

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Vemurafenib in patients with BRAF^{V600} mutation-positive metastatic melanoma: final overall survival results of the randomized BRIM-3 study

P. B. Chapman^{1*}, C. Robert², J. Larkin³, J. B. Haanen⁴, A. Ribas⁵, D. Hogg⁶, O. Hamid⁷, P. A. Ascierto⁸, A. Testori⁹, P. C. Lorigan¹⁰, R. Dummer¹¹, J. A. Sosman¹², K. T. Flaherty¹³, I. Chang¹⁴, S. Coleman¹⁵, I. Caro¹⁶, A. Hauschild¹⁷ & G. A. McArthur^{18,19}

¹Department of Medicine, Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York, USA; ²Department of Medicine, Institut Gustave Roussy and Paris Sud University, Paris, France; ³Department of Medicine, The Royal Marsden NHS Foundation Trust, London, UK; ⁴Division of Medical Oncology, The Netherlands Cancer Institute, Amsterdam, The Netherlands; ⁵Department of Medicine, Hematology and Oncology, Jonsson Comprehensive Cancer Center at the University of California Los Angeles, Los Angeles, USA; ⁶Division of Medical Oncology and Hematology, Princess Margaret Hospital and University Health Network, Toronto, Canada; ⁷The Angeles Clinic and Research Institute, Melanoma Therapeutics, Los Angeles, USA; ⁸Melanoma, Cancer Immunotherapy and Innovative Therapy Unit, Istituto Nazionale Tumori Fondazione G. Pascale, Naples; ⁹Melanoma and Sarcoma, Istituto Europeo di Oncologia, Milan, Italy; ¹⁰Department of Medical Oncology, University of Manchester, Manchester, UK; ¹¹Department of Dermatology, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; ¹²Department of Hematology/Oncology, Robert H. Lurie Comprehensive Cancer Center of Northwestern University, Chicago; ¹³Department of Medicine, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston; ¹⁴Department of Biostatistics in Product Development, Biometrics; ¹⁵Clinical Department; ¹⁶Product Development, Oncology, Genentech Inc., South San Francisco, USA; ¹⁷Department of Dermatology, University Hospital Schleswig-Holstein, Kiel, Germany; ¹⁸Department of Oncology, Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre, East Melbourne; ¹⁹Department of Oncology, University of Melbourne, Parkville, Australia

*Correspondence to: Dr Paul B. Chapman, Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, 1275 York Ave, New York, NY 10065, USA. Tel: +1-646-888-4162; E-mail: chapmanp@mskcc.org

Background: The BRIM-3 trial showed improved progression-free survival (PFS) and overall survival (OS) for vemurafenib compared with dacarbazine in treatment-naïve patients with BRAF^{V600} mutation-positive metastatic melanoma. We present final OS data from BRIM-3.

Patients and methods: Patients were randomly assigned in a 1 : 1 ratio to receive vemurafenib (960 mg twice daily) or dacarbazine (1000 mg/m² every 3 weeks). OS and PFS were co-primary end points. OS was assessed in the intention-to-treat population, with and without censoring of data for dacarbazine patients who crossed over to vemurafenib.

Results: Between 4 January 2010 and 16 December 2010, a total of 675 patients were randomized to vemurafenib (*n* = 337) or dacarbazine (*n* = 338, of whom 84 crossed over to vemurafenib). At the time of database lock (14 August 2015), median OS, censored at crossover, was significantly longer for vemurafenib than for dacarbazine [13.6 months [95% confidence interval (CI) 12.0–15.4] versus 9.7 months [95% CI 7.9–12.8; hazard ratio (HR) 0.81 [95% CI 0.67–0.98]; *P* = 0.03], as was median OS without censoring at crossover [13.6 months (95% CI 12.0–15.4) versus 10.3 months (95% CI 9.1–12.8); HR 0.81 (95% CI 0.68–0.96); *P* = 0.01]. Kaplan–Meier estimates of OS rates for vemurafenib versus dacarbazine were 56% versus 46%, 30% versus 24%, 21% versus 19% and 17% versus 16% at 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, respectively. Overall, 173 of the 338 patients (51%) in the dacarbazine arm and 175 of the 337 (52%) of those in the vemurafenib arm received subsequent anticancer therapies, most commonly ipilimumab. Safety data were consistent with the primary analysis.

