AstraZeneca

Clinical Study Results

Research Sponsor: MedImmune LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of AstraZeneca

Drugs Studied:
- Durvalumab
- Oleclumab
- Monalizumab
- Danvatirsen

Study Purpose: This study was done to learn how well durvalumab, when given alone or with another treatment, works in participants with early stage non-small cell lung cancer

Protocol Number: D9108C00002

Thank you!

Thank you to the participants who took part in this clinical study.

All of the participants helped researchers learn more about how well durvalumab, when given alone or with another treatment, works in people with early stage non-small cell lung cancer, also called "NSCLC".

MedImmune LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of 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 better way to treat NSCLC. Before a drug can be approved for people to get, researchers do clinical studies to find out how it works and how safe it is.

What treatments did the participants get?

The participants in this study got durvalumab, either alone or with another study drug. The other study drugs that the participants could get were oleclumab, monalizumab, or danvatirsen.

What were the results of this study?

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

- **Did durvalumab, when given alone or with another treatment, reduce the number of tumor cells in participants with non-small cell lung cancer?**

  Overall, the researchers found that the number of live tumor cells was reduced in some participants who received durvalumab alone or with another treatment. They also found that more participants who got durvalumab and another study drug had a reduction in the number of live tumor cells compared to those who got durvalumab alone. But, the overall number of participants who received durvalumab alone or durvalumab and another treatment was too small to know if the study treatments definitely reduced the number of tumor cells.

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

  There were 45.8% of participants who had medical problems that the study doctors thought might be related to the study drugs during the study, also called adverse events. This was 38 out of 83 participants. The most common medical problem was fatigue.

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 men and women with early stage non-small cell lung cancer, also known as "NSCLC". Early stage NSCLC meant that the cancer was under 5 centimeters in size and had not spread beyond the lymph nodes. The participants all had NSCLC that the study doctors thought could be removed by surgery. Also, none of the participants had any other type of treatment, such as chemotherapy or radiotherapy, for their cancer before the study. The participants in this study were 51 to 87 years old when they joined.

The study included 84 participants in Canada, France, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, and the United States.

Why was the research needed?

Researchers are looking for a better way to treat NSCLC. Before a drug can be approved for people to get, researchers do clinical studies to find out how it works and how safe it is.

In this study, the researchers wanted to find out if durvalumab, alone or in combination with oleclumab, monalizumab, or danvatirsen, works in participants with early stage NSCLC. They also wanted to find out if the participants had any medical problems, called adverse reactions, during the study.

In people with cancer, the body is not able to control the growth of some cells. These "extra" cells can form tumors. NSCLC is a type of lung cancer.

Normally, the immune system fights infections or anything it does not recognize, and can help stop tumors from growing or surviving. But in some people with NSCLC, proteins on the tumor cells can interact with certain proteins on the immune cells. This stops the immune cells from attacking the tumor cells.

Durvalumab, oleclumab, monalizumab, and danvatirsen were all designed to help the immune cells stop tumors from growing. Although all these drugs work in slightly different ways, they all act on the immune system. These types of drugs are called "immunotherapy".

In this study, the researchers wanted to find out how well durvalumab, when given alone or with another treatment, works in participants with early stage NSCLC.

What was the purpose of this study?

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

- Did durvalumab, when given alone or with another treatment, reduce the number of tumor cells in participants with non-small cell lung cancer?
- What medical problems did the participants have during this study?

The answers to these questions are important to know before other studies can be done to find out if durvalumab, oleclumab, monalizumab, and danvatirsen help improve the health of people with NSCLC.

What treatments did the participants get?

In this study, all of the participants got either durvalumab alone, or durvalumab with 1 other study drug: oleclumab, monalizumab, or danvatirsen.

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

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

The participants got each of their study drugs through a needle into a vein, also called an "IV infusion".

The chart below shows the treatments the researchers planned to study.

