

Beyond the Guidelines: Perspectives on the Role of PARP Inhibition in the Management of Ovarian Cancer — Video Program**THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.**

- Guidelines recommend that germline genetic testing be performed at the time of diagnosis of ovarian cancer (OC) in which of the following patient populations?**
 - All patients
 - Patients with a family history of ovarian or breast cancer
- What did the results from the Phase III SOLO-1 study demonstrate regarding progression-free survival (PFS) with maintenance olaparib compared to placebo for patients with previously untreated advanced OC and a BRCA mutation?**
 - No statistically significant difference
 - 70% reduction in the risk of disease progression with olaparib (HR = 0.3)
 - 30% reduction in the risk of progression with olaparib (HR = 0.7)
- Which of the following PARP inhibitor regimens was associated with a median PFS of approximately 14 months in the overall study population when administered on the Phase III PRIMA trial as maintenance therapy for patients with advanced OC who had responded to front-line platinum-based chemotherapy?**
 - Olaparib with bevacizumab
 - Olaparib
 - Niraparib
 - Rucaparib
- Results from the placebo-controlled Phase III VELIA trial evaluating veliparib in combination with carboplatin and paclitaxel and as continuation maintenance therapy for newly diagnosed advanced OC demonstrated a PFS benefit with veliparib in which of the following subsets of patients?**
 - Only patients with BRCA tumor mutations
 - Patients with BRCA-mutated and homologous recombination deficiency (HRD)-positive tumors
 - Only patients with HRD-negative tumors
- Which of the following is a class effect of PARP inhibitor therapy among patients with OC?**
 - Nausea
 - Rash
 - Visual disturbance