POST-TEST

Exploring the Current and Future Role of PARP Inhibition in the Management of Prostate Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. **Which observation was reported in a publication by Sartor and colleagues evaluating the association between genetic variants and sensitivity to platinum-based chemotherapy among men with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC)?**
   a. Pathogenic germline BRCA2-associated mCRPC was associated with increased responsiveness to platinum-based chemotherapy in comparison to non-BRCA2-associated disease
   b. Non-BRCA2-associated mCRPC was associated with increased responsiveness to platinum-based chemotherapy in comparison to germline BRCA2-associated disease

2. **Which observation was reported by Mateo and colleagues in *Lancet Oncology* with regard to the efficacy and tolerability of 2 different doses of olaparib in patients mCRPC with DNA repair gene aberrations on the Phase II TOPARP-B trial?**
   a. Efficacy and toxicity were increased with the 400-mg BID dose compared to the 300-mg BID dose
   b. Efficacy but not toxicity was increased with the 400-mg BID dose compared to the 300-mg BID dose

3. **According to research investigating the correlation between Gleason score and DNA damage repair gene mutations, patients with localized prostate cancer in which Gleason Grade Group have the highest incidence of these mutations?**
   a. Gleason Grade Group 1
   b. Gleason Grade Group 2
   c. Gleason Grade Group 3

4. **Which of the following PARP inhibitors has demonstrated the most potent PARP trapping activity?**
   a. Olaparib
   b. Talazoparib
   c. Veliparib

5. **Patients with prostate cancer and which of the following genetic alterations are most likely to respond well to treatment with a PARP inhibitor?**
   a. CHEK2
   b. CDK12
   c. PALB2