

Year in Review: Clinical Investigators Provide Perspectives on the Most Relevant New Publications, Data Sets and Advances in Gynecologic Cancers

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. 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 and a BRCA mutation?**
 - a. No statistically significant difference
 - b. 67% reduction in the risk of disease progression with olaparib (hazard ratio 0.33)**
 - c. 33% reduction in the risk of progression with olaparib (hazard ratio 0.67)
- 2. 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 ovarian cancer?**
 - 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
- 3. Which of the following side effects is commonly associated with the folate receptor alpha–targeting antibody-drug conjugate mirvetuximab soravtansine?**
 - a. Differentiation syndrome
 - b. Fever and neurotoxicity
 - c. Ocular toxicities**
 - d. Interstitial lung disease
- 4. Which of the following drug types best reflects the mechanism of action of tisotumab vedotin?**
 - a. Anti-PD-1 antibody
 - b. Anti-PD-L1 antibody
 - c. Antibody-drug conjugate**
 - d. Anti-folate receptor antagonist