AstraZeneca

Clinical Study Results

Research Sponsor: AstraZeneca

Drug Studied: Olaparib

Study Purpose: This study was done to learn how well olaparib works in women with advanced ovarian cancer who had received chemotherapy that had worked partly or completely

Protocol Number: D0816C00020

Thank you

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

You and all of the participants helped researchers learn more about olaparib to help women with ovarian cancer who had received chemotherapy previously that had either removed their ovarian cancer completely or partly.

AstraZeneca sponsored this study and believes 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 study doctor or staff at your study site.

Overview of this study

Why was the research needed?

Researchers are looking for a way to stop ovarian cancer from coming back after it has been treated with chemotherapy. Before a drug can be approved for people to take, researchers do clinical studies to find out how well it works and how safe it is.

What treatment did the participants take?

All of the 279 participants in this study took olaparib.

What were the results of this study?

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

- **When the participants took olaparib, how long did they live with their cancer before it got worse?**

  Overall, the researchers found that the participants lived for a median of 9.2 months before their cancer got worse. The median number of months is when half of the participants are still alive and their cancer hasn't gotten worse.

- **Did the participants have any change in their quality of life when they took olaparib?**

  The researchers found that 64.3% of the participants experienced an improved quality of life at some point during study treatment. This was 160 out of 249 participants. For 42.6% of the participants, their quality of life got worse at some point during study treatment. This was 106 out of 249 participants.

  Participants could have had both an improvement in their quality of life as well as a worsening while taking olaparib.

- **What medical problems did the participants have during the study?**

  There were 87.1% of participants who had medical problems that the study doctors thought might be related to the study drug during the study. This was 243 out of 279 participants. The most common medical problem was nausea.

More details about the results of this study are included later in this summary.

Where can I learn more about this study?

You can find more information about this study on the websites listed on the last page. When a full report of the study results is available, it also can be found on those websites.

Who took part in this study?

The researchers asked for the help of women with ovarian cancer. The participants in this study were 40 to 85 years old when they joined.

It was planned that all of the participants had already received a type of chemotherapy known as platinum-based chemotherapy that had removed their ovarian cancer completely or partly. It was planned that the participants taking part in this study did not have any harmful changes in certain common cancer genes that had been inherited. The researchers tested for 2 cancer genes called BRCA1 and BRCA2.

The study included 279 participants in Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

Why was the research needed?

Researchers are looking for a way to stop ovarian cancer from coming back or getting worse after it has been treated with chemotherapy. Before a drug can be approved for people to take, researchers do clinical studies to find out how well it works and how safe it is.

In this study, the researchers wanted to find out if olaparib works in a large number of participants with ovarian cancer. In people with cancer, the body is not able to control the growth of cells. These cells can form tumors. In people with ovarian cancer, tumors typically form in the ovaries, or they may rarely form in:

- the lining of the inside of the abdomen
- the lining of the uterus
- the fallopian tubes that connect the ovaries to the uterus

The study drug, olaparib, was designed to help stop tumor cells from repairing themselves when they are damaged. This makes it harder for tumor cells to grow and survive.

In this study, the researchers wanted to find out if olaparib helped stop the participants' cancer from coming back or getting worse after it had been treated with chemotherapy. 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:

- When the participants took olaparib, how long did they live with their cancer before it got worse?
- Did the participants have any change in their quality of life when they took olaparib?
- 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 olaparib helps improve the health of women with ovarian cancer.

What treatment did the participants take?

In this study, all of the participants took olaparib.

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

The participants took olaparib as a tablet by mouth. The initial dose of olaparib was 300 milligrams, also known as mg. The participants took olaparib twice a day, which was a total of 600 mg of olaparib a day. It was possible to reduce the dose of olaparib for participants if they had any medical problems during the study. The study participants took olaparib until their cancer got worse or came back, the study doctors thought they should stop study treatment, or they left the study for another reason.

The chart below shows the treatment the participants took.

