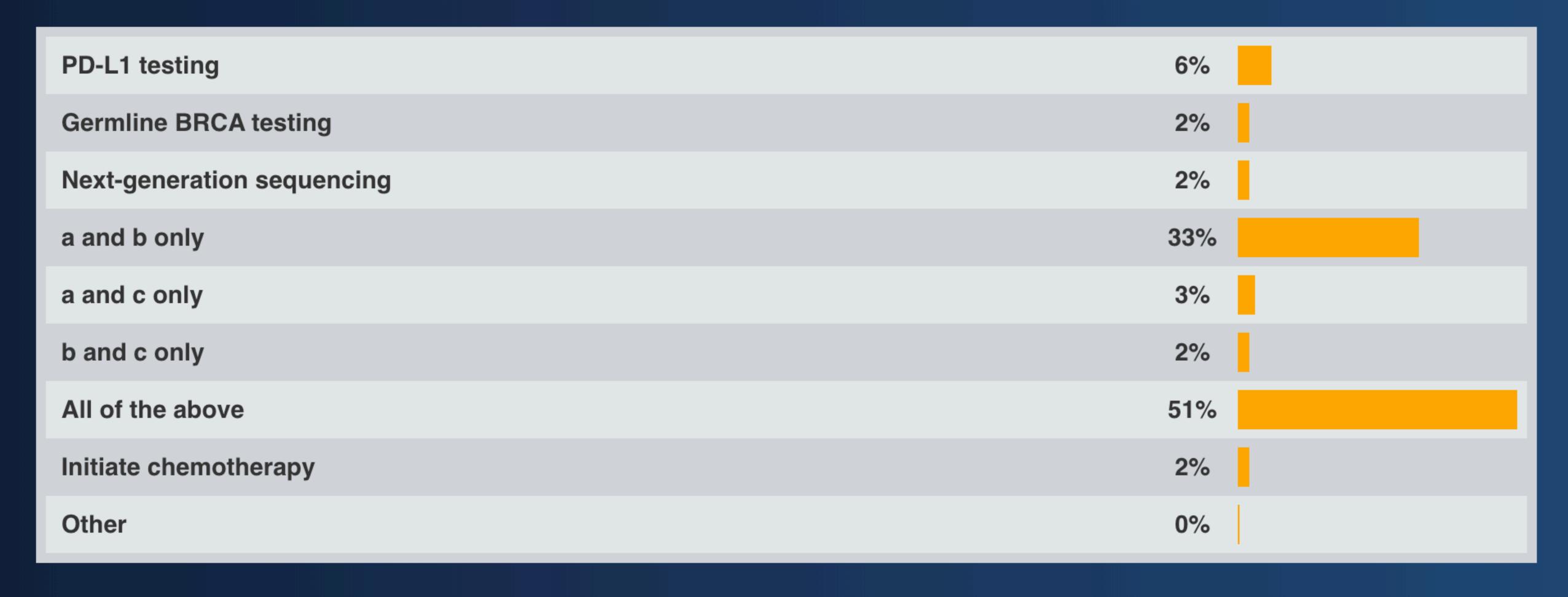
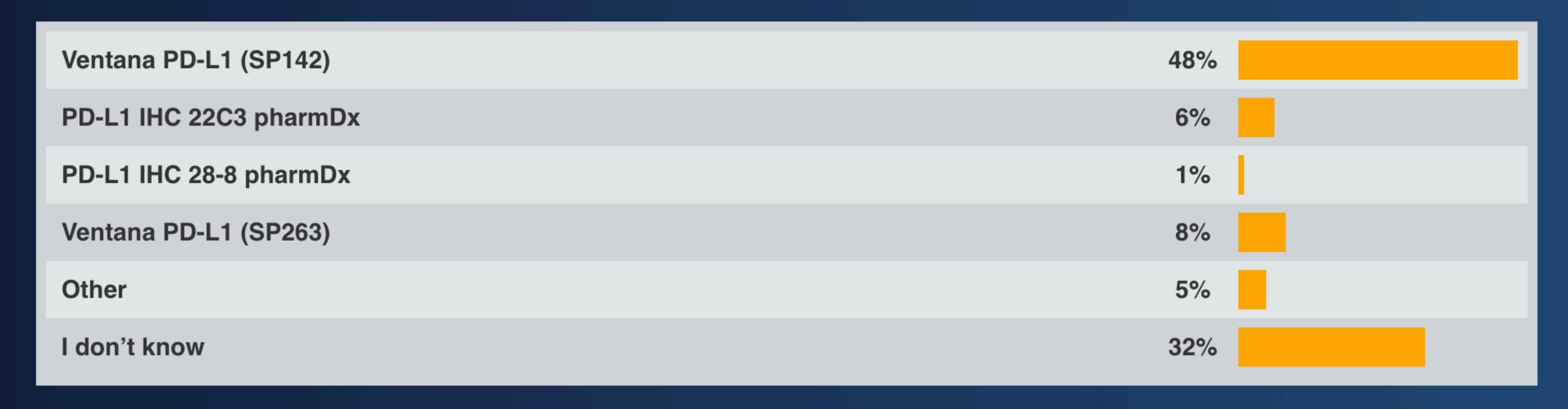
A 40-year-old woman who completed FEC-docetaxel and radiation therapy 3 years ago for localized triple-negative breast cancer now presents with low-volume metastatic disease to the lung and bones. What would you recommend next?



