Clinical Study Results

Research Sponsor: AstraZeneca

Drugs Studied: Cediranib and olaparib

Study Title: A study to learn how cediranib and olaparib work together in women with ovarian cancer, fallopian tube cancer, or peritoneal cancer

Thank you!

Thank you for taking part in the clinical study for the study drugs cediranib and olaparib. Cediranib is also called AZD2171, and olaparib is also called AZD2281. You and all of the participants helped researchers learn more about these study drugs to help people with ovarian cancer, fallopian tube cancer, or peritoneal cancer.

AstraZeneca sponsored this study and thinks it is important to share the results of the study with you and the public. 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 participants were in the study for up to 20 months, but the entire study took about 2.5 years to finish. The study started in January 2017 and ended for most participants in August 2019.

This study included a total of 62 participants in the United States.

The sponsor reviewed the data collected when the study ended and created a report of the results. This is a summary of that report.

Why was the research needed?

Researchers are looking for a better way to treat ovarian, fallopian tube, and peritoneal cancers in women whose cancer came back or got worse after chemotherapy and other treatments. Before a drug can be approved for patients to take, researchers do clinical studies to find out how safe it is and if and how it works.

Cediranib and olaparib work in different ways to help slow the growth of the cancer. Cediranib reduces the supply of food and oxygen to the tumor by slowing or stopping the growth of new blood vessels into the tumor. Olaparib helps to stop cancer cells from being able to repair themselves when they were damaged. Researchers think that taking cediranib and olaparib together may help fight these cancers more than taking either study drug alone.

In this study, the researchers wanted to learn how cediranib and olaparib affected tumors in participants with ovarian cancer, fallopian tube cancer, or peritoneal cancer. They also wanted to find out if the participants had any medical problems during the study.

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

- Did cediranib and olaparib shrink the participants' tumors?
- Did the participants feel that cediranib and olaparib helped their overall well-being?
- What medical problems did the participants have during the study?

To answer these questions, the researchers asked for the help of women with ovarian cancer, fallopian tube cancer, or peritoneal cancer. The participants in this study:

- were 42 to 80 years old
- had their cancer come back after completing several earlier cancer treatments, including chemotherapy

Sometimes genetic changes called BRCA mutations are found in patients with ovarian cancer. The participants in this study did not have these changes in their genes.

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.

The participants took cediranib and olaparib as tablets by mouth. The doses were measured in milligrams, also called mg.

During the study, the participants took:

- 30 mg of cediranib once daily
- 200 mg olaparib twice daily

The participants continued taking the study drugs until their cancer got worse, they decided to stop taking part in the study, or the study doctors stopped their participation. So, each participant was in the study for a different period of time.

What happened during the study?

Up to 28 days before the participants took study treatment, they visited the study site at least 1 time. At this visit, the study doctors checked the participants' overall health 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
- checked the participants' heart health using an electrocardiogram, also called an ECG
- asked about the participants' health and any medications they were taking
- measured the participants' blood pressure. The participants were also given blood pressure meters to check their blood pressure at home.

The study doctors also took pictures of the participants' tumors using computed tomography or magnetic resonance imaging scans. Computed tomography is also known as "CT" and magnetic resonance imaging is also known as "MRI".

