Clinical Study Results

Research Sponsor: AstraZeneca AB

Drug Studied: AZD1775

Study Title: A study to learn if food affects the amount of AZD1775 in the blood of patients with advanced solid tumors

Thank you!

Thank you to the participants who took part in this clinical trial for the study drug AZD1775.

AstraZeneca AB sponsored this study and thinks it is important to share the results. An independent non-profit organization called CISCRP helped prepare this summary of the study results.

If you participated in this study and have questions about the results, please speak with the doctor or staff at your study site.

What is happening with the study now?

This study started in September 2017 and ended in April 2018. The sponsor reviewed the data collected when the study ended and created a report of the results. This is a summary of that report. The study included 31 participants in France, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom. A total of 28 participants completed the study.

Why was the research needed?

Researchers are looking for a better way to treat patients with advanced solid tumors. Before a drug can be approved for patients to take, researchers do clinical studies to find out how safe it is and how it works.

A solid tumor is a type of cancer that starts in an organ of the body, such as the brain or the breast. “Advanced” usually means that the cancer has spread to other parts of the body or has grown beyond the organ where it started. In advanced solid tumors, a protein called WEE1 helps the tumor to grow. AZD1775 stops WEE1 from working. This may cause the tumor to stop growing and lead to tumor cells dying.

Researchers think that AZD1775 can help patients with advanced solid tumors by itself, or by working with other cancer drugs to help stop tumors from growing. Other studies have shown that giving AZD1775 with other cancer drugs can be more effective in killing tumor cells. This is because AZD1775 makes tumor cells easier to target by other cancer drugs.

Food can change the way that a drug is taken up in the blood. Taking a drug with food can lead to a higher or lower amount of a drug that gets into the blood. This could affect how well the drug works in the body.

The main questions that the researchers wanted to answer in this study were:

- Did taking AZD1775 with food affect the amount of AZD1775 in the blood?
- What medical problems did the participants have during the study?

The answers to these questions are important to know before other studies can be done that help find out if AZD1775 improves the health of people with advanced solid tumors. The effect of food on AZD1775 will be used to support future studies about the correct dose of AZD1775.

The researchers asked for the help of men and women with advanced solid tumors. For these participants, previous treatments were no longer working, and no other standard treatments were available. Participants were between 42 and 77 years old when they joined the study.

What kind of study was this?

This was an “open-label” study. This means that both the researchers and the participant knew what treatment the participant was taking.

The study was done in 2 parts. For each part of the study, it was planned for all of the participants to take each of the treatments below, but in a different order:

- AZD1775 with food
- AZD1775 without food

The participants took the same dose of AZD1775 capsules for each treatment.

A computer program was used to randomly choose the order that participants took each treatment. Researchers do this so that comparing the results of the treatment is as accurate as possible.

What happened during the study?

All 31 participants finished taking AZD1775 during Part 1 of the study. There were 3 participants who stopped taking AZD1775 before starting Part 2 of the study. Their reasons for stopping were not related to AZD1775. This means that only 28 participants finished both parts of the study. Overall, among those who took at least 1 treatment, 30 participants took AZD1775 with food and 29 participants took AZD1775 without food.

Before the study started, the study doctors:

- checked the participants’ overall health and took blood and urine samples
- asked about the participants’ medical history, any medicines they were taking, and how their cancer affected their ability to do daily activities
- checked the participants’ heart health using an electrocardiogram, also called an ECG

This period lasted up to 28 days. The study doctors may have asked the participants to stop taking certain medicines. This was done to make sure that any effects seen during the study were due to the treatment taken in the study.

During each treatment, the participants stayed at the study site between 3 and 5 days. The study doctors:

- checked the participants' overall health and took blood and urine samples
- asked the participants about any medicines they were taking, how their cancer affected their ability to do daily activities, and how they were feeling
- checked the participants' heart health using an ECG

Before the participants took AZD1775, the study doctors gave them anti-nausea medicine to help prevent vomiting. This medicine was given through a needle into the participant's vein, also called an IV infusion. The participants did not eat or drink anything except water for at least 10 hours before they got this medicine.