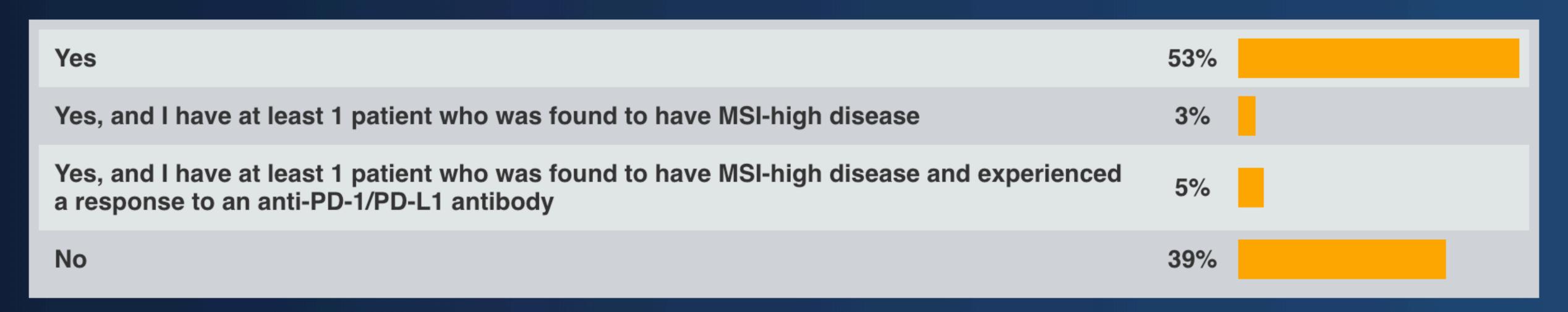
A patient begins atezolizumab/*nab* paclitaxel for metastatic triple-negative breast cancer and on first restaging CT scan, there is evidence of new small-volume lymphadenopathy in her mediastinum. She is faring well clinically. What would you recommend next?

Radiation therapy to the mediastinum	13%
Rebiopsy	13%
Observe and evaluate at next restaging	68%
Switch to a different therapy	5%
Other	1%

Which assay do you typically use to evaluate PD-L1 status for your patients with metastatic triple-negative breast cancer?



