AstraZeneca

Clinical Study Results

Study Sponsor: AstraZeneca

Treatment Studied: AZD2811

Study Purpose: This study was done to learn about the safety of AZD2811 in participants with advanced solid tumors

Protocol Number: D6130C00001

Thank you

Thank you for taking part in the clinical study for the study treatment AZD2811.

AstraZeneca 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 advanced solid tumors, including small-cell lung cancer. The participants had already tried other treatments for their cancer, but it was still getting worse. The participants in this study were 38 to 81 years old when they joined.

The study included 72 participants in the United States.

Why was the research needed?

Researchers are looking for a better way to treat advanced solid tumors. Before a drug 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 is not able to control the growth of some cells. These cells can form tumors. When a tumor starts in an organ of the body, it is known as a solid tumor. An "advanced" tumor usually means that it keeps growing despite treatment.

Treatments for cancer do not help everybody. So, researchers are looking for new ways to treat cancer. The study drug, AZD2811, was designed to be toxic to tumor cells.

In this study, the researchers wanted to find out about the safety of AZD2811 in participants with advanced solid tumors.

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?
- 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 AZD2811 helps improve the health of people with advanced solid tumors.

What treatments did the participants take?

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

This study had 2 parts. Part 1 was the "dose escalation" part of the study. This means that in this part, some of the participants started out getting a low dose of AZD2811. The study doctors looked at the results for these participants. Then, the researchers decided whether to increase the dose of AZD2811 in the next group of participants.

Part 2 was the "dose expansion" part of the study. This means that in this part, a different group of participants got the highest and safest dose from Part 1. All of the participants in Part 2 got the same dose of AZD2811.

Each participant stayed in the same dose group throughout the study.

The participants got AZD2811 during 3-week or 4-week periods called "cycles". They could continue getting study treatment until:

- their cancer got worse
- they had medical problems that the study doctors thought might be related to AZD2811
- the study doctors thought they should stop taking AZD2811
- they chose to leave the study

The participants could choose to continue getting AZD2811 at the end of the study if it was helping their cancer.

Some of the participants who got the high dose of AZD2811 were also given granulocyte colony-stimulating factor, also known as G-CSF. G-CSF helps the immune system to make white blood cells that fight infection. The participants who got G-CSF got it once every cycle, 1 week after the first dose of AZD2811.

The chart below shows the treatments the participants got.

	22 participants	**50 participants**
What was the treatment?	AZD2811 through a needle into a vein	
What was the dose of AZD2811 in each treatment cycle?	Low dose of AZD2811	High dose of AZD2811
How often did the participants get treatment?	• Once every 4 weeks, or • Twice every 4 weeks, or • Once every 3 weeks	• Twice every 4 weeks, or • Once every 3 weeks

What happened during this study?

The study started in November 2015 and ended in February 2020.

Before the participants got study treatment, they visited their study site. This part of the study lasted for up to 4 weeks. At these visits, the study doctors made sure the participants could join the study. They also:

- did a physical exam and asked about the participants' medications and any medical problems they were having
- checked the participants' heart health using an electrocardiogram, also called an ECG
- took pictures of each participant's tumors using CT or MRI scans
- took samples of some of the participants' tumors using a procedure called a biopsy
- took blood and urine samples

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

While the participants were getting study treatment, they visited their study site up to 10 times in the first cycle and up to 4 times in the second cycle. After that, they visited up to 3 times every cycle until they stopped study treatment. At these visits, the participants got AZD2811 and the study doctors checked their health. Some of the participants also got G-CSF.

After the participants' last dose of study treatment, they visited their study site 1 time. This part of the study lasted up to 1 month. At this visit, the study doctors checked the health of the participants.

Until the end of the study, the participants visited their study site every 6 to 12 weeks, even after they had stopped getting AZD2811. At these visits, the doctors checked if the participants' tumors had grown. The doctors also called the participants who took part in the "dose expansion" part of the study every 12 weeks to check on their health.

What were the results of this study?

This is a summary of the main results from this study overall. The results each individual 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 a full report of 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 AZD2811. 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 some of the participants did have some changes in their blood tests after getting treatment. Some measurements were too high, and some were too low.

The measurements that were too high were:

- Liver proteins called ALT, AST, and ALP
- Blood sugar
- A protein called bilirubin that is made when red blood cells break down. High levels of bilirubin could be a sign of liver damage.
- A protein called creatinine that is made by muscles when they move. High levels of creatinine could be a sign of kidney damage.