When the participants took AZD1775 with food, they ate a high-fat breakfast right after getting the anti-nausea medicine. They took AZD1775 30 minutes after eating. They did not eat again for at least 4 hours after taking AZD1775.

When the participants took AZD1775 without food, they took it on an empty stomach. They took AZD1775 about 30 to 40 minutes after they got the anti-nausea medicine. They did not eat for at least 4 hours after taking AZD1775.

There were 5 to 14 days between Part 1 and Part 2. During this time, the participants did not take AZD1775 and certain other medicines. This was done to make sure that any effects seen during each part of the study were due to the treatment taken in that part.

After treatment, the participants visited the study site 4 to 7 days after their last dose of AZD1775 in Part 2. During this visit, some participants joined another study to continue taking AZD1775. Those who did not join the other study returned to the study site again for a final visit. This happened about 30 days after their last dose of AZD1775.

What were the results of the study?

This is a summary of the main results from this study overall. The results each participant had might be different and are not in this summary.

Researchers look at the results of many studies to decide which treatments work best and are safest for patients. Other studies may provide new information or different results. Always talk to a doctor before making any treatment change.

The websites listed at the end of this summary may have a full report of the study results.

Did taking AZD1775 with food affect the amount of AZD1775 in the blood?

No. Overall, the researchers found that the average amounts of AZD1775 in the blood were about the same when participants took AZD1775 with food compared to when participants took AZD1775 without food.

To learn this, the study doctors took blood samples before and several times after the participants took AZD1775 with and without food. The amount of AZD1775 in the blood was measured in nanomolar, also called nM, which is the same as a nanomole per liter of blood. A "nanomole" is 1 billion times smaller than a mole, which is the usual way to measure the amount of a drug.

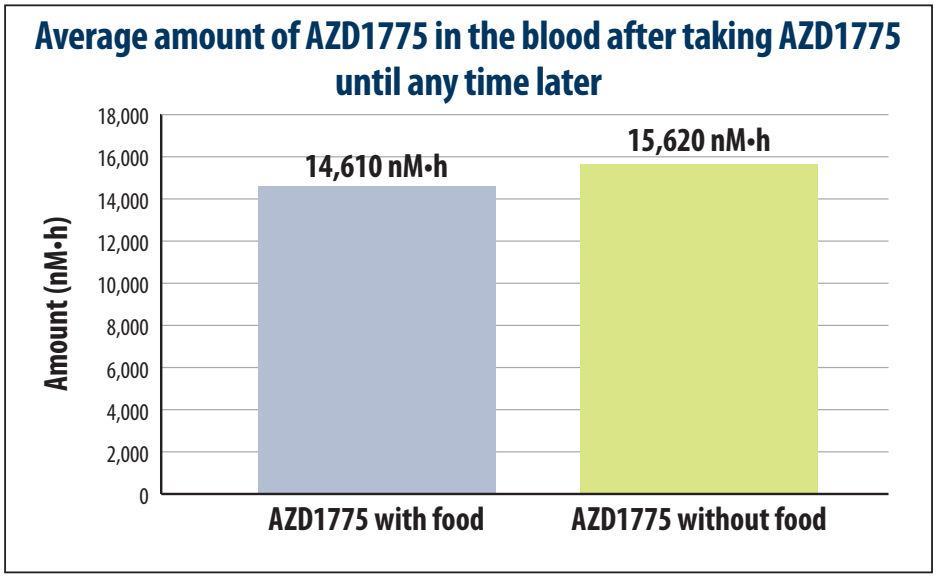
To find out how much AZD1775 got into the participants' blood, the researchers measured:

- The average amount of AZD1775 in the blood after taking AZD1775 until any time later. This was measured in nM times hours, also called nM•h. This means that AZD1775 was measured over a period of time.
- The average amount of AZD1775 in the blood after taking AZD1775 until 72 hours later. This was also measured in nM•h.
- The highest amount of AZD1775 in the blood after taking AZD1775. This was measured in nM.