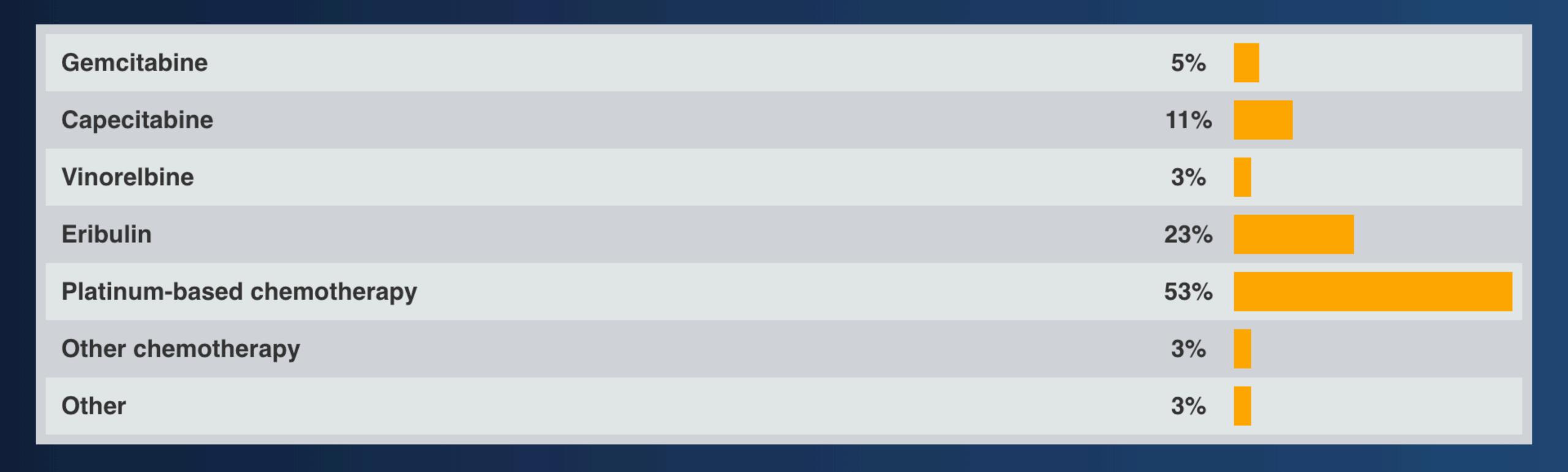
Do you generally test for microsatellite instability (MSI) in your patients with metastatic breast cancer who have exhausted all approved treatment options?



In general, what is the optimal approach to mutation testing for possible use of a PARP inhibitor for a patient with metastatic triple-negative breast cancer?



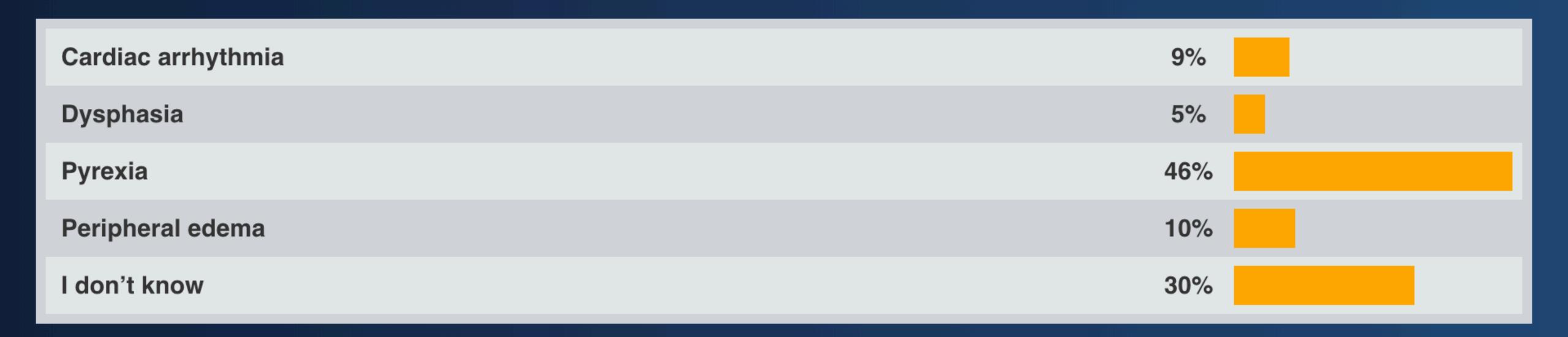
A 42-year-old woman who is s/p neoadjuvant dose-dense AC-T and adjuvant capecitabine for triple-negative breast cancer later presents with PD-L1-positive, BRCA wild-type metastatic disease to the bone and receives atezolizumab/nab paclitaxel but experiences subsequent disease progression. What would you recommend next?



A 60-year-old woman presents with de novo metastatic triple-negative breast cancer (BRCA wild type). Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, what first-line treatment would you recommend?

