POST-TEST

Addressing Current Questions and Emerging Considerations with the Use of PARP Inhibitors in the Management of Ovarian Cancer — Audio Interviews

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. **The ongoing Phase III PAOLA-1 trial is evaluating the PARP inhibitor _____ versus placebo in combination with bevacizumab as maintenance therapy for patients with advanced high-grade serous ovarian cancer after first-line platinum-based chemotherapy and bevacizumab.**
   a. Niraparib
   b. Olaparib
   c. Rucaparib
   d. Talazoparib

2. **Which of the following statements is true about the results of the Phase III SOLO-1 trial of olaparib as maintenance therapy for patients with advanced ovarian cancer with a BRCA mutation after a response to first-line platinum-based chemotherapy?**
   a. A 70% reduction in the risk of progression or death was reported with olaparib compared to placebo
   b. The most common cause of discontinuation of olaparib was adverse events
   c. Both a and b

3. **Which of the following statements is true about the efficacy of PARP inhibitors and the risk of breast cancer for patients with ovarian cancer and a germline BRCA mutation?**
   a. Strong clinical evidence indicates that the use of a PARP inhibitor significantly reduces the risk of developing breast cancer
   b. No clinical data suggest that the use of a PARP inhibitor reduces the risk of developing breast cancer

4. **The ongoing Phase III SOLO-3 trial is evaluating olaparib monotherapy versus physician's choice of single-agent chemotherapy for patients with _____ advanced ovarian cancer harboring germline BRCA1/2 mutations.**
   a. Newly diagnosed
   b. Platinum-sensitive, relapsed
   c. Platinum-resistant, relapsed

5. **In the Phase III trials of rucaparib (ARIEL3) or niraparib (NOVA) as maintenance therapy after a response to platinum-based doublet chemotherapy for patients with recurrent high-grade serous ovarian cancer, no statistically significant improvement in progression-free survival was reported with either PARP inhibitor compared to placebo for patients with BRCA wild-type disease.**
   a. True
   b. False

6. **The ongoing single-arm Phase II QUADRA trial is investigating the efficacy and safety of the PARP inhibitor niraparib in patients with _____ high-grade serous ovarian cancer.**
   a. Previously untreated
   b. Heavily pretreated

7. **_____ is a side effect associated with the PARP inhibitor olaparib in the management of ovarian cancer.**
   a. Elevated serum creatinine
   b. Anemia
   c. Both a and b

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8. **The ongoing Phase III OReO trial is investigating maintenance therapy with olaparib for patients with platinum-sensitive epithelial ovarian cancer who have _____ received PARP inhibitor maintenance therapy.**
   a. Previously
   b. Never
   c. Both a and b

9. **In an exploratory outcome analysis of data from the Phase III ICON7 trial of carboplatin and paclitaxel with or without bevacizumab for newly diagnosed ovarian cancer, the addition of bevacizumab translated into an overall survival advantage for patients with Stage IV or suboptimally debulked disease.**
   a. True
   b. False

10. **Which of the following statements is true about the 3 currently FDA-approved PARP inhibitors, olaparib, rucaparib and niraparib, as maintenance therapy after a response to platinum-based chemotherapy in the management of recurrent high-grade serous ovarian cancer?**
    a. Evidence suggests that olaparib and rucaparib are superior to niraparib
    b. Evidence suggests that niraparib is superior to olaparib and rucaparib
    c. No evidence supports the superior efficacy of any agent to that of any other