	279 participants
	600 mg total of olaparib a day, as tablets by mouth.
	Olaparib twice a day until their cancer got worse, the study doctors thought they should stop study treatment, or they left the study for another reason

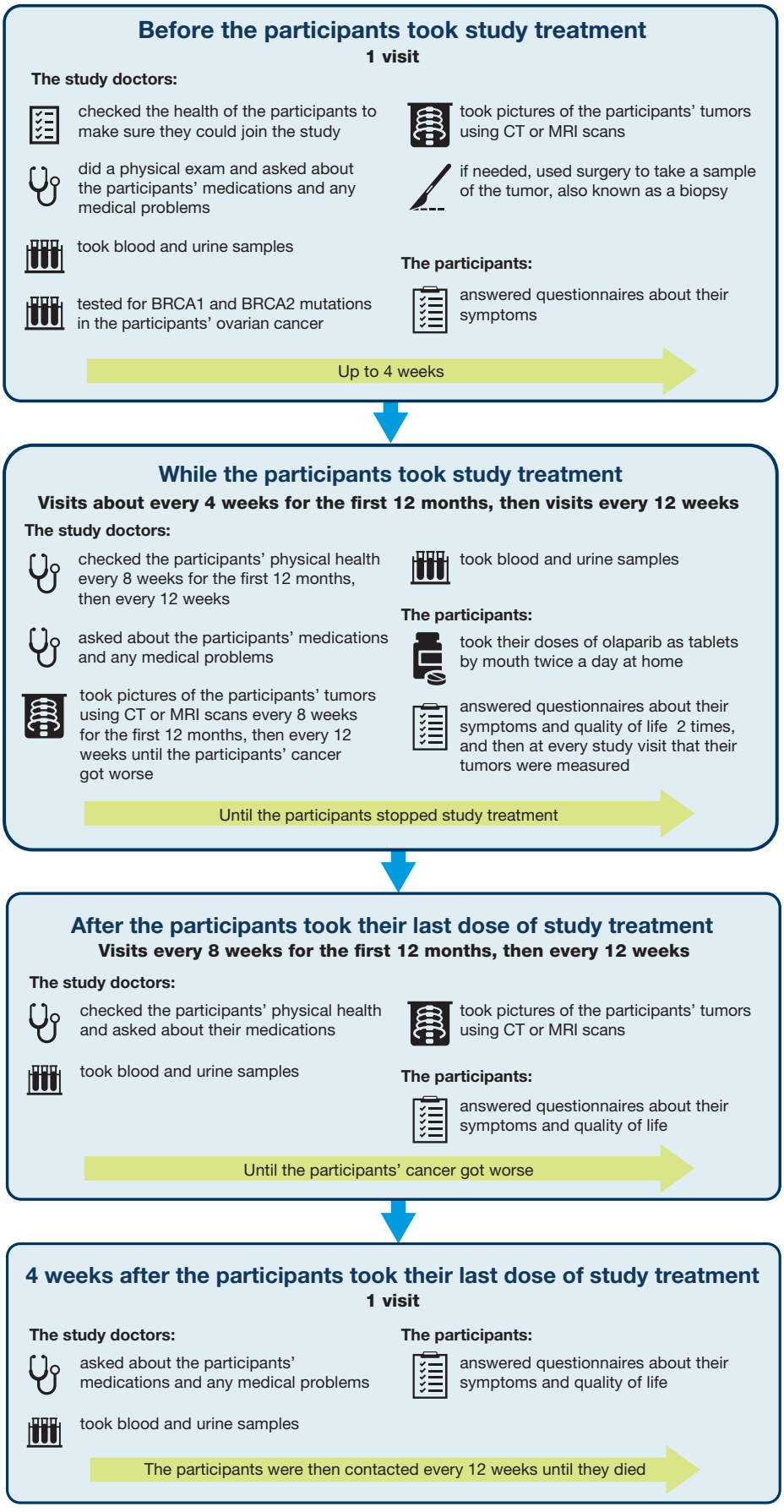
What happened during this study?

The participants were in the study until one of the following happened:

- they chose to stop taking part
- the participant died
- the study team could not contact the participant

The study started in January 2018 and is still ongoing. The study is planned to end around November 2021. The results presented in this summary are from the data as of October 2020.

The chart below shows what happened during the study.



What were the results of this study?

This is a summary of the main results from this study overall as of October 2020. The results each participant had might be different and are not in this summary. A full list of the questions that researchers wanted to answer can be found on the websites listed at the end of this summary. When 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.

When the participants took olaparib, how long did the participants live with their cancer before it got worse?

To answer this question, the study doctors took pictures of the participants' tumors using MRI or CT scans. To measure tumor growth, they used a set of rules called Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors, also known as RECIST. Then, the researchers calculated the number of months between when the participants started taking olaparib and when their cancer started spreading, growing, or coming back, or the participants died. The researchers calculated the median number of months that the participants lived with their cancer until it got worse. The median number of months is when half of the participants are still alive and their cancer hasn't gotten worse.

Overall, the researchers found that when the participants took olaparib, the median amount of time they lived before their cancer got worse was 9.2 months.

Did the participants have any change in their quality of life when they took olaparib?

