1. The results of the Phase III ALSYMPCA trial for patients with symptomatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (CRPC) and skeletal metastases demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in _______ with the addition of radium-223 dichloride to best standard care.
   a. Overall survival
   b. Time to first symptomatic skeletal-related event
   c. Both a and b
   d. None of the above

2. In the Phase III ALSYMPCA trial the adverse events associated with radium-223 dichloride included _______.
   a. Anemia
   b. Diarrhea and/or nausea
   c. Neutropenia
   d. Thrombocytopenia
   e. All of the above

3. Radium-223 dichloride is FDA approved for the treatment of CRPC in patients with symptomatic bone metastases and no other known sites of metastatic disease.
   a. True
   b. False

4. The Phase III AFFIRM study, evaluating enzalutamide versus placebo for progressive CRPC previously treated with docetaxel-based chemotherapy, demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in _______ with enzalutamide therapy.
   a. Overall survival
   b. Time to PSA progression
   c. Radiographic progression-free survival
   d. All of the above
   e. None of the above

5. In the Phase III PREVAIL trial, evaluating enzalutamide versus placebo for progressive, chemotherapy-naïve metastatic CRPC, therapy with enzalutamide did not demonstrate a statistically significant improvement in overall survival.
   a. True
   b. False

6. Adverse events associated with enzalutamide therapy include _______.
   a. Fatigue
   b. Diarrhea
   c. Headache
   d. Musculoskeletal pain
   e. All of the above

7. Which of the following statements is true about the results of the study by Efstathiou and colleagues of the effects of enzalutamide in combination with abiraterone acetate (AA) for patients with progressive CRPC and bone metastases?
   a. Enzalutamide/AA had a favorable safety profile
   b. Enzalutamide/AA reduced serum and bone marrow testosterone to undetectable levels in the majority of patients on the study
   c. Enzalutamide/AA decreased PSA levels by 90% or more in approximately 50% of patients on the study
   d. Both a and b
   e. All of the above
8. Which of the following statements is true about recently reported findings in the prespecified interim analysis of the ELM-PC 5 Phase III trial, evaluating orteronel/prednisone versus placebo/prednisone for metastatic CRPC in patients who experienced disease progression during or after docetaxel-based therapy?

a. Orteronel/prednisone is unlikely to meet the primary endpoint of improved overall survival

b. Orteronel/prednisone will meet the primary endpoint of improved overall survival

9. Results of the exploratory analysis of the randomized Phase III IMPACT trial for patients with metastatic CRPC demonstrated that a lower baseline PSA value is associated with a greater overall survival benefit from sipuleucel-T therapy.

a. True
b. False

10. The ongoing Phase III ECOG-E3805 trial, also known as the CHAARTED trial, is evaluating __________ with or without chemotherapy for patients with high-volume metastatic prostate cancer.

a. Cabozantinib
b. Androgen-ablation therapy
c. Ipilimumab
d. Custirsen