Conclusions: Vemurafenib continues to be associated with improved median OS in the BRIM-3 trial after extended follow-up. OS curves converged after ≈3 years, likely as a result of crossover from dacarbazine to vemurafenib and receipt of subsequent anticancer therapies.

ClinicalTrials.gov: NCT01006980.

Key words: melanoma, BRAF mutation, vemurafenib, dacarbazine

Introduction

Several new treatment options for metastatic melanoma have emerged over the last 5 years, including small-molecule inhibitors of BRAF and MEK and monoclonal antibodies targeting programmed death (PD-1) and cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated antigen 4 (CTLA-4) [1–12]. These agents have revolutionized the treatment of metastatic melanoma, but limited data are available so far regarding long-term outcomes.

Activating mutations in the *BRAF* oncogene are the most frequent genetic alterations in melanoma, occurring in $\approx 50\%$ of melanomas [13–16]. *BRAF* mutations result in constitutive activation of the BRAF kinase and, consequently, downstream activation of the mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) signalling pathway that regulates cell proliferation, growth and differentiation [13, 16].

Vemurafenib is an inhibitor of oncogenic BRAF kinase and was the first BRAF inhibitor to be tested in a phase III trial. The pivotal BRIM-3 study was a randomized phase III study that compared vemurafenib with dacarbazine in patients with previously untreated unresectable stage IIIC or stage IV melanoma harbouring *BRAF*^{V600} mutations [1, 17]. The prespecified interim analysis of the BRIM-3 study (data cut-off date, 30 December 2010) demonstrated improved median progression-free survival [PFS; hazard ratio (HR) 0.26; 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.20–0.33; $P < 0.001$] and overall survival (OS; HR 0.37; 95% CI 0.26–0.55; $P < 0.001$) for vemurafenib compared with dacarbazine [1]. After extended follow-up (data cut-off date, 1 February 2012), vemurafenib remained associated with improved PFS (HR 0.38; 95% CI 0.32–0.46; $P < 0.001$) and OS (HR 0.70; 95% CI 0.57–0.87; $P < 0.001$) compared with dacarbazine [17]. Previously, we reported landmark OS analysis at 1 year. Here, we report final OS data from the BRIM-3 study, including landmark analyses at 3 and 4 years (database lock 14 August 2015).

Patients and methods

Study design

The BRIM-3 study was a multicentre, randomized, open-label, parallel-arm study. Detailed methods for the BRIM-3 study have previously been reported [1, 17]. Briefly, eligible patients were age ≥ 18 years, had previously untreated, unresectable stage IIIC or stage IV melanoma with a *BRAF*^{V600} mutation, life expectancy ≥ 3 months, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status (ECOG PS) 0 or 1 and adequate haematological, hepatic and renal function.

Patients were randomly assigned in a 1 : 1 ratio to receive either vemurafenib (960 mg orally twice daily) or dacarbazine (1000 mg/m² as an intravenous infusion every 3 weeks). Randomization was stratified according to American Joint Committee on Cancer stage (IIIC, M1a, M1b or M1c), ECOG PS (0 or 1), geographic region (North America, Western Europe, Australia/New Zealand or other region) and serum lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) level (normal or elevated). Treatment was administered until disease progression.

The protocol was approved by institutional review boards at each participating institution and the study was conducted in accordance with the principles of the Declaration of Helsinki and International Conference on Harmonization Good Clinical Practice guidelines. All patients provided written informed consent.

Outcomes

The co-primary end points were OS, defined as the time from randomisation to death from any cause, and PFS, defined as the time from randomisation to documented disease progression or death. Secondary end points included confirmed response according to Response Evaluation Criteria In Solid Tumors, version 1.1, time to response, duration of response and safety and tolerability. Final OS results and long-term safety and tolerability are reported; PFS and secondary end points have been reported elsewhere [1, 17].

Statistical analysis

Enrolment of 680 patients would provide power of 80% to detect an HR of 0.65 for OS with an α level of 0.045 and a power of 90% to detect an HR of 0.55 for PFS with an α level of 0.005. The final OS analysis was planned after 196 deaths had occurred.