The researchers found that the average amount of AZD1775 in the blood after taking AZD1775 until any time later was:

- 14,610 nM•h when the participants took AZD1775 with food
- 15,620 nM•h when the participants took AZD1775 without food

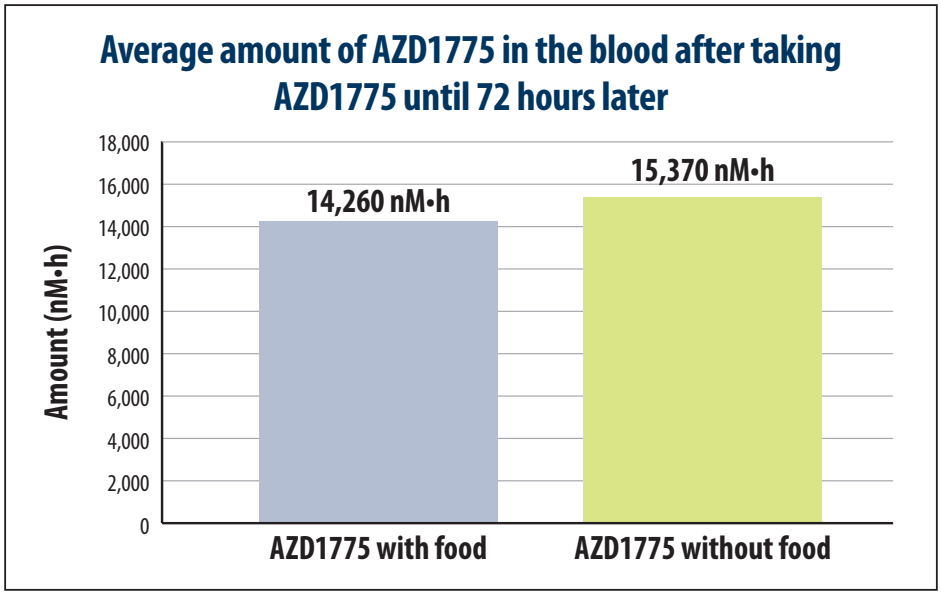
The figure below shows these results.



The researchers found that the average amount of AZD1775 in the blood after taking AZD1775 until 72 hours later was:

- 14,260 nM•h when the participants took AZD1775 with food
- 15,370 nM•h when the participants took AZD1775 without food

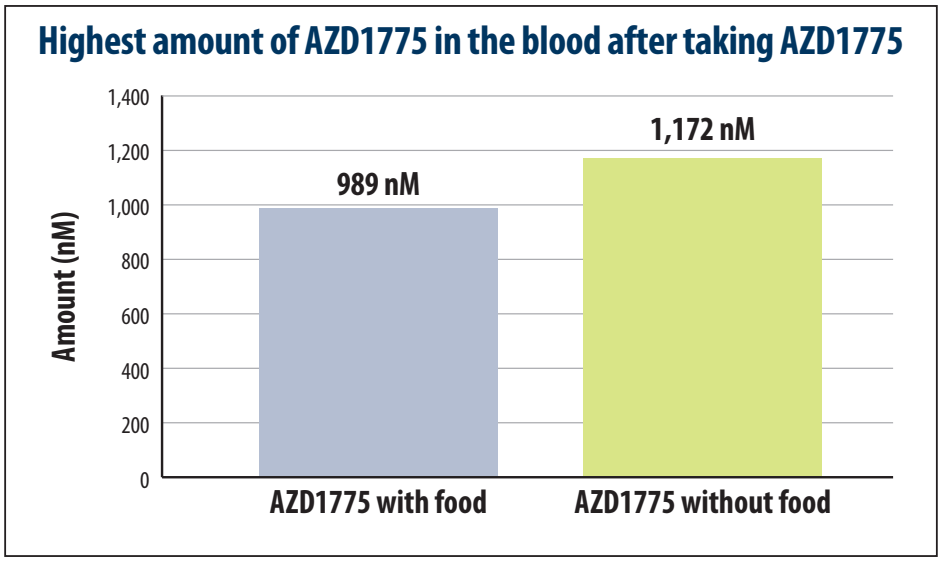
The figure below shows these results.



