

Meet the Investigators: New Agents and Strategies in the Management of Ovarian Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. The Phase III OCEANS and GOG-0213 studies investigating chemotherapy with or without bevacizumab for patients with platinum-sensitive, recurrent epithelial ovarian cancer both demonstrated _____ with the addition of bevacizumab.
 - a. A significant improvement in progression-free survival
 - b. A significant improvement in overall survival
 - c. A significant improvement in both overall and progression-free survival

2. The Phase III ENGOT-OV16/NOVA study comparing maintenance niraparib to placebo for patients with platinum-sensitive, recurrent high-grade serous ovarian cancer who had responded to at least 2 prior platinum-based regimens demonstrated a significant improvement in progression-free survival with niraparib for patients without germline BRCA mutations.
 - a. True
 - b. False

3. _____ is a poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP) inhibitor that recently received FDA approval for the treatment of advanced ovarian cancer in patients who have received 2 or more lines of chemotherapy and whose tumors have a deleterious BRCA gene mutation as identified by an FDA-approved companion diagnostic test.
 - a. Olaparib
 - b. Rucaparib
 - c. Niraparib

4. The Phase III SOLO-2 trial of olaparib as maintenance therapy for patients with platinum-sensitive, relapsed BRCA mutation-positive ovarian cancer with a complete or partial response to platinum-based chemotherapy failed to demonstrate a statistically significant improvement in progression-free survival with olaparib monotherapy compared to placebo.
 - a. True
 - b. False

5. Mirvetuximab soravtansine (IMGN853) is an antibody-drug conjugate targeting which commonly expressed protein in high-grade serous ovarian cancer?
 - a. PD-L1 (programmed death-ligand 1)
 - b. VEGF-A (vascular endothelial growth factor A)
 - c. CTLA (cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated protein 4)
 - d. FR α (folate receptor alpha)