A planned interim analysis of OS occurred on 14 January 2011 [1]. The data safety monitoring board recommended release of the results due to compelling efficacy and recommended that patients in the dacarbazine arm be allowed to cross over to vemurafenib. The protocol was amended to allow crossover on 14 January 2011; disease progression on dacarbazine was not required in order for patients to cross over to vemurafenib.

The database lock date for the final OS analysis was 14 August 2015. OS was assessed in the intention-to-treat (ITT) population, with and without censoring of data for patients in the dacarbazine arm who crossed over to vemurafenib. OS and PFS were estimated using the Kaplan–Meier method. Sensitivity analyses were also carried out using five scenarios of assumed benefit for vemurafenib after crossover (reduction in the risk for death by 20%, 30%, 40%, 50% or 60%). For each scenario, survival after crossover was imputed to be the observed survival after crossover reduced by the assumed benefit in survival attributable to vemurafenib after crossover.

The ITT population included all randomly assigned patients and the safety population included all patients who received a study drug. Prespecified subgroup analyses were carried out according to age, sex, ECOG PS, tumour stage, LDH level at baseline and geographic region.

Results

Patients

Between 4 January 2010 and 16 December 2010, 675 eligible patients were enrolled and randomly assigned to receive vemurafenib ($n = 337$) or dacarbazine ($n = 338$). As previously reported [1, 17], baseline characteristics were well balanced between treatment arms (Table 1).

At the time of database lock (14 August 2015), all patients in both treatment arms had discontinued from the study, primarily because of disease progression (Figure 1). The median duration of follow-up for the ITT population was 13.4 months (range 0.4–59.6) for patients in the vemurafenib arm and 9.2 months (range 0–56.2) for patients in the dacarbazine arm. Among 66 patients in the vemurafenib arm and 79 patients in the dacarbazine arm who were known not to have died at the time of database lock, the median follow-up duration was 49.9 months (range 0.4–59.6) and 42.8 months (range 0–56.2), respectively.

A total of 84 of 338 patients in the dacarbazine arm crossed over to vemurafenib treatment. The median duration of vemurafenib exposure was similar between patients initially randomized to receive vemurafenib (median 6.6 months; range 0–57.1) and

Table 1. Baseline demographics and clinical characteristics

Characteristic	Dacarbazine (n=338)	Vemurafenib (n=337)
Median age (range), years	52 (17–86)	56 (21–86)
Male	181 (54)	200 (59)
White race	338 (100)	333 (99)
Geographic region		
Australia/New Zealand	38 (11)	39 (12)
North America	86 (25)	86 (26)
Western Europe	203 (60)	205 (61)
Other	11 (3)	7 (2)
ECOG PS		
0	230 (68)	229 (68)
1	108 (32)	108 (32)
LDH level		
Normal (\leq ULN)	142 (42)	142 (42)
Elevated ($>$ ULN)	196 (58)	195 (58)
Disease stage		
Unresectable IIIC	13 (4)	20 (6)
M1a	40 (12)	34 (10)
M1b	65 (19)	62 (18)
M1c	220 (65)	221 (66)

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Unless otherwise indicated, all data are *n* (%).

ECOG PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status; LDH, lactate dehydrogenase; ULN, upper limit of normal.

those who crossed over from dacarbazine (median 6.6 months; range 0.7–47.3). Overall, 173 of the 338 patients (51%) in the dacarbazine arm and 175 of the 337 (52%) of those in the vemurafenib arm received subsequent anticancer therapies (Table 2), most commonly ipilimumab [88/338 (26%) and 93/337 (28%), respectively].

Overall survival

At the time of database lock, 271 patients in the vemurafenib arm and 259 in the dacarbazine arm had died. In the ITT population, median OS was significantly longer for vemurafenib than for dacarbazine, with or without censoring of data for dacarbazine patients who crossed over to vemurafenib (Figure 2). Median OS, censored at crossover, was 13.6 months (95% CI 12.0–15.4) for vemurafenib compared with 9.7 months (95% CI 7.9–12.8) for dacarbazine [HR 0.81 [95% CI 0.7–1.0]; $P=0.03$]. Median OS without censoring at crossover was 13.6 months (95% CI 12.0–15.4) for vemurafenib compared with 10.3 months (95% CI 9.1–12.8) for dacarbazine [HR 0.81 (95% CI 0.7–1.0); $P=0.01$]. Landmark OS rates at 1, 2, 3 and 4 years (without censoring at crossover) were 55.7%, 30.2%, 20.8% and 17.0%, respectively, in the vemurafenib arm, and 46.0%, 24.5%, 18.9% and 15.6%, respectively, in the dacarbazine arm. Sensitivity analyses showed significant OS benefit for vemurafenib over dacarbazine regardless of the magnitude of assumed benefit of vemurafenib after crossover.

