POST-TEST

Beyond the Guidelines: Perspectives on the Role of PARP Inhibition in the Management of Ovarian Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. **Based on results from the Phase III PRIMA study, which of the following PARP inhibitor-containing regimens was approved for women with advanced ovarian cancer (OC) who had responded to front-line platinum-based chemotherapy, regardless of homologous recombination deficiency (HRD) status?**
   a. Olaparib
   b. Niraparib
   c. Rucaparib
   d. Olaparib with bevacizumab

2. **In the Phase III PAOLA-1 trial, which of the following combination regimens was associated with a 67% reduction in the relative risk of disease progression or death when used as maintenance therapy for patients with HRD-positive advanced OC who had responded to front-line platinum-based chemotherapy with bevacizumab?**
   a. Olaparib/bevacizumab
   b. Niraparib/bevacizumab
   c. Veliparib/cediranib

3. **How often should complete blood counts be monitored when patients are started on niraparib therapy?**
   a. Monthly
   b. Every 2 weeks
   c. Weekly

4. **When combined with veliparib on the Phase III VELIA trial, was the dose of platinum-based chemotherapeutic agents the same, higher or lower than the standard dose of chemotherapy administered without veliparib?**
   a. The same (full dose)
   b. Lower (half)
   c. Higher (double)

5. **Results from the Phase III SOLO-2 trial reported an improvement in overall survival with olaparib maintenance therapy in which of the following patient populations?**
   a. Patients with newly diagnosed OC with a BRCA mutation
   b. Patients with platinum-sensitive advanced OC with a BRCA mutation
   c. Patients with platinum-resistant advanced OC with a BRCA mutation