

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. Farletuzumab is an investigational monoclonal antibody that targets _____ in the treatment of ovarian cancer.
 - a. The folate receptor alpha (FR alpha)
 - b. The PD-1 checkpoint
 - c. The PD-L1 checkpoint
 - d. Both c and d

2. The results of the Phase III FORWARD I trial of the antibody-drug conjugate mirvetuximab soravtansine versus investigator's choice of chemotherapy for women with FR-alpha-positive advanced epithelial ovarian, primary peritoneal or fallopian tube cancer met the primary endpoint of progression-free survival in which population of patients?
 - a. Entire study population
 - b. Prespecified subset with high FR-alpha expression
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. Neither a nor b

3. Pembrolizumab is FDA approved for patients with recurrent or metastatic cervical cancer with disease progression on or after chemotherapy whose tumors express PD-L1 with a combined positive score (CPS) of 1 or higher as determined by an FDA-approved test.
 - a. True
 - b. False

4. The ongoing Phase II innovaTV 201 trial is investigating the efficacy and safety of continued treatment with the antibody-drug conjugate _____ for patients with solid tumors known to express TF, the human tissue factor, and has elicited promising activity and tolerability in the cohort of patients with cervical cancer.
 - a. TSR-042
 - b. Tisotumab vedotin
 - c. Vintafolide (EC145)
 - d. Mirvetuximab soravtansine

5. The ongoing Phase III NRG GY018 trial is evaluating the addition of the immune checkpoint inhibitor _____ to the combination of carboplatin and paclitaxel for patients with advanced-stage or recurrent endometrial cancer.
 - a. Nivolumab
 - b. Pembrolizumab
 - c. Durvalumab
 - d. Atezolizumab