Clinical Study Results

Research Sponsor: AstraZeneca AB

Drug Studied: Savolitinib

Study Title: A study to learn how savolitinib acts in the bodies of healthy men when taken with and without itraconazole

Thank you!

Thank you to the participants who took part in the clinical study for the study drug savolitinib. 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 the study and have questions about the results, please speak with the study doctor or staff at your study site.

Who took part in the study?

The researchers asked for the help of healthy men. The participants in this study were 25 to 63 years old when they joined.

The study included 16 participants in the United States.

Why was the research needed?

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

Cancer is a disease that happens when the body cannot control the growth of cells. The extra cells can form tumors, which can start in any part of the body.

The study drug, savolitinib, is being developed as a treatment for tumors. In this study, the researchers wanted to learn how savolitinib acts in the body when taken with a drug called itraconazole.

Itraconazole is a drug prescribed by doctors to treat fungal and yeast infections. It has also been shown to slow down the removal of certain substances from the body. So, the researchers wanted to learn if itraconazole slows down the removal of savolitinib from the body. They also wanted to find out if the participants had any medical problems during the study.

What was the purpose of this study?

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

- How did savolitinib act in the body when taken with itraconazole?
- What medical problems happened during the study?

The answers to these questions are important to know. Other studies are being done to find out if savolitinib helps improve the health of people who have tumors.

What treatments did the participants take?

This study had 3 parts. The participants took savolitinib during Part 1, itraconazole during Part 2, and both treatments during Part 3. The participants took each treatment as a pill by mouth.

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

It was planned that the same participants would be in all 3 parts. But, there was 1 participant who left the study before it ended.

The chart below shows the treatments the participants took.

	Part 1 (16 participants)	Part 2 (15 participants)	Part 3 (15 participants)
What study treatment did the participants take?	• All of the participants took savolitinib as a pill by mouth	• All of the participants took itraconazole as a pill by mouth	• All of the participants took savolitinib and itraconazole as a pill by mouth
How often did the participants take study treatment?	• Once	• Once a day for 3 days	The participants took: • savolitinib and itraconazole on the first day • itraconazole only on the second day

What happened during the study?

The study started in November 2019 and ended in January 2020.

Before the participants took treatment, they visited their study site 1 time over the course of about 1 month. During this visit, the study doctors checked to make sure the participants could join the study. The study doctors:

- did a physical examination
- took blood and urine samples
- checked the participants' heart health using an electrocardiogram, also called an ECG
- asked the participants about their medical history, how they were feeling, and what medicines they were taking

While the participants took treatment, they visited their study site 2 times over the course of about 3 weeks.

During Part 1, the participants visited their study site and stayed overnight. They stayed for about half a week and took 1 dose of savolitinib.

Then, there was a "washout period" of about 2 weeks before the next visit. During this time, the participants did not take any study treatment and did not take certain medicines. This means that their bodies had time to process all of the savolitinib, and any medicines in their blood had "washed out" of their bodies.

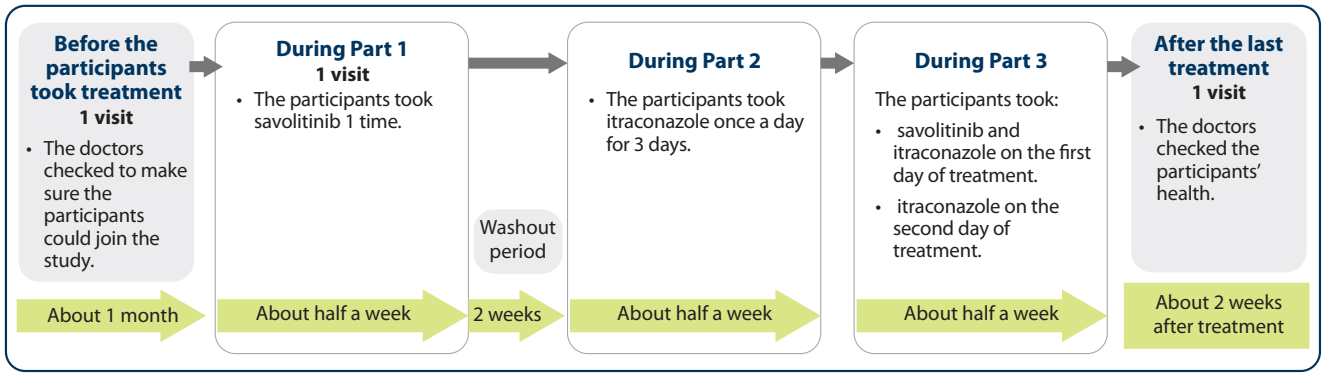
After the washout period, the participants visited their study site again and stayed for about 1 week. Part 2 happened during the first half of the week, and Part 3 happened during the second half of the week.

During Part 2, the participants took itraconazole once a day for 3 days.

During Part 3, the participants took savolitinib and itraconazole on the first day. Then, they took only itraconazole on the second day of treatment.

About 2 weeks after their last treatment, the participants visited their study site 1 more time. At this visit, the study doctors again checked the participants' health and asked them how they were feeling.

The chart below shows what happened during the study.



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. Other studies may provide new information or different results. Always talk to a doctor before making any treatment changes.

There was 1 participant who left the study before completing all parts. So, some of the below results are for 15 out of the 16 participants.

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

How did savolitinib act in the body when taken with itraconazole?

To answer this question, the study doctors took blood samples from the participants during Parts 1, 2, and 3.

In these samples, they measured:

- the average total amount of the study drugs in the blood
- the average highest amount of the study drugs in the blood

The researchers compared the results from when the participants took savolitinib only to when they took savolitinib and itraconazole. This information may help future researchers determine what other drugs can be given with savolitinib.

The researchers found that the average total and highest amounts of savolitinib in the blood were similar when taken with and without itraconazole.

What medical problems happened during the 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 drugs. 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 drugs. A lot of research is needed to know whether a drug causes an adverse reaction. These adverse reactions have been, and will continue to be, reviewed together with all of the available data for the study drugs.

There was 1 participant who left the study before completing all parts. So, some of the below results are for 15 out of the 16 participants.

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?

There were 13.3% of participants who had adverse reactions during the study that the study doctors thought might be related to itraconazole. This was 2 out of 15 participants.

None of the participants had adverse reactions during the study that the study doctors thought might be related to savolitinib.

None of the participants left the study due to adverse reactions.

What serious adverse reactions happened during this study?

None of the participants had serious adverse reactions during this study.

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

What adverse reactions happened during this study?

There were 2 adverse reactions that happened during this study. The study doctors thought that both adverse reactions might be related to itraconazole:

- Cough happened in 6.7% of participants. This was 1 out of 15 participants.
- Swelling and sores inside the mouth happened in 6.7% of participants. This was 1 out of 15 participants.

How has this study helped patients and researchers?

This study helped researchers learn how savolitinib acted in the body in healthy males when taken with and without itraconazole.

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 savolitinib are 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 **"NCT04121910"** into the search box, and click **"Search"**.
- www.AstraZenecaClinicalTrials.com. Once you are on the website, type **"D5084C00002"** into the search box, and click **"Find a Study"**.

Full Trial Title: An Open-label, 3-period Fixed-sequence Study in Healthy Subjects to Assess the Pharmacokinetics of Savolitinib when Administered Alone and in Combination with Itraconazole

AstraZeneca Protocol Number: D5084C00002

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 patients.