POST-TEST

Second Opinion: New and Emerging Treatment Strategies in the Management of Recurrent Ovarian Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. **Recently, the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved bevacizumab in combination with carboplatin and either paclitaxel or gemcitabine followed by bevacizumab alone for the treatment of platinum-sensitive recurrent epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube or primary peritoneal cancer.**
   a. True
   b. False

2. **Rucaparib was recently approved by the FDA for patients with BRCA-muted ovarian cancer who have received _____.**
   a. No prior chemotherapy
   b. Two or more prior chemotherapies
   c. One other prior chemotherapy

3. **The results of the Phase III ARIEL3 trial of rucaparib maintenance therapy after platinum-based chemotherapy for patients with platinum-sensitive, high-grade serous or endometroid epithelial ovarian, primary peritoneal or fallopian tube cancer demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in progression-free survival with rucaparib versus placebo in which population of patients?**
   a. Patients with BRCA mutation-positive tumors
   b. Patients with homologous recombination deficiency (HRD)-positive disease
   c. The intention-to-treat population
   d. All of the above
   e. None of the above

4. **The Phase III ENGOT-OV16/NOVA trial evaluating niraparib maintenance therapy versus placebo for patients with platinum-sensitive recurrent high-grade serous ovarian cancer demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in progression-free survival with niraparib in the subgroup of patients with _____.**
   a. Germline BRCA mutation-positive disease
   b. Germline BRCA mutation-negative disease
   c. Both a and b
   d. Neither a nor b

5. **The ongoing Phase III PRIMA trial is evaluating maintenance therapy with _____ versus placebo for patients with HRD-positive advanced ovarian cancer after response to front-line platinum-based chemotherapy.**
   a. Olaparib
   b. Rucaparib
   c. Niraparib

6. **Results from the Phase III SOLO-2 trial evaluating olaparib versus placebo as maintenance therapy for patients with platinum-sensitive relapsed ovarian cancer with a germline BRCA mutation demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in _____ with olaparib.**
   a. Progression-free survival
   b. Time to first subsequent therapy or death
   c. Overall survival
   d. All of the above
   e. Both a and b

POST-TEST

Second Opinion: New and Emerging Treatment Strategies in the Management of Recurrent Ovarian Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

7. The ongoing Phase III FORWARD 1 trial is evaluating _____ versus physician's choice of paclitaxel, liposomal doxorubicin or topotecan for patients with folate receptor alpha-positive advanced epithelial ovarian, primary peritoneal or fallopian tube cancer who have received 1 to 3 systemic treatment regimens.

a. Mirvetuximab soravtansine
b. Niraparib
c. Bevacizumab
d. AZD1775

8. Which of the following statements is true about the investigational agent AZD1775?

a. It sensitizes TP53-mutated cancers to DNA-damaging agents
b. It is a small-molecule WEE1 kinase inhibitor
c. It is a small-molecule VEGFR kinase inhibitor
d. All of the above
e. Both a and b

9. Results from the Phase II Study 19 trial of maintenance olaparib monotherapy for patients with platinum-sensitive recurrent serous ovarian cancer who had received 2 or more platinum-containing chemotherapy regimens and had responded to their latest regimen demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in overall survival with olaparib versus placebo among patients with BRCA mutation-positive disease.

a. True
b. False

10. Grade 3 or higher adverse events associated with mirvetuximab soravtansine in patients with platinum-resistant epithelial ovarian cancer include _____.

a. Blurred vision
b. Vomiting/nausea
c. Keratopathy
d. Dyspnea
e. All of the above