

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

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. Significant reduction in the risk of disease progression with olaparib**
 - c. Significant reduction in the risk of disease progression with placebo

2. **The combination of pembrolizumab and lenvatinib is approved by the FDA for recurrent advanced endometrial cancer in which of the following subgroups of patients?**
 - a. Patients with high microsatellite instability or deficient mismatch repair
 - b. Patients with microsatellite stable disease**

3. **Which of the following is the molecular target of the antibody-drug conjugate mirvetuximab soravtansine?**
 - a. Folate receptor alpha**
 - b. Programmed death-ligand 1 (PD-L1)
 - c. Tissue factor
 - d. PARP

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

5. **Based on results from the Phase III PRIMA study, which of the following PARP inhibitors was approved for women with advanced ovarian cancer who had responded to front-line platinum-based chemotherapy, regardless of the presence or absence of homologous recombination deficiency status?**
 - a. Olaparib
 - b. Niraparib**
 - c. Rucaparib
 - d. Veliparib