

RTP On Demand: Current and Future Role of PARP Inhibitors in the Management of Ovarian Cancer (Video Program)

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- The Phase III SOLO1 trial is evaluating _____ versus placebo for patients with BRCA mutation-positive advanced ovarian cancer (OC) after first-line platinum-based chemotherapy.**
 - Olaparib monotherapy**
 - Olaparib in combination with chemotherapy
 - Talazoparib monotherapy
- In which of the following subgroups of patients with platinum-sensitive recurrent OC did niraparib maintenance therapy provide a significant progression-free survival benefit in comparison to placebo on the Phase III ENGOT-OV16/NOVA trial?**
 - Patients with germline BRCA mutation
 - Patients with no germline BRCA mutation
 - Patients with somatic BRCA mutation and HRD positivity
 - All of the above**
 - Only b and c
- In general, the nausea and vomiting associated with PARP inhibitor treatment tend to _____ with time on therapy.**
 - Increase
 - Decrease**
 - Remain the same
- The current FDA-approved formulation and dosing of olaparib for patients with advanced OC who have a deleterious BRCA mutation requires a patient to swallow 16 50-mg capsules every day to reach the prescribed dose of 400 mg twice daily.**
 - True**
 - False
- For how long did patients with platinum-sensitive recurrent OC receive niraparib maintenance therapy on the Phase III ENGOT-OV16/NOVA trial?**
 - One year
 - Two years
 - Indefinitely (until disease progression)**
- The Phase III SOLO2 trial evaluating olaparib monotherapy versus placebo as maintenance therapy for patients with BRCA mutation-positive, platinum-sensitive, relapsed OC demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in progression-free survival with olaparib.**
 - True**
 - False
- It is recommended that _____ undergo BRCA testing.**
 - All patients with epithelial OC**
 - Only patients of Ashkenazi Jewish descent
 - Only patients with a strong family history of breast cancer or OC at a young age
- Clinical response to PARP inhibitors appears to differ between patients with somatic BRCA mutations and those with germline BRCA mutations.**
 - True
 - False**
- For patients with OC and disease progression on PARP inhibitor monotherapy, clinical trials are evaluating novel strategies combining PARP inhibitors with other agents, including _____.**
 - Antiangiogenic agents
 - WEE1 kinase inhibitors
 - Immunotherapeutic agents
 - All of the above**
 - Only b and c
- The dose of niraparib for OC being investigated is _____.**
 - 300 mg once daily**
 - 600 mg twice daily
 - 400 mg twice daily