

The Evolving Role of PARP Inhibition in the Management of Ovarian Cancer (Faculty Presentations)

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- Which of the following statements is true about the mechanism of action of PARP inhibitors in the management of BRCA1-deficient epithelial ovarian cancer?**
 - PARP inhibition elicits STING-dependent antitumor immunity
 - The activation of the STING pathway is not required for the antitumor efficacy of PARP inhibition
- The MEDIOLA trial demonstrated a promising response rate of approximately 72% with which treatment combination for patients with platinum-sensitive ovarian cancer and germline BRCA mutations?**
 - Olaparib/atezolizumab
 - Olaparib/pembrolizumab
 - Olaparib/durvalumab
 - Olaparib/nivolumab
- Which of the following statements is true about the design of the Phase III SOLO-1 trial that led to the FDA approval of olaparib as maintenance therapy for patients with advanced ovarian cancer after response to first-line platinum-based chemotherapy?**
 - All trial participants received maintenance olaparib for 36 months or until objective radiological disease progression, regardless of BRCA mutation status
 - Only patients with deleterious or suspected deleterious germline or somatic BRCA mutations were eligible
- Which of the following progression-free survival (PFS) results was demonstrated in the cohort of patients with homologous recombination deficiency (HRD)-positive disease in the VELIA trial, investigating veliparib in combination with chemotherapy and as continuation maintenance therapy for patients with newly diagnosed advanced epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube or primary peritoneal cancer?**
 - A statistically significant improvement in PFS with veliparib throughout versus chemotherapy induction therapy alone
 - No statistically significant improvement in PFS with veliparib throughout versus chemotherapy induction therapy alone
- On the basis of results from the PAOLA-1 trial, which of the following PARP inhibitors is FDA approved in combination with bevacizumab as maintenance therapy after a complete or partial response to first-line platinum-based chemotherapy for patients with advanced ovarian cancer whose disease is HRD-positive?**
 - Olaparib
 - Niraparib
 - Rucaparib
 - Veliparib
- On the basis of results from the Phase III PRIMA study, which of the following PARP inhibitors or PARP inhibitor-containing regimen is approved as maintenance therapy for women with advanced ovarian cancer who respond to front-line platinum-based chemotherapy, regardless of HRD status?**
 - Olaparib
 - Niraparib
 - Rucaparib
 - Olaparib with bevacizumab

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7. Which of the following statements best reflects the ASCO guidelines for genetic testing for patients with newly diagnosed epithelial ovarian cancer?
- a. All women with epithelial ovarian cancer should undergo testing for germline BRCA1/2 and other ovarian cancer susceptibility genes at the time of diagnosis
 - b. All women with epithelial ovarian cancer should undergo somatic tumor testing in addition to testing for germline BRCA1/2 and other ovarian cancer susceptibility genes at the time of diagnosis
 - c. Only women with a family history of ovarian cancer should undergo genetic testing at the time of diagnosis of epithelial ovarian cancer
8. What is the frequency of BRCA mutations among women with high-grade serous ovarian cancer?
- a. Approximately 10%
 - b. Approximately 30%
 - c. Approximately 65%
9. The TOPACIO trial demonstrated encouraging response rates with the combination of niraparib and pembrolizumab in which population of patients with ovarian cancer?
- a. Only patients with previously untreated disease
 - b. Only patients with recurrent disease
 - c. Patients with either previously untreated or recurrent disease
10. Which of the following PARP inhibitors has demonstrated benefit as first-line therapy in combination with chemotherapy and then continued as maintenance treatment for patients with ovarian cancer?
- a. Olaparib
 - b. Niraparib
 - c. Rucaparib
 - d. Veliparib