POST-TEST

Visiting Professors: Investigator Perspectives on the Current and Future Role of PARP Inhibition in the Management of Ovarian Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. **Which of the following results was reported in the Phase III SOLO-3 trial of olaparib or single-agent chemotherapy for patients with relapsed or refractory ovarian cancer and a germline BRCA mutation who had received 3 or more prior lines of platinum-based therapy?**
   a. A significant improvement in progression-free survival with olaparib
   b. No significant improvement in progression-free survival with olaparib
   c. A similar rate of adverse events leading to treatment discontinuation between arms

2. **In the Phase II QUADRA trial investigating the safety and efficacy of niraparib in patients with advanced relapsed high-grade serous epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube or primary peritoneal cancer who had received at least 3 previous chemotherapy regimens, which patient subgroup benefited more from niraparib therapy?**
   a. Patients with HRD-positive, platinum-resistant disease
   b. Patients with HRD-positive, platinum-sensitive disease

3. **Which of the following PARP inhibitors is FDA approved as monotherapy with a dosing schedule of 600 mg twice daily in the third or later line of therapy for patients with ovarian cancer harboring a germline and/or somatic BRCA mutation?**
   a. Veliparib
   b. Niraparib
   c. Rucaparib
   d. Olaparib
   e. Talazoparib

4. **The ongoing PAOLA-1 trial is comparing the safety and efficacy of adding bevacizumab to either olaparib or placebo for patients with advanced ovarian cancer. In which setting have the investigators reported a progression-free survival advantage with bevacizumab/olaparib for patients with BRCA mutation-positive disease?**
   a. First-line maintenance after response to platinum-based chemotherapy
   b. Second-line therapy after failure of platinum-based chemotherapy
   c. Third-line therapy after failure of platinum-based chemotherapy

5. **In the Phase III PRIMA trial investigating niraparib maintenance therapy for patients with advanced ovarian cancer after response to first-line platinum-based chemotherapy, which of the following observations has been reported on the hematologic toxicities associated with an individualized dosing regimen?**
   a. Basing the dose on body weight and platelet count has no effect on the incidence of hematologic toxicities
   b. Basing the dose on body weight and platelet count appears to increase the incidence of hematologic toxicities
   c. Basing the dose on body weight and platelet count appears to reduce the incidence of hematologic toxicities