

Data + Perspectives: Clinical Investigators Explore the Emerging Role of PARP Inhibition in the Management of Breast Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. Preliminary results from the Phase I/II TOPACIO study evaluating the PARP inhibitor niraparib in combination with pembrolizumab have demonstrated objective responses in patients with triple-negative breast cancer with either BRCA wild-type or BRCA mutation-positive tumors.
  - a. True
  - b. False
2. The ongoing Phase III OlympiA trial is evaluating olaparib versus placebo as \_\_\_\_\_ for germline BRCA-mutated, high-risk HER2-negative breast cancer.
  - a. Neoadjuvant treatment
  - b. Adjuvant treatment
  - c. None of the above
3. Analysis of genomic data from 858 patients in The Cancer Genome Atlas demonstrated that germline BRCA1 and BRCA2 mutations are detected in about \_\_\_\_\_ of patients.
  - a. 2%
  - b. 10%
  - c. 30%
  - d. 65%
4. Application of the NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines criteria for genetic testing for patients with early breast cancer detected 82% of mutation carriers in a study performed by Nilsson and colleagues in 2017.
  - a. True
  - b. False
5. The Phase III OlympiAD trial that compared olaparib monotherapy to chemotherapy of physician's choice demonstrated a significant benefit with olaparib in the primary endpoint of \_\_\_\_\_ for patients with metastatic HER2-negative breast cancer positive for a deleterious germline BRCA mutation.
  - a. Overall survival
  - b. Objective response rate
  - c. Progression-free survival
6. In the Phase II ABRAZO study of talazoparib after platinum or multiple cytotoxic regimens in patients with metastatic breast cancer positive for a deleterious germline BRCA1/2 mutation, the overall objective response rate was \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. 5%
  - b. 12%
  - c. 28%
  - d. 44%
7. Which of the following Grade 3 or higher adverse events occurred more frequently with olaparib than with chemotherapy of physician's choice in the OlympiAD study?
  - a. Neutropenia
  - b. Dyspnea
  - c. Anemia
  - d. Hand-foot syndrome
8. In Phase III studies, the long-term incidence of acute myeloid leukemia, myelodysplastic syndromes or chronic myelomonocytic leukemia in patients with germline mutations was significantly higher among those who received PARP inhibitors than those who received placebo.
  - a. True
  - b. False

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9. Nausea and vomiting that is associated with olaparib therapy occurs most commonly in the \_\_\_\_\_ month of treatment.

- a. First
- b. Third
- c. Sixth

10. It is hypothesized that PARP inhibition may enhance immune surveillance by which of the following mechanisms?

- a. Decreasing the levels of CD4+ and CD8+ T cells
- b. Increasing PD-L1 expression
- c. Decreasing PBMC (peripheral blood mononuclear cell) regulatory T-cell activation function