

Overcoming Nursing Management Challenges in Metastatic Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer Activity Assessment

Name: _____

Profession: _____

Instructions: To help us gauge the educational effectiveness of today's presentation, we kindly ask that you answer the following questions before the activity begins and then again after the activity is completed. **Please hand this to an i3 Health representative or bring it to the i3 Health booth. You may also use the QR code available in the presentation to complete the assessment. Please only choose 1 format to complete.**

Case 1: Mr. TB is a 72-year-old man who has recently been diagnosed with stage IIIA metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (CRPC) that has spread to regional tissues. He has a somatic BRCA1 mutation. Mr. TB says that he has had a lot of tests done recently, and he wants to know which ones helped determine the cancer stage. What do you tell him?		
	Pre-Activity Answer	Post-Activity Answer
a. Prostate cancer is staged using a PET scan to determine the shape and size of the tumor, affected lymph nodes, and metastases.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Prostate cancer staging includes information about genetic mutations in the tumor in addition to the location or locations of the cancer.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Prostate cancer staging includes tumor, nodal, and metastatic factors as well as prostate-specific antigen (PSA) levels and biopsy results.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Prostate cancer staging is primarily determined by PSA levels and hormone levels, as well as the presence or absence of metastases.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Case 1 (continued): Mr. TB's cancer has most recently progressed on treatment with enzalutamide. He has not had prior docetaxel. Which of the following might he be given as an appropriate next line of treatment?		
	Pre-Activity Answer	Post-Activity Answer
a. Radium-223	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Olaparib	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Cabazitaxel	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Lutetium-177-PSMA-617	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Case 2. Mr. RB is a 59-year-old man who has metastatic CRPC and a family history of Lynch syndrome. His tumor is microsatellite instability (MSI)-high and has progressed after chemotherapy with docetaxel. For this patient, the National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) recommends a novel hormonal therapy prior to considering treatment with pembrolizumab.		
	Pre-Activity Answer	Post-Activity Answer
a. True	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. False	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Case 3 Mr. ES is a 61-year-old man with metastatic CRPC. He is being treated with cabazitaxel. Which adverse event of any grade is he more likely to experience with cabazitaxel compared with docetaxel?		
	Pre-Activity Answer	Post-Activity Answer
a. Changes to skin and fingernails	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Febrile neutropenia	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Peripheral neuropathy	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Peripheral edema	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Case 4: Mr. PT is a 64-year-old man who is beginning therapy with docetaxel for metastatic CRPC. When discussing his other medications, he mentions that he takes a multivitamin and a St. John's wort herbal capsule every day as a more natural way to "take the edge off of anxious moods." You can assure Mr. PT that it's best to continue taking his multivitamins and herbal capsules and that it shouldn't affect his treatment.		
	Pre-Activity Answer	Post-Activity Answer
a. True	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. False	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>