**INTRODUCTION**

DOR, duration of response.


**METHODS**

This exploratory post hoc analysis included patients enrolled in Study 1 (P171201N/A [NCT01681558]; P171201J [NCT01681559]), Study 1B (P171201X; NCT01681559), Study 1A (P171202A [NCT01675916]; P171202B [NCT01675917]; NCT01681559), and Study 1C (P171201A [NCT01681559]).

**RESULTS**

Overall, 20% of patients with recurrent HGSC and a confirmed response to rucaparib had a DOR of at least 1 year, including 12% with a response lasting more than 2 years

**CONCLUSIONS**

The majority (91%) of long-term responders to rucaparib featured a deleterious BRCA1 mutation, particularly homologous recombination deficiencies or rearrangements which would be susceptible to potent selective inhibition treatments.

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