OS benefit for vemurafenib over dacarbazine was greatest in the following subgroups: age ≥ 65 years; stage M1c disease; elevated baseline LDH level; ECOG PS of 1 and no prior adjuvant therapy. In the vemurafenib group, median OS was longer in patients with an ECOG PS of 0 than in those with an ECOG PS of 1 [16.8 (95% CI 14.5–20.2) versus 10.0 (95% CI 8.2–11.5) months], and in those with normal versus elevated baseline LDH level [18.1 (95% CI 15.0–21.5) versus 9.6 (95% CI 8.3–12.0) months] (Figure 3). Similarly, in the dacarbazine group, median OS was longer in patients with ECOG PS of 0 versus 1 [14.1 (95% CI 11.5–17.3) versus 6.1 (95% CI 4.4–7.9) months], and those with normal versus elevated LDH [16.9 (95% CI 14.0–18.9) versus 5.8 (4.6–7.1) months] (Figure 3).

A descriptive summary of baseline disease characteristics of patients alive at the 3- and 4-year landmarks shows that these patients were more likely to have had favourable prognostic characteristics at baseline, including normal LDH level, ECOG PS of 0 and stage M1a/b disease, compared with the ITT population (supplementary Table S1, available at *Annals of Oncology* online). The survival benefit associated with vemurafenib in long-term survivors (ie, patients alive at 3 and 4 years) was most pronounced in patients aged ≥ 65 years and in patients with ≥ 3 metastatic sites at baseline.

Patients without progression on vemurafenib

At the time of database lock, 36 of the 336 patients in the vemurafenib arm had not experienced disease progression. Most of these patients had an ECOG PS of 0 [27 patients (75%)], M1c disease [22 patients (61%)] and normal LDH levels [21 patients (58%)] at baseline (supplementary Table S1, available at *Annals of Oncology* online). The median duration of treatment with vemurafenib for these 36 patients was 24.0 months (range 0.4–57.1). Reasons for treatment discontinuation were death ($n=7$), adverse event (AE) ($n=6$), refused treatment ($n=4$), withdrawal of consent ($n=3$) and other ($n=16$). Of the 16 patients who discontinued for other reasons, 10 were rolled over into a vemurafenib extension study (ClinicalTrials.gov ID, NCT01739764). Neither median PFS nor OS was estimable.

Post-progression treatment with BRAF or MEK inhibitors following vemurafenib treatment

Among patients randomized to receive vemurafenib, 20 received post-progression anticancer treatment with a BRAF and/or MEK inhibitor. The median OS in this small subset of patients was 36.0 months (95% CI 18.0–not estimable).

Safety

The safety profile of vemurafenib was similar to profiles seen in previous publications (Tables 3 and 4) [1, 17]. Patients initially assigned to the dacarbazine arm who crossed over to vemurafenib were included in the vemurafenib arm for safety analyses.

A total of 334 of 336 patients (99%) in the vemurafenib arm and 266 of 287 patients (93%) in the dacarbazine arm reported at least one AE. The most common AEs (occurring in $\geq 20\%$ of patients) in the vemurafenib arm were rash, arthralgia, alopecia, fatigue, photosensitivity reaction, nausea, diarrhoea, headache, hyperkeratosis, skin papilloma, pruritus, dry skin, decreased appetite, pain in