To answer this question, the participants completed a questionnaire asking them how they were feeling throughout the study. This questionnaire was called the Functional Assessment of Cancer Therapy – Ovarian, also known as FACT-O. The researchers used the participants' answers from the FACT-O questionnaire to get a score called FACT-O Trial Outcome Index, also known as FACT-O TOI.

The researchers then compared the FACT-O TOI scores before the participants took olaparib, which was at the start of the study, with the FACT-O TOI scores during study treatment. Any **increase** in the FACT-O TOI score from the start of the study meant that a participant's health-related quality of life had **improved** since they started olaparib. A **decrease** of 10 points or more from the start of the study at any time during study treatment meant that their health-related quality of life had gotten **worse** since they started olaparib. Participants could have had both an improvement in their health-related quality of life as well as a worsening while taking olaparib.

Not all of the participants completed the questionnaires. So, the results below are for the 249 participants who completed the questionnaires.

Overall, the researchers found that:

- 64.3% of the participants had an improvement in their health-related quality of life, which was an increase in their FACT-O TOI score, **at some point** while they were taking olaparib. This was 160 of the 249 participants.
- 42.6% of the participants reported a worsening of their health-related quality of life, which was a decrease of at least 10 points in their FACT-O TOI score, **at some point** while they were taking olaparib. This was 106 of the 249 participants.

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 drug. 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 olaparib.

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?

	Olaparib (out of 279 participants)
How many participants had adverse reactions?	87.1% (243)
How many participants had serious adverse reactions?	9.7% (27)
How many participants stopped taking olaparib due to adverse reactions?	5.7% (16)

What serious adverse reactions happened during this study?

The most common serious adverse reaction was low levels of iron in the blood. The table below shows the serious adverse reactions that happened during the study. None of the participants died because of serious adverse reactions.

Serious adverse reactions

Serious adverse reaction	Olaparib (out of 279 participants)
Low levels of iron in the blood	7.5% (21)
Air or gas in the space in the abdomen that causes bloating	0.4% (1)
Clot in the blood vessel in the lungs	0.4% (1)
Depression	0.4% (1)
Indigestion	0.4% (1)
Inflammation in the lungs	0.4% (1)
Low levels of platelets in the blood, which are cells that help blood to clot	0.4% (1)
Low levels of sodium in the blood	0.4% (1)
Sudden loss of kidney function	0.4% (1)
Surgery to remove the lower part of the bowel, which is known as a proctocolectomy	0.4% (1)

What adverse reactions happened during this study?

There were 87.1% of participants who had medical problems that the study doctors thought might be related to the study drug during the study. This was 243 out of 279 participants. The most common adverse reaction was nausea.

The table below shows the adverse reactions that happened in 5.0% or more of participants during the study. There were other adverse reactions, but these happened in fewer participants.

Most common adverse reactions

Adverse reaction	Olaparib (out of 279 participants)
Nausea	43.7% (122)
Low levels of iron in the blood	35.8% (100)
Fatigue	25.1% (70)
Loss of taste	12.9% (36)
Weakness	12.5% (35)
Low levels of white blood cells, called neutrophils	10.8% (30)
Vomiting	10.4% (29)
Diarrhea	8.6% (24)
Decreased appetite	8.2% (23)
Increased levels in the blood of a protein called creatinine	7.2% (20)
Low levels of platelets in the blood, which are cells that help blood to clot	5.7% (16)
Decreased levels of platelets in the blood, which are cells that help blood to clot	5.0% (14)

How has this study helped patients and researchers?

This study is ongoing. The results so far have helped researchers learn more about olaparib for women with ovarian cancer who had already received chemotherapy that had worked partly or completely.

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 more information about the study results is available, it can also be found here.

- www.clinicaltrials.gov. Once you are on the website, type **"NCT03402841"** into the search box and click **"Search"**.
- http://www.clinicaltrialsregister.eu. Once you are on the website, click **"Home and Search",** then type **"2017-002767-17"** in the search box and click **"Search"**.
- www.AstraZenecaClinicalTrials.com. Once you are on the website, type **"D0816C00020"** into the search box, and click **"Find a Study"**.

Full Study Title: OPINION – A Phase IIIb, Single-arm, Open-label Multicentre Study of Olaparib Maintenance Monotherapy in Platinum Sensitive Relapsed non-Germline BRCA Mutated Ovarian Cancer Patients who are in Complete or Partial Response Following Platinum-based Chemotherapy

AstraZeneca Protocol Number: D0816C00020

National Clinical Trials Number: NCT03402841

EudraCT Number: 2017-002767-17

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 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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