AstraZeneca

# Clinical Study Results

**Research Sponsor:** MedImmune

**Treatment Studied:** MEDI0457 with durvalumab

**Study Purpose:** This study was done to learn about the safety of MEDI0457 with durvalumab and how it works in participants with head and neck cancers

**Protocol Number:** D8860C00005

## Thank you

Thank you for taking part in the clinical study for the study drugs MEDI0457 and durvalumab.

MedImmune sponsored this study and believes it is important to share the results. An independent non-profit organization called CISCRP helped prepare this summary of the study results for you.

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

# Who took part in this study?

The researchers asked for the help of men and women with head or neck cancers. The participants in this study were 41 to 81 years old when they joined.

Some of the participants had already tried other treatments for their cancer. All of the participants had advanced cancer. This usually means that the cancer keeps growing even with treatment.

The study included 35 participants in the United States.

# Why was the research needed?

Researchers are looking for a better way to treat advanced head and neck cancers that are associated with Human Papilloma Virus, also called "HPV". These types of cancer are also called "advanced HPV-associated" head and neck cancers. Before a treatment can be approved for people to use, researchers do clinical studies to find out how safe it is and how it works.

In people with cancer, the body may not be able to control the growth of some cells. These extra cells can form tumors. Over time, these tumors can spread to different areas of the body and cause harm. The immune system has an important role in destroying cells that have grown abnormally and could eventually become cancer. Researchers are currently investigating how to help immune cells to recognize and fight these tumors.

HPV is a very common virus that can sometimes cause abnormal growth in cells in the mouth and throat. Most people with HPV do not have any symptoms, and the immune system can often get rid of the virus after infection. However, if a person is infected with a harmful type of HPV for many years, the infected cells can become tumors.

The study drug, MEDI0457, is a new vaccine that targets a certain part of HPV.

In this study, MEDI0457 was given together with another study drug called durvalumab. Durvalumab sticks to the outside of certain tumors to help the immune system to find and destroy the cancer cells. Researchers want to find out if giving MEDI0457 in combination with durvalumab helps the immune system recognize HPV-associated head and neck cancer cells.

In this study, researchers wanted to learn about the safety of MEDI0457 with durvalumab and how it works in participants with advanced HPV-associated head and neck cancers.

# What was the purpose of this study?

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

- What signs and symptoms did the participants have during the study?
- How many participants' tumors shrank after treatment with MEDI0457 and durvalumab?
- 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 to find out if MEDI0457 and durvalumab help improve the health of people with HPV-associated head and neck cancer.

# What treatments did the participants get?

In this study, most participants got a combination treatment of MEDI0457 and durvalumab.

This was an "open-label" study. This means the participants, researchers, study doctors, and other study staff knew what each participant was getting.

Participants were given MEDI0457 through an injection into a muscle, followed by a process called "electroporation", which improves the response of the immune system to MEDI0457.

Participants were also given durvalumab through a needle into a vein, also called an IV infusion.

The chart below shows the treatment plan for the study.

| | |
|---|---|
|  | 35 participants |
|  | • MEDI0457 through an injection into a muscle<br>• Durvalumab through a needle into a vein |
|  | • MEDI0457 during weeks 1, 3, 7, and 12 of the study, and then every 8 weeks<br>• Durvalumab during weeks 4, 8, and 12 of the study, and then every 4 weeks |

# What happened during this study?

The study started in June 2017 and ended in March 2021.

**Before the participants got study treatment**, they visited their study site 1 time. This part of the study lasted for up to 4 hours. At this visit, the study doctors made sure the participants could join the study. They also:

- did physical exams and asked about the participants' medications and any medical problems they were having
- took blood and urine samples
- checked the participants' heart health with an electrocardiogram, also called an ECG
- scanned and measured the size of the participants' tumors
- did a procedure called a biopsy to take samples of the participants' tumors

The study doctors also did these tests and measurements throughout the study.

**While the participants got study treatment**, they visited their study site at least 7 times. This part of the study lasted for 12 weeks.

**After 12 weeks of receiving study treatment**, the participants each continued in the study for a different period of time. Participants were given MEDI0457 every 8 weeks and durvalumab every 4 weeks. This continued until the participants chose to leave the study, their tumors got worse, or they had too many side effects from the study treatments.

# What were the results of this 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. Other studies may provide new information or different results. Always talk to a doctor before making any treatment changes.

The websites listed at the end of this summary may have more information about the study results.

## What signs and symptoms did the participants have during the study?

To answer this question, the study doctors did tests and measurements before and after the participants got study treatment. The doctors did physical exams and tested the participants' blood and urine samples to check their overall health. They also did ECGs to check the participants' heart health.

