

Plain Language Summary of Study Results

Astellas is grateful to the men who took part in this clinical study. Thank you.

What was the study called?

A Study on the Effect of Enzalutamide on Digoxin and Rosuvastatin, in Men With Prostate Cancer

Why was the study needed?

Enzalutamide is a medicine approved in many countries for treatment of prostate cancer. Sometimes one medicine may have an effect on how other medicines work in the body. It was necessary to find out if enzalutamide had any effects on digoxin or rosuvastatin when they are taken together. Digoxin and rosuvastatin are common medicines that may be taken by some men.

The study started in January 2020 and ended in December 2020. The sponsor of this study (Astellas) reviewed all the study information and created a report of the results. This is a summary of that report.

What were the main questions the study helped answer?

- What was the effect of enzalutamide on the total level of digoxin in blood over time?
- What was the effect of enzalutamide on the total level of rosuvastatin in blood over time?
- Did these men have medical problems from taking enzalutamide, digoxin, and rosuvastatin together?

What kind of study was this and who took part in it?

This was a phase 1 study. The aim of some phase 1 studies is to learn how certain medicines interact with each other. Phase 1 studies usually include healthy people but can include people with certain health conditions. This study included men with metastatic prostate cancer.

This was an open-label study. That means that each man and the study doctors knew what study medicines the men were taking during the study. The men took enzalutamide and placebo at different times in the study. Placebo is a dummy capsule that looks like enzalutamide, but does not have any medicine in it. The men also took digoxin and rosuvastatin in the study.

This study was in adult men with diagnosed prostate cancer. Their cancer had recently spread from the place where they first formed to another part of the body. This had been confirmed with laboratory tests or scans. Or, their cancer had recently become worse. If a

man had been taking medicine that reduced his hormone levels, his level of testosterone had to be low enough to be in the study.

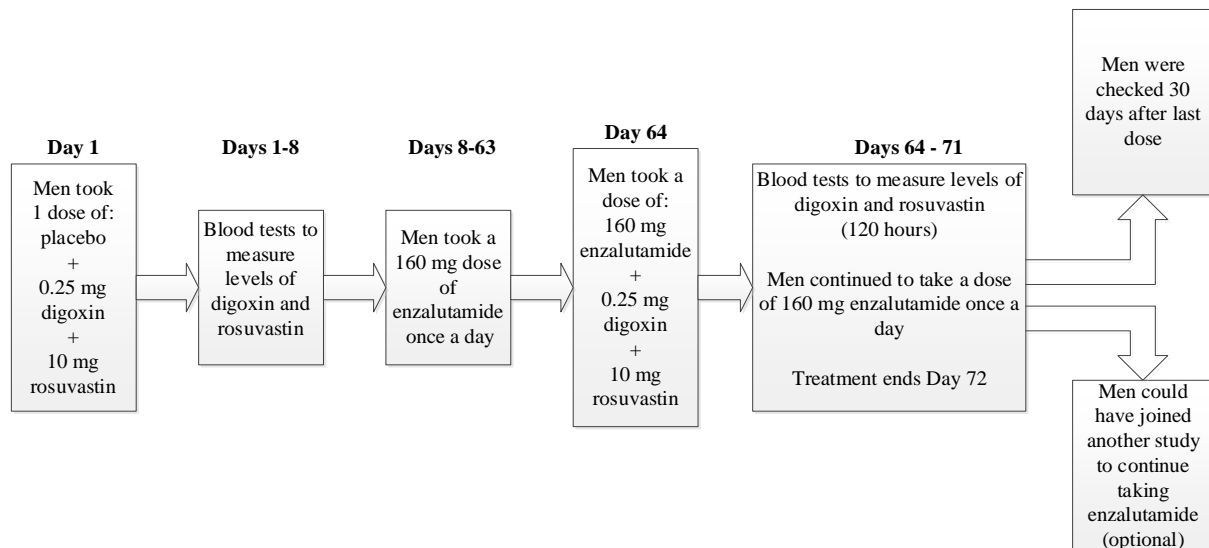
24 men were in the study. The men were between 53 and 82 years. The median age was 66.5 years. Median is a middle value in a sorted list of numbers.

Where did the study take place?

This study took place at 1 clinic in Moldova.

What happened during the study?

The study doctor did a check-up of the men at several study visits. At the first visit, the study doctor checked the men to see if they could be in the study. If the men could be in the study they took one dose of digoxin + rosuvastatin + placebo on day 1. Later in the study, they took digoxin + rosuvastatin + enzalutamide. Blood tests measured the amount of the study medicines in the men's blood over time. This allowed study doctors to see if enzalutamide had an effect on digoxin or rosuvastatin. The following diagram shows what happened during the study.



All study medicine stopped on Day 72. If a man and his doctors agreed that he had benefited from enzalutamide, he could join another study to continue enzalutamide, if he wanted to do so. This was optional.

What were the study results?

This study helped answer the following questions:

What was the effect of enzalutamide on the total level of digoxin in the men's blood over time?

Enzalutamide had a mild effect on the level of digoxin in the blood. The level of digoxin in the blood was higher when enzalutamide was present than when enzalutamide was absent.

Study doctors knew this from measuring the level of digoxin in the men's blood on day 1 and again on day 64.

What was the effect of enzalutamide on the total level of rosuvastatin in the men's blood over time?

Enzalutamide did not have an effect on the level of rosuvastatin in the blood.

Study doctors knew this from measuring the level of rosuvastatin in the men's blood on day 1 and again on day 64.

What adverse reactions did men have in this study?

A lot of research is needed to know whether a medicine causes a medical problem. So when new medicines are being studied, researchers keep track of all medical problems that people have while they are in the study. These medical problems are called "adverse events" and are recorded whether or not they might be caused by the treatment taken. An "adverse reaction" is any medical problem or "adverse event" that is judged by the study doctor to be possibly caused by a medicine or treatment used in the study.

In this study, 3 men (12.5%, or 3 out of 24 men) had adverse reactions.

The table below shows the adverse reactions experienced by men in this study.

Adverse Reaction	enzalutamide (out of 24 men)
Decrease in the total number of white blood cells (leukocytes)	2 (8.3%)
High levels of a type of white blood cell (eosinophil)	1 (4.2%)

Did any of the men in this study have serious adverse reactions?

An adverse reaction is considered “serious” when it is life-threatening, causes lasting problems or needs hospital care.

No man had a serious adverse reaction in the study.

Where can I learn more about this study?

This document is a short summary of the main results from this study. You can find this summary and more information about this study at <http://www.astellasclinicalstudyresults.com>.

Please remember that researchers look at the results of many studies to find out how well medicines work and which adverse reactions they might cause. This summary only shows the results of this 1 study. Your doctor may help you understand more about the results of this study.

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