

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. A randomized Phase II trial comparing neoadjuvant olaparib to platinum-based chemotherapy for patients with platinum-sensitive relapsed high-grade ovarian cancer demonstrated which outcome with olaparib?**
 - No objective responses were observed
 - Almost a third of the patients experienced objective responses
 - A high incidence of Grade 3 or higher adverse events was observed
 - A majority of patients experienced at least 1 olaparib dose reduction
- 2. Which of the following populations of patients with advanced ovarian cancer derived a statistically significant progression-free survival (PFS) benefit from the combination of first-line chemotherapy/bevacizumab/durvalumab followed by maintenance bevacizumab/durvalumab/olaparib in the Phase III DUO-O trial?**
 - Patients with homologous recombination deficiency (HRD)-positive disease
 - Patients with HRD-negative disease
 - Both of the above
 - None of the above
- 3. The Phase II CAPRI trial for patients with recurrent ovarian cancer is evaluating the combination of olaparib and which novel agent?**
 - Luveltamab tazevibulin
 - Onatasertib
 - Ceralasertib
- 4. Which of the following HER2-targeted therapies is FDA approved for patients with previously treated metastatic HER2-overexpressing (IHC 3+) solid tumors?**
 - Tucatinib/trastuzumab
 - Neratinib
 - Disitamab vedotin
 - Trastuzumab deruxtecan
 - HER2-targeted therapy is not approved in this setting
- 5. On the basis of Phase III trial results, which subgroup of patients with endometrial cancer is most likely to benefit from treatment with selinexor?**
 - Those with TP53 mutations
 - Those with TP53 wild-type disease
 - Neither a nor b — efficacy is independent of TP53 status