Overall, the researchers found that there were some small changes in the results of these tests and measurements. But, the researchers did not consider these changes to be meaningful.

The study doctors also kept track of the "adverse events" that the participants had.

An adverse event is any sign or symptom that participants have during a study. Doctors keep track of all the adverse events that happen in studies, even if they do not think the adverse events might be related to the study treatment.

Later in this document, there will be a summary of the adverse events that the study doctors thought might be related to the study treatment. This section is a summary of all the adverse events, whether they might be related to the study treatment or not. An adverse event is considered "serious" when it is life-threatening, causes lasting problems, or the participant needs hospital care.

Adverse events may or may not be caused by the treatments in the study. A lot of research is needed to know whether a treatment causes an adverse event.

How many participants had adverse events?

- **All** participants had adverse events. This was 35 out of 35 participants.

How many participants had serious adverse events?

- **40.0%** of participants had serious adverse events. This was 14 out of 35 participants.

How many participants stopped getting study treatment due to adverse events?

- **11.4%** of participants stopped getting treatment due to adverse events. This was 4 out of 35 participants.

The most common serious adverse event was:

- Pneumonia

The most common adverse events were:

- Pain at the injection site
- Fever
- Fatigue
- Difficulty breathing
- Coughing
- High blood pressure
- Low number of red blood cells
- Underactive thyroid gland
- Headache
- Rash
- Back pain
- Weight loss
- Nausea
- Constipation

### How many participants' tumors shrank after treatment with MEDI0457 and durvalumab?

To answer this question, the researchers measured the participants' tumors before the start of study treatment, then every 8 weeks until they left the study, to find out if treatment with MEDI0457 and durvalumab shrank participants' tumors.

There were 6 participants who did not get a dose of both study treatments, or who did not have cancer confirmed to be caused by HPV. The results for these participants were not included.

The researchers found that tumors shrank in:

- **27.6%** of participants. This was 8 out of 29 participants.

## What medical problems happened during this study?

This section is a summary of the medical problems the participants had during the study that the study doctors thought might be related to the study treatment. 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 treatment. A lot of research is needed to know whether a treatment causes an adverse reaction. These adverse reactions have been, and will continue to be, reviewed together with all of the available data for MEDI0457 and durvalumab.

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.

## Did any adverse reactions happen during this study that were considered related to treatment?

How many participants had adverse reactions?

- **80.0%** of participants had adverse reactions. This was 28 out of 35 participants.

How many participants had serious adverse reactions?

- **2.9%** of participants had serious adverse reactions. This was 1 out of 35 participants.

How many participants stopped getting study treatment due to adverse reactions?

- **5.7%** of participants stopped getting study treatment due to adverse reactions. This was 2 out of 35 participants.

## What serious adverse reactions happened during this study that were considered related to treatment?

**Inflammation of the heart muscle** was the only serious adverse reaction to happen during the study.

## What adverse reactions happened during this study that were considered related to treatment?

The most common adverse reactions were **fatigue, reaction around the area of the body where the injection was given, and joint pain**.

The table below shows the adverse reactions that happened in 10.0% or more of participants during the study. There were other adverse reactions, but these happened in fewer participants.

**Adverse reactions that were considered related to either or both of the study drugs**

| Adverse reaction | MEDI0457 and durvalumab (out of 35 participants) |
|---|---|
| Fatigue | 37.1% (13) |
| Reaction around the area of the body where the injection was given | 25.7% (9) |
| Joint pain | 14.3% (5) |
| Reaction around the area of the body where the drug was administered | 11.4% (4) |
| Muscle aches | 11.4% (4) |
| Rash | 11.4% (4) |

## How has this study helped patients and researchers?

This study helped researchers learn more about the safety of treatment with MEDI0457 and durvalumab in people with advanced HPV-associated head and neck cancer. It also helped them learn more about the effect of MEDI0457 and durvalumab on tumor size.

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 MEDI0457 and durvalumab are not planned.

# Where can I learn more about this study?

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

- www.clinicaltrials.gov Once you are on the website, type **"NCT03162224"** into the search box and click **"Search"**.
- www.AstraZenecaClinicalTrials.com Once you are on the website, type **"D8860C00005"** into the search box, and click **"Find a Study"**.

**Full Study Title:** A Phase 1b/2a, Multi-Center Open-Label Study to Evaluate the Safety and Efficacy of Combination Treatment with MEDI0457 (INO-3112) and Durvalumab (MEDI4736) in Patients with Recurrent/Metastatic Human Papilloma Virus Associated Head and Neck Squamous Cancer.

**MedImmune Protocol Number:** D8860C00005

**National Clinical Trials Number:** NCT03162224

**MedImmune** sponsored this study and has its headquarters in Gaithersburg, MD, USA

**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 patients.

CISCRP

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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