The researchers found that the highest amount of AZD1775 in the blood after taking AZD1775 was:

- 989 nM when the participants took AZD1775 with food
- 1,172 nM when the participants took AZD1775 without food

The figure below shows these results.



What medical problems did the participants have during the study?

This section is a summary of the medical problems that participants had during the study that the study doctors thought might be related to the study drug. These medical problems are called "adverse reactions". An adverse reaction is considered "serious" when it is life-threatening, causes lasting problems, or requires hospital care.

These adverse reactions may or may not be caused by the study drug. A lot of research is needed to know whether a drug causes an adverse reaction.

The websites listed at the end of this summary may have other information about adverse reactions or other medical problems that happened during this study.

How many participants had serious adverse reactions?

None of the participants had serious adverse reactions during the study. None of the participants died due to adverse reactions during the study.

How many participants had adverse reactions?

The participants who took AZD1775 with food had adverse reactions about as often as the participants who took AZD1775 without food.

The table below shows these results.

Participants who had adverse reactions in the study

	AZD1775 with food (Out of 30 participants)	AZD1775 without food (Out of 29 participants)
How many participants had adverse reactions?	53.3% (16)	48.3% (14)
How many participants had serious adverse reactions?	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)
How many participants stopped taking AZD1775 because of adverse reactions?	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)

What adverse reactions did the participants have?

The most common adverse reactions during the study were nausea and vomiting. The participants who took AZD1775 with food had these adverse reactions about as often as the participants who took AZD1775 without food.

The table below shows the adverse reactions that happened in at least 2 participants in any treatment group. There were other adverse reactions, but these happened in fewer participants.

Adverse reactions that happened in the study

Adverse reaction	AZD1775 with food (Out of 30 participants)	AZD1775 without food (Out of 29 participants)
Nausea	33.3% (10)	24.1% (7)
Vomiting	20.0% (6)	27.6% (8)
Diarrhea	13.3% (4)	6.9% (2)
Feeling tired	3.3% (1)	6.9% (2)
Headache	3.3% (1)	10.3% (3)
Stomach pain	0.0% (0)	6.9% (2)

How has this study helped participants and researchers?

This study helped researchers learn more about AZD1775 and how it works with and without food in participants with advanced solid tumors.

Researchers look at the results of many studies to decide which treatments work best and are safest. This summary shows only the main results from this one study. Other studies may provide new information or different results.

Further clinical studies with AZD1775 are planned.

Where can I learn more about this study?

You can find more information about this study on the websites listed below. If a full report of the study results is available, it also can be found here.

- www.clinicaltrials.gov. Once you are on the website, type "**NCT03315091**" into the search box and click "**Search**".
- www.clinicaltrialsregister.eu. Once you are on the website, click **"Home and Search"**, then type **"2016-001909-17"** in the search box and click **"Search"**.
- www.AstraZenecaClinicalTrials.com. Once you are on the website, type "**D6014C00005**" into the search box and click "**Find a Study**". Click on the study with a status of **"Completed"**.

Full Trial Title: A Randomised, Open-label, Phase I Study to Determine the Effect of Food on the Pharmacokinetics of AZD1775 After Oral Dosing of a Capsule Formulation in Patients with Advanced Solid Tumours

AstraZeneca Protocol Number: D6014C00005

AstraZeneca AB sponsored this study and has its headquarters at 151 85 Södertälje, Sweden.

The phone number for the AstraZeneca Information Center is +1-877-240-9479.

Thank you!

Clinical study participants belong to a large community of people who take part in clinical research around the world. They help researchers answer important health questions and find medical treatments for participants.

CISCRP
THE CENTER FOR INFORMATION & STUDY ON CLINICAL RESEARCH PARTICIPATION

The Center for Information & Study on Clinical Research Participation (CISCRP) is a non-profit organization focused on educating and informing the public about clinical research participation. CISCRP is not involved in recruiting participants for clinical studies, nor is it involved in conducting clinical studies.

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