POST-TEST

Beyond the Guidelines: Perspectives on the Role of PARP Inhibition in the Management of Ovarian Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. **Based on results from the Phase III PAOLA-1 trial, which of the following approved combination regimens is appropriate as maintenance therapy for a patient with advanced OC with a BRCA mutation who responds to front-line platinum-based chemotherapy with bevacizumab?**
   a. Rucaparib/bevacizumab
   b. Olaparib/bevacizumab
   c. Veliparib/cediranib

2. **Which of the following PARP inhibitors is approved for women with advanced OC who respond to front-line platinum-based chemotherapy, regardless of homologous recombination deficiency status, on the basis of the Phase III PRIMA trial?**
   a. Veliparib
   b. Rucaparib
   c. Niraparib

3. **Which of the following statements is true about the PARP inhibitors olaparib, niraparib, rucaparib, veliparib and talazoparib in the management of OC?**
   a. As of May 2020, all 5 PARP inhibitors are FDA approved for advanced OC
   b. Olaparib, niraparib and rucaparib are FDA approved in the maintenance setting
   c. Olaparib and niraparib both require weekly monitoring of complete blood counts for at least the first month of treatment

4. **Which of the following subgroups of patients with platinum-sensitive recurrent OC derived an overall survival benefit from maintenance olaparib in the Phase III SOLO-2 trial?**
   a. Patients with OC with a BRCA mutation
   b. Patients with BRCA wild-type OC
   c. Patients with homologous recombination-deficient OC

5. **Which of the following toxicities is commonly associated with rucaparib therapy for OC?**
   a. Prolongation in QTc interval
   b. Elevation in liver enzymes
   c. Visual disturbance