide
 - d. Darolutamide**
5. Which of the following best describes outcomes with capivasertib and abiraterone versus placebo and abiraterone for patients with PTEN-deficient mHSPC in the Phase III CAPItello-281 trial?
 - a. Capivasertib combination demonstrated inferior rPFS compared to abiraterone alone
 - b. Capivasertib combination demonstrated a nonsignificant trend toward improved rPFS
 - c. Capivasertib combination demonstrated the same rPFS as with abiraterone alone
 - d. Capivasertib combination demonstrated significant improvement in rPFS**