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

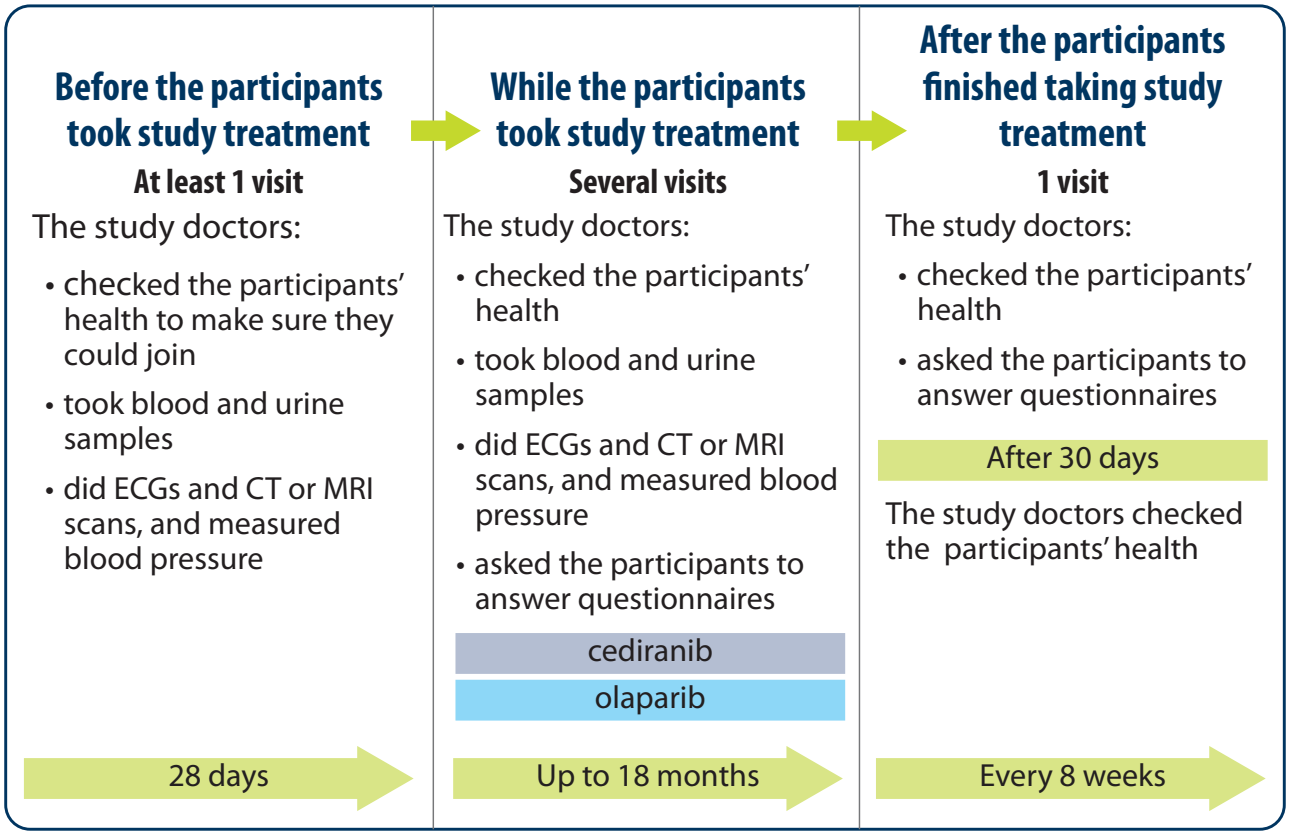
While the participants took study treatment, they visited the study site according to the following schedule:

Study weeks	Study site visits
Weeks 1 to 4	Every week
Weeks 4 to 8	Every 2 weeks
Week 8 onwards	Every 4 weeks

About 1 month after the participants finished taking study treatment, they visited their study site 1 time. Every 8 weeks after the last dose, the participants either visited the study site or received phone calls from the study site to check their health.

At the time this summary was written, some of the participants still continue to take study treatment because the tumors did not get worse.

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. A full list of the questions the researchers wanted to answer can be found on the websites listed at the end of this summary. If a full report of the study results is available, it can also be found on these websites.

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.

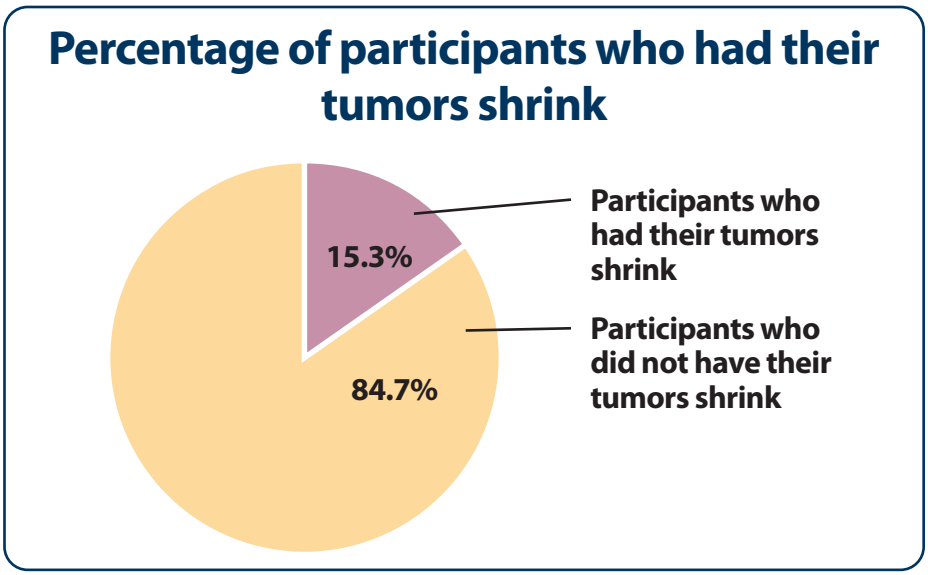
Did cediranib and olaparib shrink the participants' tumors?

To answer this question, the study doctors took pictures of the participants' tumors using CT or MRI scans. The study doctors measured the size of the participants' tumors before they took study treatment and throughout the study. To do this, they used a set of rules called Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors, also called RECIST.