Chemotherapy	8%
Atezolizumab/ <i>nab</i> paclitaxel	15%
Atezolizumab/paclitaxel	0%
Test PD-L1 level and administer atezolizumab/nab paclitaxel if positive	71%
Test PD-L1 level and administer atezolizumab/paclitaxel if positive	3%
Atezolizumab	0%
Pembrolizumab	0%
Pembrolizumab/chemotherapy	2%
Other	1%

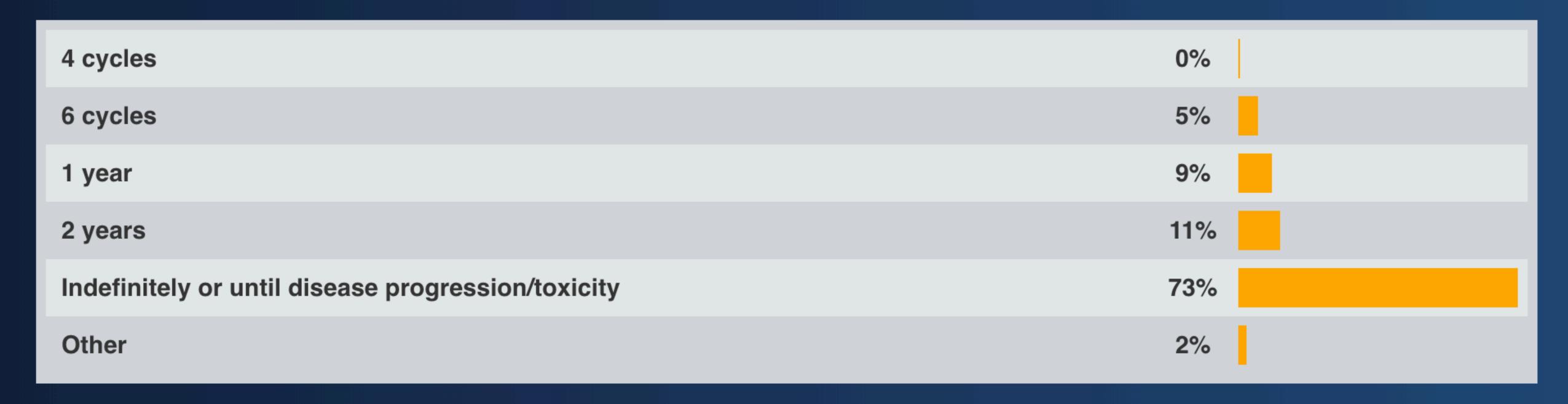
Which of the following has been known to occur shortly after the administration of atezolizumab infusions?



A patient with PD-L1-positive metastatic triple-negative breast cancer experiences a response to atezolizumab/*nab* paclitaxel. How long would you continue the <u>nab</u> <u>paclitaxel</u>?



A patient with PD-L1-positive metastatic triple-negative breast cancer experiences a response to atezolizumab/*nab* paclitaxel. How long would you continue the <u>atezolizumab</u>?



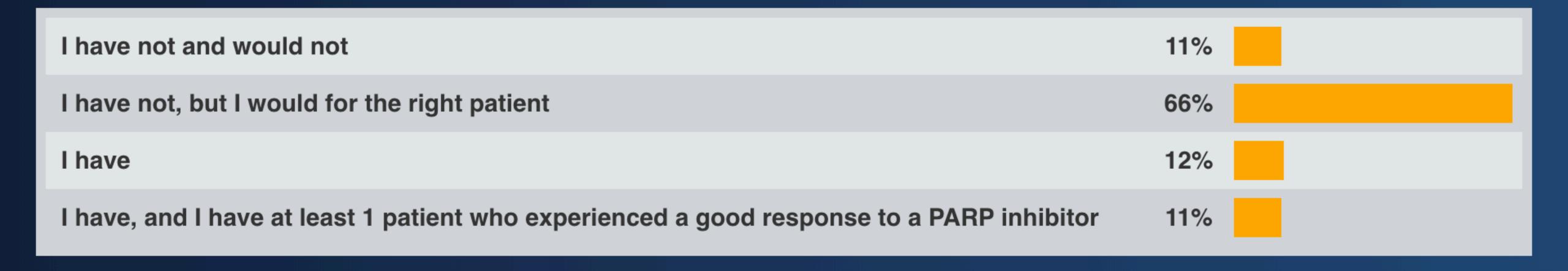
Reimbursement and regulatory issues aside, what would be your preferred treatment approach for a 60-year-old patient with a BRCA germline mutation and de novo metastatic triple-negative breast cancer that is <u>PD-L1-negative</u>?

