Clinical Study Results

Research Sponsor: AstraZeneca AB

Drug Studied: Olaparib

Study Title: A study to measure olaparib levels in the blood of participants with advanced solid tumors

Thank you!

Thank you for taking part in the clinical study for the study drug olaparib.

AstraZeneca AB sponsored this study and thinks it is important to share the results of the study with you. An independent non-profit organization called CISCRP helped prepare this summary of the study results for you. We hope it helps you understand and feel proud of your important role in medical research.

If you participated in the 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?

The study started in May 2018 and ended in March 2019. The sponsor reviewed the data collected when the study ended and created a report of the results. This is a summary of that report.

This study included 18 participants in Belgium.

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. “Advanced” usually means that the cancer cannot be controlled with treatment. The cancer may also be “metastatic”, which means that it has spread to other parts of the body or has grown beyond the organ where it started. In people with advanced solid tumors, certain proteins allow the tumor to grow. The study drug, olaparib, was designed to stop 1 of these proteins from letting the tumor grow and to cause tumor cells to die.

Researchers often use mathematical calculations, also called models, to find out how drugs act in the blood and to help design future studies. In this study, the researchers wanted to develop a mathematical model to predict the amount of olaparib in the blood of participants with advanced solid tumors.

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

- Could the researchers develop a useful model to predict the amount of olaparib in the participants’ blood?
- What medical problems did the participants have during the study?

The answers to these questions are important to help understand how different doses of a drug act in the body. Other studies can be done that help find out if olaparib improves the health of people with advanced solid tumors.

The researchers asked for the help of men and women with advanced solid tumors. The participants had either tried treatments that did not help their cancer, or there were no treatments available for their cancer. Everyone in the study was 29 to 84 years old when they joined.

What kind of study was this?

This was an “open-label” study. This means the researchers and the participants knew what the participants were taking.

In this study, there were 4 treatment periods. Each treatment period was 7 days long.

The participants took 1 dose of olaparib as a tablet on the first day of each treatment period. There were 4 different doses of olaparib. It was planned that during the study, each participant would take each of the 4 different doses. They would take a different dose during each treatment period. The doses were measured in milligrams, also known as mg.

These were:

- Dose A: 25 mg
- Dose B: 100 mg
- Dose C: 150 mg
- Dose D: 250 mg

A computer program was used to randomly choose the order that each participant took each dose. This helps make sure the groups are chosen fairly. Researchers do this so that comparing the results of each dose is as accurate as possible.

What happened during the study?

Up to 28 days before the participants took the study drug, they visited the study site once. The study doctors checked the overall health of the participants to make sure that they could join the study. The study doctors:

- did a physical exam
- took blood and urine samples
- asked about the participants' medical history and any medications they were taking
- checked the participants' heart health using an electrocardiogram, also called an ECG
- asked about the participants' symptoms

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

While the participants were taking the study drug, they visited their study site during each of the 4 treatment periods. They took 1 dose of olaparib on the first day and stayed overnight for the first night of each treatment period. At the end of each treatment period, the participants started the next treatment period right away.

The chart below shows what happened during each treatment period.

Day	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Clinic visit	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Overnight stay	✓						
Olaparib	✓						

After the participants finished taking all of the doses, they visited their study site 1 time. This was 7 days after their last dose. After this visit, some participants could keep taking olaparib if the study doctors thought it was helping them. The rest of the participants visited their study site 1 more time, up to 30 days after their last dose.

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 change.

Could the researchers develop a useful model to predict the amount of olaparib in the participants' blood?

The researchers developed a mathematical model to help understand the need for future studies with olaparib. To test how useful this model was, they took 2 measurements from the participants' blood samples during each treatment period. These measurements were:

- The average highest level of olaparib in the blood after the participants took 1 dose
- The average total level of olaparib in the blood over time after the participants took 1 dose

These results helped the researchers understand how to predict olaparib levels in the participants' blood. The researchers were also able to compare these results to how well the different doses of the drug dissolved. They found that their model was useful for helping them predict the levels of olaparib in the participants' blood.

What medical problems did participants have 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 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.

Not all of the participants took every dose of olaparib. So, some of the results for each dose below do not include all 18 participants.

How many participants had serious adverse reactions?

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

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

How many participants had adverse reactions?

There were 22.2% of participants who had adverse reactions after a single dose of olaparib during the study. This was 4 out of 18 participants. Some participants had more than 1 adverse reaction during the study.

- 6.3% of participants had adverse reactions after taking 25 mg of olaparib. This was 1 out of 16 participants.
- 25.0% of participants had adverse reactions after taking 100 mg of olaparib. This was 4 out of 16 participants.
- 12.5% of participants had adverse reactions after taking 150 mg of olaparib. This was 2 out of 16 participants.
- 11.8% of participants had adverse reactions after taking 250 mg of olaparib. This was 2 out of 17 participants.

None of the participants stopped taking study treatment because of adverse reactions they had during the study.

What adverse reactions did the participants have?

The most common adverse reactions were nausea and acid reflux, also called heartburn.

The table below shows the adverse reactions that happened during the study. Some participants had more than 1 adverse reaction during the study. Not every participant took all the doses of olaparib.

Adverse reaction	25 mg olaparib (out of 16 participants)	100 mg olaparib (out of 16 participants)	150 mg olaparib (out of 16 participants)	250 mg olaparib (out of 17 participants)
Nausea	0.0% (0)	12.5% (2)	6.3% (1)	5.9% (1)
Acid reflux, also called heartburn	6.3% (1)	6.3% (1)	6.3% (1)	5.9% (1)
Headache	0.0% (0)	6.3% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)

How has this study helped patients and researchers?

This study helped researchers learn more about olaparib levels in the blood of 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 olaparib 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 can also be found here.

- www.clinicaltrials.gov. Once you are on the website, type **"NCT03553108"** into the search box, and click **"Search"**.
- www.AstraZenecaClinicalTrials.com. Once you are on the website, type **"D0816C00024"** into the search box, and click **"Find a Study"**.

Full Trial Title: A Phase 1, Randomised, Open-label, 4-Period Crossover Study to Develop an In Vitro-In Vivo Correlation for Olaparib Tablets in Subjects with Solid Tumors.

National Clinical Trials number: NCT03553108

AstraZeneca AB Protocol Number: D0816C00024

AstraZeneca AB sponsored this study and has its headquarters in 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.

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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