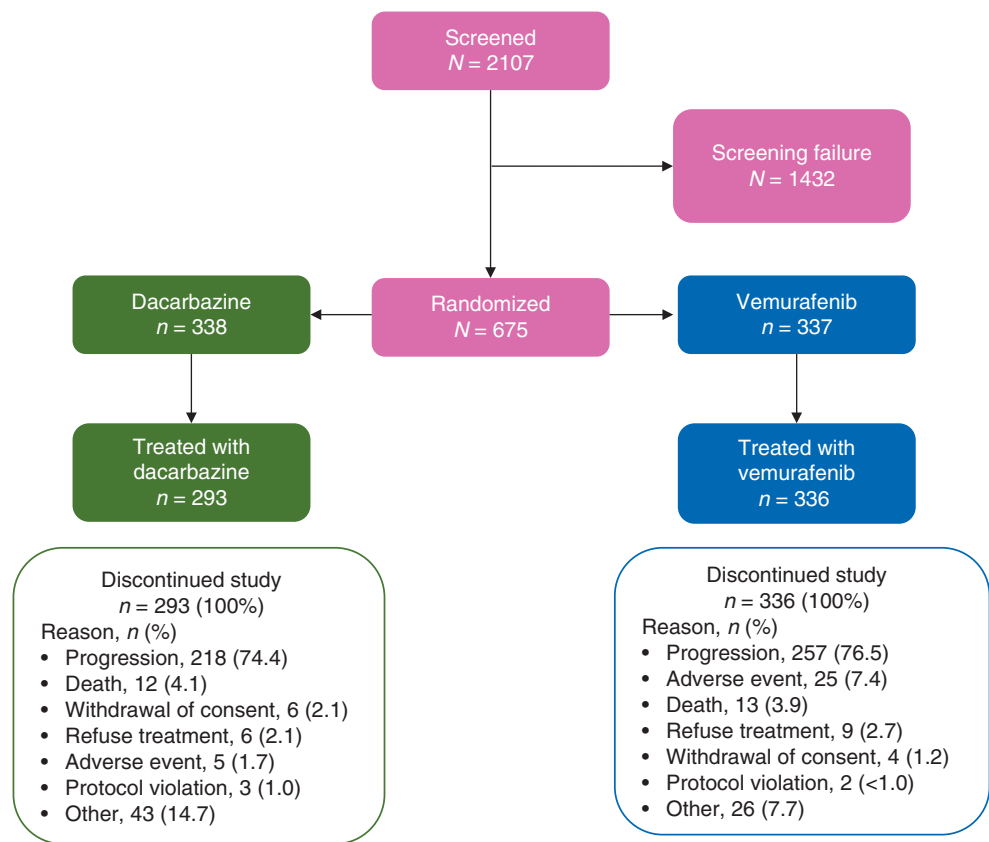


Figure 1. CONSORT diagram.

Table 2. Subsequent therapies in ≥2% of patients in either arm		
Subsequent therapies, n (%)	Dacarbazine (n=338)	Vemurafenib (n=337)
Any subsequent anticancer therapy	173 (51)	175 (52)
Ipilimumab	88 (26)	93 (28)
Dacarbazine/temozolomide	28 (8)	64 (20)
Vemurafenib ^a	39 (12)	23 (7)
Other chemotherapy	46 (14)	24 (7)
Dabrafenib	7 (2)	7 (2)
BRAF inhibitor NOS	13 (4)	1 (<1)
Trametinib	7 (2)	5 (2)

^aCommercially available vemurafenib or expanded access.
NOS, not otherwise specified.

extremity, pyrexia, vomiting and squamous cell carcinoma of the skin (Table 3). The most common AEs (occurring in ≥20% of patients) in the dacarbazine arm were nausea, fatigue, vomiting and constipation (Table 3). A summary of all AEs by treatment arm and grade can be found in the supplement (supplementary Tables S2 and S3, available at *Annals of Oncology* online).

Serious AEs were reported in 165 of 336 patients (49%) in the vemurafenib arm and 52 of 287 patients (18%) in the dacarbazine arm (Table 4). Squamous cell carcinoma of the skin was reported in

66 of 336 patients (20%) in the vemurafenib group, compared with 2 of 287 patients (<1%) in the dacarbazine group; keratoacanthoma was reported in 36 of 336 patients (11%) in the vemurafenib group and 3 of 287 patients (1%) in the dacarbazine group (Table 4).