The researchers calculated the percentage of participants whose tumors shrank. This percentage of participants needed to be at least 20% for the researchers to conclude that cediranib and olaparib shrank the tumors in a meaningful way.

Out of the 62 participants in the study, there were 2 participants who did not take study treatment and 1 participant who did not meet the criteria to be included in this calculation. For this reason, the results below include 59 participants.

The researchers found that tumors shrank in 15.3% of the participants after getting cediranib and olaparib. The graph below shows this result.



Did the participants feel that cediranib and olaparib helped their overall well-being?

To answer this question, the study doctors asked the participants to complete 2 different questionnaires about their health and well-being throughout the study. This is also known as an assessment of the participants' quality of life. The questionnaires used were the European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer Quality of Life Questionnaires C30, also called the EORTC QLQ-C30, and the EORTC QLQ-OV-28 for ovarian cancer.

The questionnaires asked the participants to rate how their symptoms affected their health and well-being in different ways. Each participant's "score" was calculated based on their responses. The researchers then compared the scores before and after the participants took the study treatment, throughout the study.

Overall, the participants did not find that taking cediranib and olaparib helped their well-being.

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 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 treatment causes an adverse reaction.

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

Out of the 62 participants in the study, there were 2 participants who did not take any study treatment. So, the results below include only the 60 participants who took the study treatment.

How many participants had serious adverse reactions?

There were 20.0% of participants who had serious adverse reactions during this study. This was 12 out of 60 participants.

The only serious adverse reactions that happened in more than 1 participant were nausea and increased blood pressure.

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

The table below shows the serious adverse reactions that happened during the study. It shows the percentage and number of participants in brackets who had each serious adverse event out of the total of 60 participants.

Serious adverse reactions during the study (out of 60 participants)	
Increased blood pressure	3.3% (2)
Nausea	3.3% (2)
Abnormal connection between the intestine and the skin (fistula)	1.7% (1)
Blockage of an artery in the lung	1.7% (1)
Severe liver disease causing problems with the brain	1.7% (1)
Decreased appetite	1.7% (1)
Kidney injury	1.7% (1)
Lack of muscle coordination	1.7% (1)
Liver injury	1.7% (1)
Low count of red blood cells, also called anemia	1.7% (1)
Mini stroke	1.7% (1)
Pain in the chest wall	1.7% (1)
Seizure	1.7% (1)
Swelling in the legs	1.7% (1)
Vomiting	1.7% (1)

How many participants had adverse reactions?

There were 96.7% of participants who had adverse reactions during the study. This was 58 out of 60 participants.

There were 15.0% of participants who stopped taking the study treatment because of adverse reactions they had during the study. This was 9 out of 60 participants.

What adverse reactions did the participants have?

The most common adverse reaction was diarrhea.

The table below shows the most common adverse reactions that happened in 6 or more participants during the study. There were other adverse reactions, but these happened in fewer participants. The table shows the percentage and number of participants in brackets who had each adverse event out of the total of 60 participants.

Most common adverse reactions during the study (out of 60 participants)	
Diarrhea	63.3% (38)
Tiredness	61.7% (37)
High blood pressure	60.0% (36)
Nausea	56.7% (34)
Vomiting	33.3% (20)
Decreased appetite	31.7% (19)
Headache	23.3% (14)
Changed sense of taste	16.7% (10)
Constipation	15.0% (9)
Low count of red blood cells, also called anemia	15.0% (9)
Low levels of thyroid hormones	15.0% (9)
Stomach pain	13.3% (8)
Difficulty speaking	11.7% (7)
Decreased number of blood clotting fragments, also called platelets	11.7% (7)
Low levels of platelets in the blood	10.0% (6)

How has this study helped patients and researchers?

This study helped researchers learn how cediranib and olaparib work together in women with ovarian cancer, fallopian tube cancer, or peritoneal cancer.

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 cediranib and olaparib are not planned by AstraZeneca.

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 **"NCT02889900"** into the search box, and click **"Search"**.
- www.AstraZenecaClinicalTrials.com. Once you are on the website, type **"D8488C00001"** into the search box, and click **"Find a Study"**.

Full Trial Title: A single arm, open-label, Phase IIb study to assess the efficacy and safety of the combination of cediranib and olaparib tablets in women with recurrent platinum-resistant epithelial ovarian cancer, including fallopian tube and/or primary peritoneal cancer who do not carry a deleterious or suspected deleterious germline *BRCA* mutation

National Clinical Trials number: NCT02889900

AstraZeneca Protocol Number: D8488C00001

AstraZeneca sponsored this study and has its headquarters in Cambridge, United Kingdom.

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.