The measurements that were too low were:

- How quickly the kidneys removed creatinine from the blood
- A blood protein called hemoglobin that carries oxygen
- Types of white blood cells called leukocytes, neutrophils, and lymphocytes
- Blood cells called platelets that help form blood clots
- A blood protein called albumin
- Blood potassium and sodium

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

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.

	Participants who got a low dose of AZD2811 (out of 22 participants)	**Participants who got a high dose of AZD2811 (out of 50 participants)**
How many participants had adverse events?	100.0% (22)	98.0% (49)
How many participants had serious adverse events?	9.1% (2)	34.0% (17)
How many participants stopped taking study treatment due to adverse events?	0.0% (0)	4.0% (2)

The most common serious adverse events were:

- low number of a type of white blood cell called neutrophils
- a fever and low number of neutrophils happening at same time
- low blood pressure
- difficulty breathing

The most common adverse events were:

- fatigue
- nausea
- low number of neutrophils
- extremely low number of neutrophils
- anemia, which is a decrease in the number of red blood cells in the blood
- diarrhea

The study doctors also counted the number of dose-limiting toxicities the participants had during the study. A dose-limiting toxicity is an adverse event that is severe enough to stop the study doctor from increasing the participant's dose of study treatment. It can also cause the participant to stop their current dose of study treatment. A dose-limiting toxicity is also known as a DLT.

There were 6.9% of participants who had a DLT. This was 5 out of 72 participants. All of the participants who had a DLT got a high dose of AZD2811.

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 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 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 drug.

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?

	Participants who got a low dose of AZD2811 (out of 22 participants)	Participants who got a high dose of AZD2811 (out of 50 participants)
How many participants had adverse reactions?	90.9% (20)	86.0% (43)
How many participants had serious adverse reactions?	0.0% (0)	20.0% (10)
How many participants stopped taking study treatment due to adverse reactions?	0.0% (0)	4.0% (2)

What serious adverse reactions happened during this study?

The most common serious adverse reaction was a fever and extremely low number of neutrophils. The table below shows the serious adverse reactions that happened in 2 or more participants during the study. There were other serious adverse reactions, but these happened in only 1 participant each.

Most common serious adverse reactions

Serious adverse reaction	Participants who got a low dose of AZD2811 (out of 22 participants)	Participants who got a high dose of AZD2811 (out of 50 participants)
Fever and extremely low number of a type of white blood cell called neutrophils	0.0% (0)	10.0% (5)
Extremely low number of neutrophils	0.0% (0)	4.0% (2)

There was 1 out of 72 participants who died because of adverse reactions. This was 1.4% of participants. This participant got a high dose of AZD2811.

What adverse reactions happened during this study?

The most common adverse reaction was a low number of neutrophils.

The table below shows the adverse reactions that happened in 8 or more of participants during the study. There were other adverse reactions, but these happened in fewer participants.

Most common adverse reactions

Adverse reaction	Participants who got a low dose of AZD2811 (out of 22 participants)	Participants who got a high dose of AZD2811 (out of 50 participants)
Low number of neutrophils	13.6% (3)	38.0% (19)
Fatigue	27.3% (6)	24.0% (12)
Nausea	22.7% (5)	26.0% (13)
Diarrhea	22.7% (5)	14.0% (7)
Extremely low number of neutrophils	4.5% (1)	30.0% (15)
Anemia, which is a decrease in the number of red blood cells in the blood	4.5% (1)	18.0% (9)

How has this study helped patients and researchers?

This study helped researchers learn more about how safe AZD2811 is to take for 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 AZD2811 are planned.

Where can I learn more about this study?

You can find more information about this study on the websites listed below.

- www.clinicaltrials.gov Once you are on the website, type **"NCT02579226"** into the search box and click **"Search"**.
- www.AstraZenecaClinicalTrials.com Once you are on the website, type **"D6130C00001"** into the search box, and click **"Find a Study"**.

Full Study Title: A Phase I, Open-Label, Multicentre Dose Escalation Study to Assess the Safety, Tolerability, and Pharmacokinetics of AZD2811 in Patients with Advanced Solid Tumours

AstraZeneca Protocol Number: D6130C00001

National Clinical Trials Number: NCT02579226

AstraZeneca sponsored this study and has its headquarters at Cambridge, UK.

The phone number for the AstraZeneca Information Center is +1-877-240-9479.

Thank you

Clinical study participants and their families 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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