

Addressing Current Questions and Emerging Considerations with the Use of PARP Inhibitors in the Management of Ovarian Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. The results of the Phase III SOLO-1 trial of olaparib versus placebo as maintenance monotherapy after complete or partial response to platinum-based chemotherapy for patients with newly diagnosed, advanced ovarian cancer with a BRCA mutation demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in progression-free survival with olaparib.
a. True
b. False
2. In the SOLO-1 trial for patients with newly diagnosed, advanced ovarian cancer with a BRCA mutation after response to platinum-based chemotherapy, maintenance therapy with olaparib was associated with more _____ than was placebo.
a. Pneumonitis
b. Neutropenia
c. Nausea
d. All of the above
3. The results of the Phase III ARIEL3 trial of rucaparib versus placebo as maintenance therapy after response to second- or later-line platinum-based chemotherapy for patients with high-grade, recurrent, platinum-sensitive ovarian cancer demonstrated an improvement in progression-free survival with rucaparib in which patient age group?
a. Younger than 65
b. 65 to 74
c. 75 or older
d. All of the above
e. Both a and b
4. The ongoing single-arm Phase II QUADRA trial is investigating the efficacy and safety of niraparib in patients with high-grade serous epithelial, ovarian, primary peritoneal or fallopian tube cancer who have received _____ prior line(s) of chemotherapy.
a. Zero or 1
b. One or more
c. Two or more
d. Three or more
5. Which of the following patient conditions leads to resistance to PARP inhibitors in the treatment of gynecologic cancers?
a. Development of BRCA reversion mutations
b. Development of secondary mutations in RAD51C/D
c. Both a and b
d. Neither a nor b