Treatment was discontinued because of AEs in 25 of 336 patients (7%) in the vemurafenib group and 5 of 287 patients (2%) in the dacarbazine group. AEs resulting in discontinuation in the vemurafenib arm included arthralgia (n = 3), dysphagia (n = 2), blood bilirubin increased (n = 2), rash (n = 2) and thrombocytopenia, cognitive disorder, dehydration, gait disturbance, myocardial infarction, pneumonia, fatigue, gastro-oesophageal reflux disease, choking, general physical health deterioration, blood creatine phosphokinase increased, myoglobin blood increased, toxic skin eruption, renal impairment, myalgia, conjunctival hyperaemia, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, oesophageal pain, uveitis, diplopia, seizure, pancreatitis, pleural effusion, pleuritic pain, atrial fibrillation, scleritis, acute hepatitis, cyanosis and peripheral neuropathy in 1 patient each. AEs resulting in discontinuation in the dacarbazine arm included hypotension, dyspnoea, pleural effusion, nausea, vomiting, cerebrovascular accident and pulmonary embolism in one patient each.

Discussion

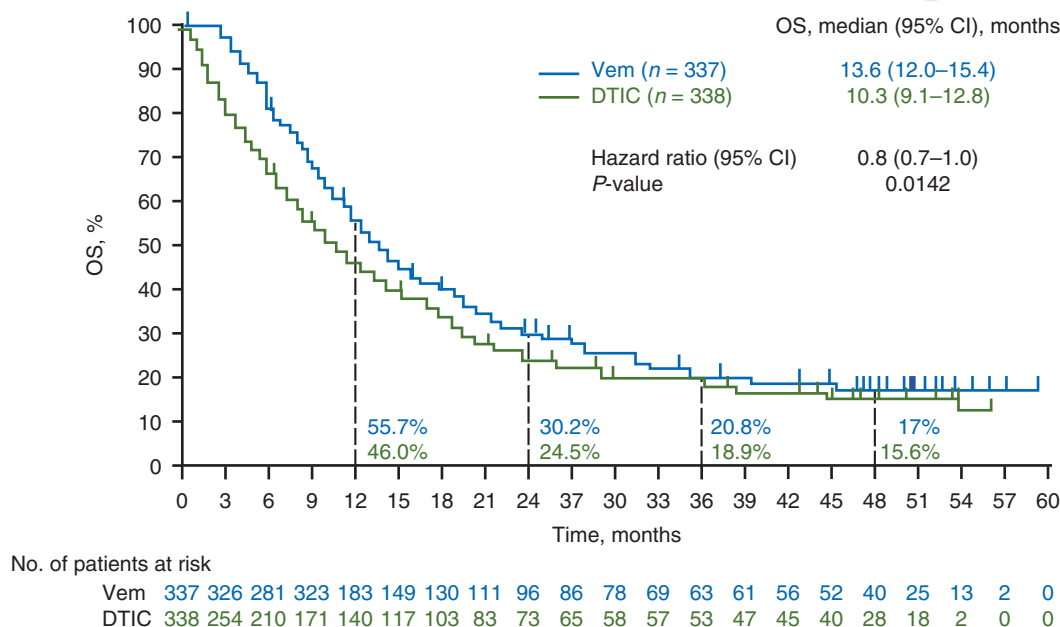


Figure 2. Kaplan–Meier curves for OS (without censoring at crossover) in the ITT population. CI, confidence interval; DTIC, dacarbazine; ITT, intention-to-treat; OS, overall survival; Vem, vemurafenib.

