

Oncology Today with Dr Neil Love: The Evolving Role of PARP Inhibition in the Management of Ovarian Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. The MEDIOLA trial demonstrated a promising response rate of approximately 72% with which treatment combination for patients with platinum-sensitive ovarian cancer (OC) and germline BRCA mutations?**

  - Olaparib/atezolizumab
  - Olaparib/pembrolizumab
  - Olaparib/durvalumab**
  - Olaparib/nivolumab
- 2. Which of the following statements is true about the design of the Phase III SOLO-1 trial, which led to the FDA approval of olaparib as maintenance therapy for patients with advanced OC after response to first-line platinum-based chemotherapy?**

  - All participants received maintenance olaparib for 36 months or until objective radiologic disease progression
  - Only patients with germline or somatic BRCA mutations were eligible**
- 3. Which of the following progression-free survival results was demonstrated in the cohort of patients with BRCA mutations in the VELIA trial, investigating veliparib in combination with chemotherapy and as continuation maintenance therapy for newly diagnosed advanced OC?**

  - An improvement with veliparib throughout versus chemotherapy induction therapy alone**
  - No improvement with veliparib throughout versus chemotherapy induction therapy alone
- 4. The PRIMA study, evaluating maintenance therapy with niraparib versus placebo for patients with advanced OC after response to platinum-based chemotherapy, demonstrated a benefit in progression-free survival with niraparib for which patients?**

  - Those with BRCA-mutated/homologous repair-deficient disease
  - Those with BRCA wild-type/homologous repair-deficient disease
  - Those with homologous recombination-proficient disease
  - All of the above**