

Oncology Today with Dr Neil Love: The Role of PARP Inhibition in the Management of Common Cancers

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- The OlympiAD trial comparing olaparib to treatment of physician's choice for patients with a germline BRCA mutation and HER2-negative metastatic breast cancer demonstrated which overall survival outcome with olaparib in the overall population?**
 - A statistically significant improvement
 - No statistically significant improvement**
- Results from the placebo-controlled Phase III BROCADE3 trial demonstrated a benefit in progression-free survival (PFS) with which of the following PARP inhibitors in combination with carboplatin/paclitaxel for patients with HER2-negative advanced breast cancer with a germline BRCA1/2 mutation?**
 - Olaparib
 - Talazoparib
 - Veliparib**
 - Niraparib
- 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 (OC) after response to first-line platinum-based chemotherapy?**
 - All trial participants received maintenance olaparib for 36 months or until objective radiological disease progression
 - Only patients with germline or somatic BRCA mutations were eligible**
- Which of the following PARP inhibitors has demonstrated the highest PARP trapping potency?**
 - Veliparib
 - Talazoparib**
 - Olaparib
- The Phase III POLO trial investigating maintenance with olaparib versus placebo for patients with metastatic pancreatic cancer who had a germline BRCA mutation demonstrated which of the following outcomes in the olaparib arm?**
 - A significant improvement in PFS**
 - No significant improvement in PFS
- What do the latest NCCN guidelines recommend in terms of testing for germline BRCA mutations in patients with newly diagnosed pancreatic adenocarcinoma?**
 - Only patients with a family history of pancreatic cancer should be tested
 - All patients should be tested irrespective of family history of pancreatic cancer**
- Which of the following toxicities are associated with olaparib?**
 - Ocular toxicities
 - Neurologic toxicities
 - Gastrointestinal and hematologic toxicities**
- The results of the Phase III PROfound trial of olaparib versus physician's choice of enzalutamide or abiraterone acetate for patients with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC) and homologous recombination repair gene alterations demonstrated which of the following outcomes with olaparib?**
 - Improvement in radiographic PFS only
 - Delay in time to pain progression only
 - Both improvement in radiographic PFS and delay in time to pain progression**

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9. Based on the results from the TRITON2 trial, the FDA recently granted approval to rucaparib for which patients with mCRPC who have received androgen receptor-directed therapy and a taxane-based chemotherapy?
- a. Patients with deleterious BRCA mutations (germline and/or somatic)
 - b. Patients with deleterious mutations in any genes involved in homologous recombination repair
10. The Phase III PAOLA-1 trial investigated which of the following combination regimens as maintenance therapy for patients with newly diagnosed, advanced OC responding to front-line platinum-based treatment?
- a. Rucaparib/bevacizumab
 - b. Olaparib/bevacizumab
 - c. Veliparib/cediranib