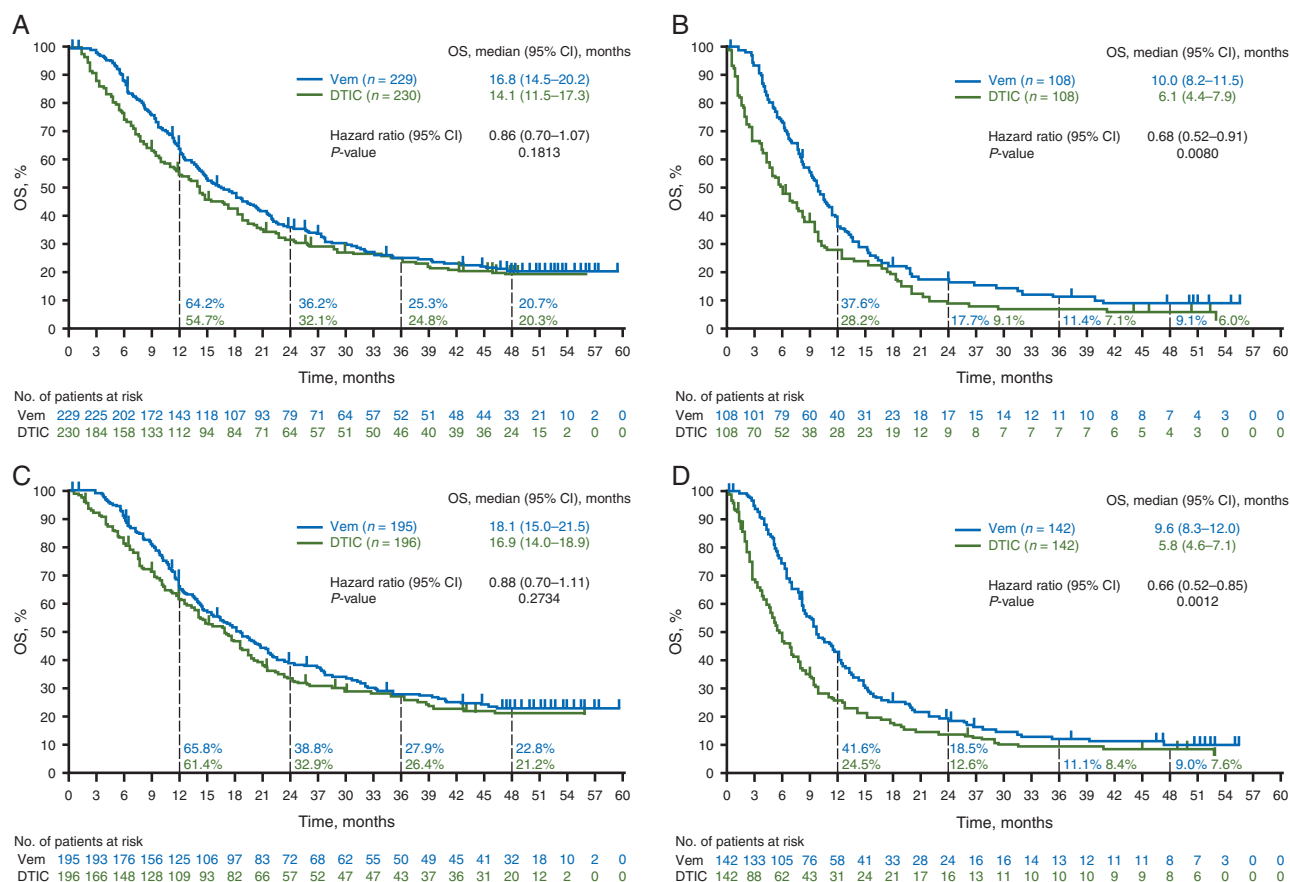


Figure 3. Kaplan–Meier curves for OS (without censoring at crossover) for patients with (A) ECOG PS 0, (B) ECOG PS 1, (C) LDH level normal and (D) LDH level elevated. CI, confidence interval; DTIC, dacarbazine; ECOG PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status; LDH, lactate dehydrogenase; OS, overall survival. Vem, vemurafenib.

Table 3. Most common AEs occurring in $\geq 20\%$ of patients in either arm, regardless of attribution to study drug

AEs, n (%)	Dacarbazine (n=287)	Vemurafenib (n=336)
≥ 1 AE	266 (93)	334 (99)
Most common AEs		
Rash (combined terms) ^a	16 (6)	239 (71)
Arthralgia	11 (4)	189 (56)
Alopecia	7 (2)	162 (48)
Fatigue	101 (35)	159 (47)
Photosensitivity reaction	13 (5)	136 (40)
Nausea	128 (45)	132 (39)
Diarrhoea	36 (13)	124 (37)
Headache	29 (10)	114 (34)
Hyperkeratosis	1 (<1)	99 (29)
Skin papilloma	1 (<1)	97 (29)
Pruritus	5 (2)	86 (26)
Dry skin	2 (<1)	80 (24)
Decreased appetite	24 (8)	76 (23)
Pain in extremity	19 (7)	76 (23)
Pyrexia	28 (10)	75 (22)
Vomiting	77 (27)	74 (22)
Squamous cell carcinoma of the skin	2 (<1)	66 (20)
Constipation	72 (25)	53 (16)