Nonplatinum chemotherapy regimen	2%
Platinum-containing chemotherapy regimen	16%
Olaparib	28%
Talazoparib	8%
Olaparib or talazoparib — coin flip	16%
Chemotherapy followed by maintenance with a PARP inhibitor	20%
Chemotherapy combined with a PARP inhibitor	7%
Atezolizumab/ <i>nab</i> paclitaxel	1%
Other	3%

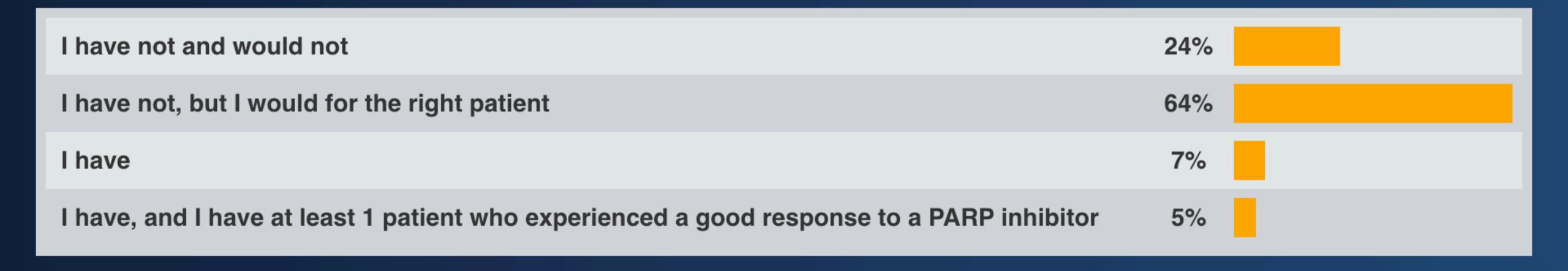
Reimbursement and regulatory issues aside, what would be your preferred treatment approach for a 60-year-old patient with a BRCA germline mutation and de novo metastatic triple-negative breast cancer that is <u>PD-L1-positive</u>?

Nonplatinum chemotherapy regimen	0%
Platinum-containing chemotherapy regimen	4%
Olaparib	8%
Talazoparib	2%
Olaparib or talazoparib — coin flip	8%
Chemotherapy followed by maintenance with a PARP inhibitor	4%
Chemotherapy combined with a PARP inhibitor	6%
Atezolizumab/ <i>nab</i> paclitaxel	64%
Other	3%

Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, have you or would you attempt to access a PARP inhibitor for a patient with metastatic triple-negative breast cancer and a <u>somatic BRCA mutation</u>?



Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, have you or would you attempt to access a PARP inhibitor for a patient with metastatic triple-negative breast cancer and a germline PALB2 mutation?



Based on current clinical trial data and your personal experience, how would you compare the global tolerability/toxicity of olaparib to that of talazoparib when used as treatment for metastatic breast cancer?

About the same	19%
Olaparib has less toxicity	19%
Talazoparib has less toxicity	11%
I don't know	50%

Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, have you or would you attempt to access an <u>anti-PD-1/PD-L1 antibody</u> as part of <u>neoadjuvant therapy</u> for a patient with triple-negative breast cancer?

I have not and would not	26%
I have not, but I would for the right patient	64%
I have	11%

Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, have you or would you attempt to access an <u>anti-PD-1/PD-L1 antibody</u> for a patient with triple-negative breast cancer who received neoadjuvant chemotherapy and had <u>residual disease after surgery?</u>



Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, have you or would you attempt to access a <u>PARP inhibitor</u> as part of <u>neoadjuvant therapy</u> for a patient with triplenegative breast cancer?



Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, have you or would you attempt to access a <u>PARP inhibitor</u> for a patient with triple-negative breast cancer who received neoadjuvant chemotherapy and had <u>residual disease after surgery</u>?

I have not and would not	42%
I have not, but I would for the right patient	52%
I have	6%