

Cases from the Community: Investigators Discuss the Role of PARP Inhibition in the Care of Actual Patients with Ovarian Cancer**THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.**

- 1. Which of the following PARP inhibitors is most frequently associated with thrombocytopenia?**
 - a. Olaparib
 - b. Niraparib**
 - c. Talazoparib
- 2. What did the 5-year follow-up results from the Phase III SOLO-1 study demonstrate regarding progression-free survival with maintenance olaparib compared to placebo for patients with previously untreated advanced ovarian cancer (OC) and BRCA mutations?**
 - a. No difference between the study arms
 - b. Longer median progression-free survival with olaparib**
- 3. What was the maximum duration of treatment with olaparib in the Phase III SOLO-1 trial and niraparib in the Phase III PRIMA trial evaluating PARP inhibitor maintenance therapy after debulking surgery and first-line platinum-based chemotherapy for patients with advanced OC?**
 - a. Two years for both
 - b. Three years for both
 - c. Two years for olaparib, 3 years for niraparib**
 - d. Two years for niraparib, 3 years for olaparib
- 4. On the basis of recently presented results from the Phase III PAOLA-1 trial, the combination of bevacizumab and which of the following PARP inhibitors was FDA approved as first-line maintenance treatment for patients with HRD (homologous recombination deficiency)-positive advanced OC with complete or partial response to first-line platinum-based chemotherapy?**
 - a. Veliparib
 - b. Rucaparib
 - c. Niraparib
 - d. Olaparib**