^aPreferred terms (in decreasing order of incidence) include: rash, erythema, rash maculo-papular, folliculitis, rash papular, dermatitis, rash erythematous, rash generalized, rash macular, rash pustular, dermatitis allergic, rash follicular, rash pruritic, dermatitis exfoliative, dermatitis bullous, drug eruption, exfoliative rash, generalized erythema, rash vesicular and toxic skin eruption. AEs, adverse events.

Table 4. Serious AEs occurring in $\geq 2\%$ of patients in either arm

Serious AEs, n (%)	Dacarbazine (n=287)	Vemurafenib (n=336)
≥ 1 serious AE	52 (18)	165 (49)
Squamous cell carcinoma of the skin	2 (<1)	66 (20)
Keratoacanthoma	3 (1)	36 (11)
Basal cell carcinoma	2 (<1)	10 (3)
Malignant melanoma	0	7 (2)

AEs, adverse events.

to be balanced against toxicities. After long-term follow-up of the BRIM-3 study, the safety profile of vemurafenib was similar to that observed in earlier analyses, with no new safety signals identified [1, 17]. A plateau in the OS curves was observed beyond ≈ 3 years, suggesting that patients who survive this long are likely to have good outcomes. However, convergence of OS curves for vemurafenib and dacarbazine was observed beginning around the same time (≈ 3 years), with a plateau observed in both groups. Interpretation of this convergence is confounded by early

crossover of patients from dacarbazine to vemurafenib (25% of patients) and receipt of subsequent treatments ($\approx 50\%$ of patients in each arm). It is unclear to what extent the OS tail may be influenced by subsequent treatment with ipilimumab (received by around one-quarter of patients in each group) and other subsequent anticancer treatments. It is of interest that a similar plateau in OS beyond ≈ 3 years has also been observed with ipilimumab [18].

Given the extent of crossover and subsequent treatment, it is difficult to determine the contribution of vemurafenib to long-term OS outcomes in subsets of patients defined by known prognostic factors for survival. A summary of baseline characteristics of long-term survivors (i.e. patients alive at 3 and 4 years) shows that these patients were more likely to have good baseline prognostic factors (ECOG PS 0, LDH normal, lower disease stage) compared with the ITT population. Comparisons between treatment groups suggest that survival benefit with vemurafenib versus dacarbazine was more pronounced in patient subgroups defined by poor prognostic factors [i.e. older age (≥ 65 years) and greater disease burden (≥ 3 metastatic sites)]. Interpretation of these data is limited by the small numbers of patients. Vemurafenib showed a survival benefit over dacarbazine in the subset of patients with poor prognostic characteristics (ECOG PS 1 or elevated serum LDH). There was no detectable long-term OS benefit from vemurafenib versus dacarbazine among patients with more favourable survival characteristics (ECOG PS 0 or normal serum LDH). The lack of survival benefit in patients with favourable prognostic characteristics was not explained by a higher rate of crossover. Instead, survival rates reported here likely reflect the long-term outcomes that can be expected in the current era of available treatments for metastatic melanoma.

The BRIM-3 trial ushered in the era of targeted therapy against mutated BRAF in melanoma. Since the approval of vemurafenib monotherapy in 2011, the treatment landscape for BRAF-mutated metastatic melanoma has changed considerably. Combined BRAF and MEK inhibition offers more complete inhibition of MAPK signalling, and the combinations of dabrafenib plus trametinib and cobimetinib plus vemurafenib have both demonstrated improved response rates, PFS and OS compared with BRAF inhibitor monotherapy [2, 5–7]. The dabrafenib plus trametinib and cobimetinib plus vemurafenib combinations were approved by the US Food and Drug Administration for the first-line treatment of patients with BRAF-mutated metastatic melanoma in 2014 and 2015, respectively, and by the European Medicines Agency in 2015. Long-term OS results for these combinations are not yet available, but it is anticipated that the plateau in the OS curves will be higher than the plateau seen in this first monotherapy trial with a BRAF inhibitor.

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Disclosure

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