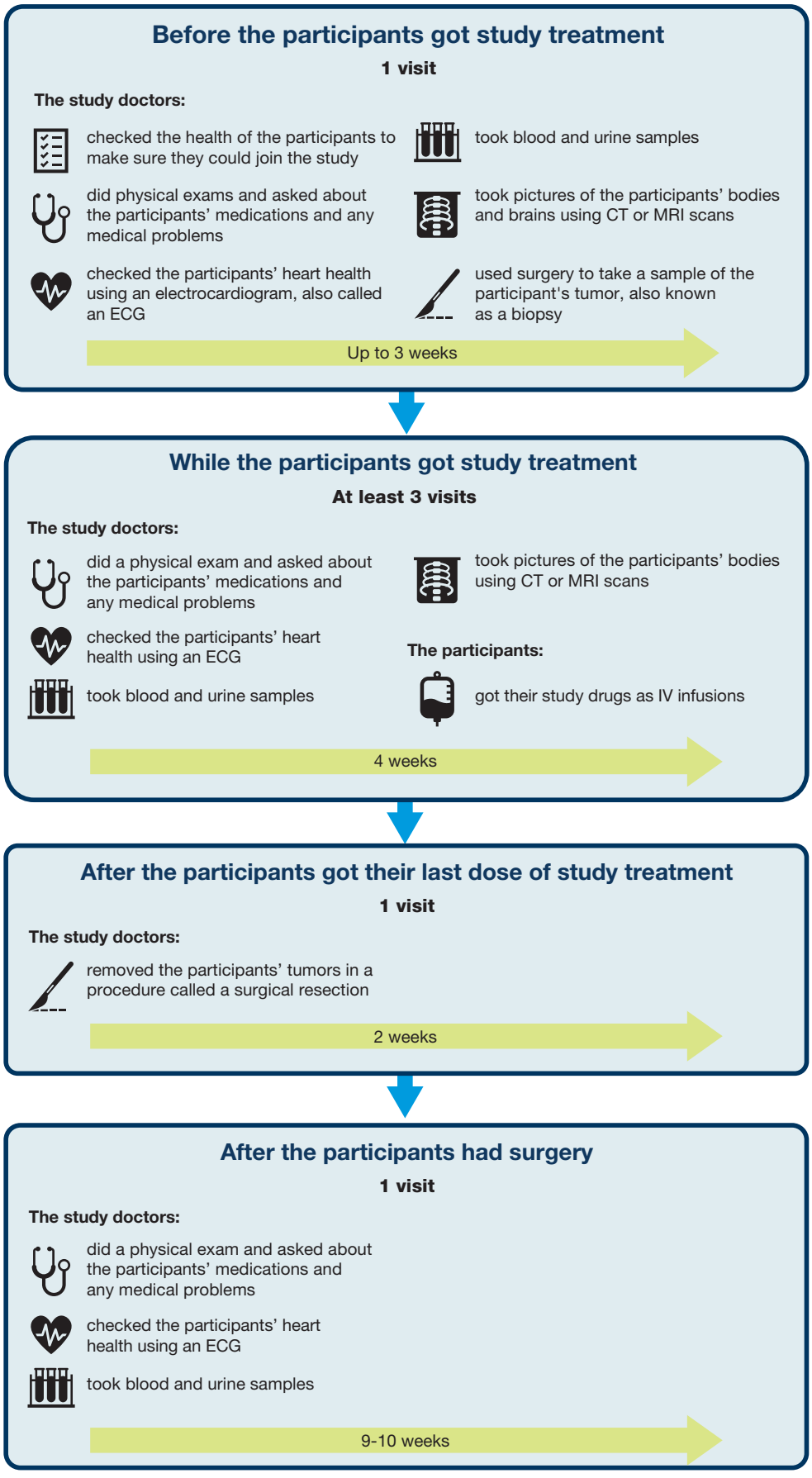
	Durvalumab alone	Durvalumab and oleclumab	Durvalumab and monalizumab	Durvalumab and danvatirsen
	27 participants	21 participants	20 participants	16 participants
	as an IV infusion			
	• 1 dose of durvalumab	• 1 dose of durvalumab • 2 doses of oleclumab, 2 weeks apart	• 1 dose of durvalumab • 2 doses of monalizumab, 2 weeks apart	• 1 dose of durvalumab • 3 doses of danvatirsen over 7 days, then 4 doses, 1 week apart

What happened during this study?

The participants were each in the study for up to 18 weeks. But, the entire study took nearly 2 years to finish.

The study started in March 2019 and ended in January 2021.

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. 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.

Did durvalumab, when given alone or with another treatment, reduce the number of tumor cells in participants with non-small cell lung cancer?

To answer this question, the researchers looked at a sample of each participant's tumor from after they got treatment. The researchers measured the percentage of live or "viable" tumor cells at the time of surgery, compared to the overall tumor area. If the percentage of viable tumor cells was less than or equal to 10% of the tumor area in the surgical sample, the researchers called it a "major pathological response".

