

## THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. The Phase III HERO trial comparing relugolix to leuprolide for patients with advanced prostate cancer reported which of the following efficacy outcomes?**
  - Relugolix demonstrated superiority to leuprolide in achieving sustained testosterone suppression to castrate levels through 48 weeks
  - Relugolix was associated with significantly lower rates of prostate-specific antigen response than leuprolide
  - Relugolix was associated with increased mean follicle-stimulating hormone levels at the end of week 24 compared to leuprolide
- 2. The Phase III HERO trial evaluating relugolix versus leuprolide for advanced prostate cancer reported which of the following with regard to the risk of major adverse cardiovascular events?**
  - It is decreased in patients receiving relugolix.
  - It is decreased in patients receiving leuprolide.
  - It is similar in patients receiving relugolix and leuprolide.
- 3. Which of the following results best characterizes efficacy outcomes in the Phase III EMBARK trial evaluating enzalutamide with or without leuprolide versus leuprolide alone for patients with high-risk, biochemically recurrent prostate cancer?**
  - A statistically significant improvement in metastasis-free survival (MFS) and a numerical trend toward overall survival (OS) improvement with enzalutamide/leuprolide only
  - A statistically significant improvement in MFS and a numerical trend toward OS improvement both with enzalutamide and with enzalutamide/leuprolide
  - A statistically significant improvement in MFS with both enzalutamide regimens and a significant OS improvement with enzalutamide/leuprolide
  - A statistically significant improvement in MFS and OS with both enzalutamide regimens
- 4. In the Phase III EMBARK trial evaluating enzalutamide in combination with leuprolide versus enzalutamide monotherapy versus leuprolide alone for high-risk biochemically recurrent prostate cancer, what was the approximate hazard ratio for metastasis-free survival in the enzalutamide combination arm?**
  - 0.20
  - 0.42
  - 0.65
  - 0.89
- 5. A Phase III trial investigating the use of estradiol patches versus LHRH agonists for locally advanced prostate cancer reported which of the following outcomes?**
  - Transdermal estradiol was associated with significantly inferior MFS compared with LHRH agonists.
  - The observed MFS for transdermal estradiol as compared to LHRH agonists met the noninferiority criterion.
  - Transdermal estradiol was associated with significantly increased MFS compared with LHRH agonists.