

Consensus or Controversy? Clinical Investigators Provide Perspectives
on the Current and Future Management of Prostate Cancer – Audio Program

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. A study by Smith and colleagues for patients with nonmetastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (CRPC) demonstrated that a PSA doubling time of _____ or less is a prognostic indicator of progression to metastatic disease.
a. 10 months
b. 15 months
c. 20 months
2. Analysis of the safety profile of the androgen receptor antagonist darolutamide as a treatment for nonmetastatic CRPC associated the agent with a higher risk of CNS side effects in comparison to other androgen receptor antagonists.
a. True
b. False
3. For patients with CRPC and symptomatic metastases to the bone, radium-223 dichloride is associated with _____.
a. Improvement in bone pain
b. Development of cytopenias
c. Both a and b
4. A subgroup analysis of the results of the multi-arm, multistage STAMPEDE trial including the evaluation of the addition of radiation therapy to the prostate to standard therapy for patients with newly diagnosed metastatic prostate cancer _____ demonstrate a significant benefit in overall survival with radiation therapy in the population of patients with low metastatic burden.
a. Did
b. Did not
5. The presence of AR-V7 (androgen receptor splice variant 7) predicts better overall survival with taxane therapy than with androgen receptor signaling inhibitor treatment for patients with metastatic CRPC.
a. True
b. False