There were 27 participants who were planned to get durvalumab alone, but the results below are for 26 of these participants because 1 patient withdrew from the study before they got any treatment.

Treatment group	Number of participants who had a major pathological response
Durvalumab alone	11.1% (3 out of 26)
Durvalumab and oleclumab	19.0% (4 out of 21)
Durvalumab and monalizumab	30.0% (6 out of 20)
Durvalumab and danvatirsen	31.3% (5 out of 16)

Overall, the researchers found that the number of viable tumor cells was reduced in some participants who got durvalumab alone or with another treatment. They also found that slightly more people who got durvalumab and another treatment had a major pathological response, compared to those who got durvalumab alone. But, the overall number of participants who received durvalumab alone or durvalumab and another treatment was too small to know if the study treatments definitely reduced the number of tumor cells.

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 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 drug causes an adverse reaction. These adverse reactions have been, and will continue to be, reviewed together with all of the available data for durvalumab, oleclumab, monalizumab, and danvatirsen.

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?

There were 45.8% of participants who had adverse reactions. This was 38 out of 83 participants.

	Durvalumab alone (out of 26 participants)	Durvalumab and oleclumab (out of 21 participants)	Durvalumab and monalizumab (out of 20 participants)	Durvalumab and danvatirsen (out of 16 participants)
How many participants had adverse reactions?	34.6% (9)	57.1% (12)	50.0% (10)	43.8% (7)
How many participants had serious adverse reactions?	3.8% (1)	4.8% (1)	0.0% (0)	6.3% (1)
How many participants stopped getting study treatment due to adverse reactions?	0.0% (0)	4.8% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)

What serious adverse reactions happened during this study?

The table below shows the serious adverse reactions that happened during the study. There was a total of 3 serious adverse reactions that happened in this study.

Serious adverse reactions

	Durvalumab alone (out of 26 participants)	Durvalumab and oleclumab (out of 21 participants)	Durvalumab and monalizumab (out of 20 participants)	Durvalumab and danvatirsen (out of 16 participants)
Increase of ketones in a person with diabetes	0.0% (0)	4.8% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)
A disorder of the immune system leading to pain and inflammation in the joints	3.8% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)
Blood loss due to a procedure	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	6.3% (1)

No participants died because of adverse reactions.

What adverse reactions happened during this study?

The most common adverse reaction was fatigue.

The table below shows the adverse events that happened in 4 or more participants across all the treatment groups during the study.

Most common adverse reactions

	Durvalumab alone (out of 26 participants	Durvalumab and oleclumab (out of 21 participants)	Durvalumab and monalizumab (out of 20 participants)	Durvalumab and danvatirsen (out of 16 participants)
Fatigue	11.5% (3)	9.5% (2)	10.0% (2)	12.5% (2)
General weakness	7.7% (2)	14.3% (3)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)
Itching	0.0% (0)	9.5% (2)	10.0% (2)	6.3% (1)
Nausea	3.8% (1)	9.5% (2)	0.0% (0)	6.3% (1)

How has this study helped patients and researchers?

This study helped researchers learn more about how well durvalumab, when given alone or with another treatment, works in participants with early stage NSCLC.

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 durvalumab, oleclumab and monalizumab are planned.

Where can I learn more about this study?

You can find more information about this study on the websites listed below. When 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 **"NCT03794544"** into the search box and click **"Search"**.
- www.clinicaltrialsregister.eu Once you are on the website, click **"Home and Search"**, then type **"2018-002932-26"** in the search box and click **"Search"**.
- www.AstraZenecaClinicalTrials.com Once you are on the website, type **"D9108C00002"** into the search box, and click **"Find a Study"**.

Full Study Title: A Phase 2 Open-label, Multicenter, Randomized, Multidrug Platform Study of Neoadjuvant Durvalumab Alone or in Combination with Novel Agents in Subjects with Resectable, Early-stage (I [> 2 cm] to IIIA N0-1) Non-small Cell Lung Cancer (NeoCOAST)

AstraZeneca Protocol Number: D9108C00002

National Clinical Trials Number: NCT03794544

EudraCT Number: 2018-002932-26

MedImmune LLC sponsored this study and has its headquarters in Gaithersburg, MD, USA.

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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