Clinical Study Results

AstraZeneca

Research Sponsor: AstraZeneca

Drugs Studied: Osimertinib and durvalumab

Study Title: A study to learn more about the safety of osimertinib when taken with durvalumab compared to osimertinib alone in patients with lung cancer

Thank you!

Thank you to the participants who took part in the clinical study for the study drugs osimertinib and durvalumab. All of the participants helped researchers learn more about osimertinib and durvalumab to help people with lung 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 study started in August 2015. It included 29 participants in Canada, the Republic of Korea, and Taiwan. These participants are still finishing their study visits, but the study researchers stopped asking for new participants to join. This study ended early due to potential side effects found in a separate but related study.

The sponsor reviewed the data collected as of August 2017 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 patients with lung cancer. Before a drug can be approved for patients to take, researchers do clinical studies to find out how it works and how safe it is.

The body's immune system can sometimes control cancer growth. But in some patients with cancer, cancer cells and other cells send signals that stop the body's immune system from doing this. Durvalumab is a drug that blocks 1 of these signals. Researchers are testing therapies like durvalumab to see if blocking these signals will help the immune system better control cancer growth.

Osimertinib is a drug that targets cancer cells with certain genetic mutations. Osimertinib blocks a signal that tells these cancer cells to grow and split into new cancer cells.

In this study, the researchers wanted to learn more about the safety of osimertinib when taken with durvalumab compared to osimertinib alone in patients with lung cancer.

The main question the researchers wanted to answer in this study was:

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

The answer to this question was important to know to help find out if the combination of osimertinib and durvalumab improved the health of people with lung cancer. In this study, the researchers asked for the help of men and women who have lung cancers that tested positive for certain genetic mutations. All of the participants who joined this study had lung cancer that had gotten worse after treatment with at least 1 other cancer therapy. Everyone in the study was 41 to 80 years old when they joined.

What kind of study was this?

This was an “open-label” study. This means the researchers and the participant knew what the participant was taking.

During the study, the participants took 1 of 2 treatments:

- 80 milligrams, also known as mg, of osimertinib
- 80 mg of osimertinib and 10 milligrams per kilogram, also known as mg/kg, of durvalumab

Participants took osimertinib in tablet form by mouth once a day. Durvalumab was given through a needle in the vein every 2 weeks.

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.

What happened during the study?

Before the study started, the doctors:

- did a physical examination
- took blood and urine samples
- checked the heart health of participants using an electrocardiogram, also known as an ECG
- took a tumor biopsy sample to test for changes in cancer mutations
- asked the participants about their medical history, how they were feeling, and what medicines they were taking

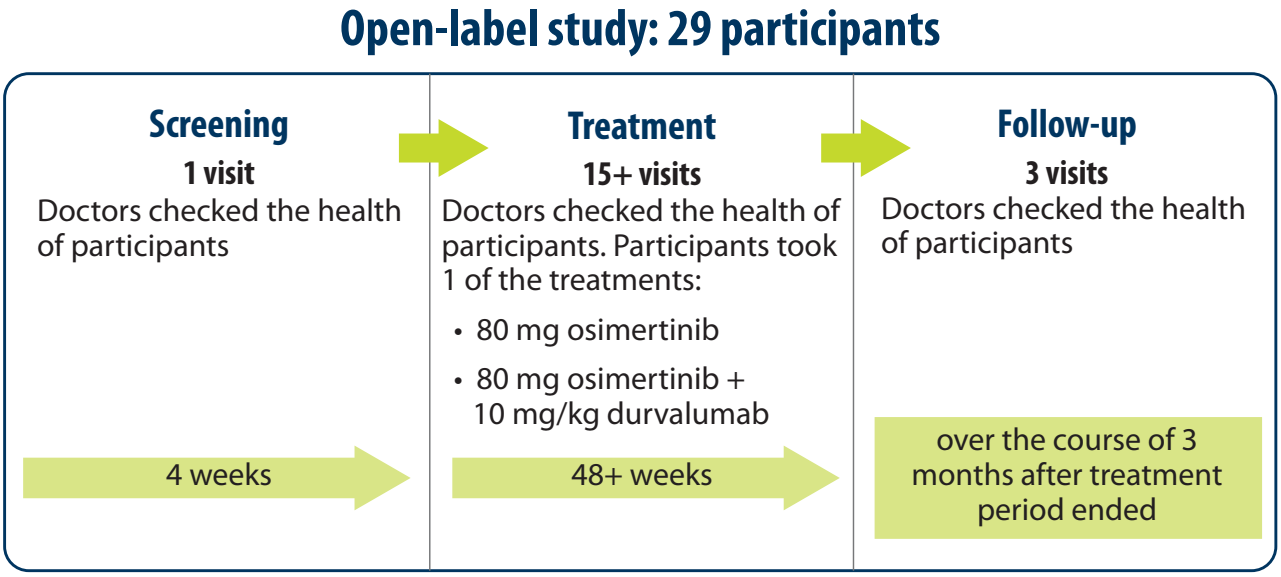
During the study, the participants visited the study site 15 or more times over the course of 48 or more weeks. The doctors:

- did physical examinations
- took blood and urine samples
- checked the heart health of participants using an ECG
- checked changes in tumor growth
- asked the participants about their medical history, how they were feeling, and what medicines they were taking

All of the participants took osimertinib by mouth once a day. The participants in the 80 mg osimertinib and 10 mg/kg durvalumab treatment group also got durvalumab through a needle in the vein every 2 weeks.

At the end of the study, the participants visited their study site up to 3 times for follow-up visits over the course of 3 months. During these visits, the researchers asked the participants about their overall health and how they were feeling.

The figure below shows how the study was done.



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 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.

What medical problems did the 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 drug causes an adverse reaction.

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.

How many participants had serious adverse reactions?

One treatment group took 80 mg of osimertinib once a day. None of the participants in this group had serious adverse reactions during the study.

The other treatment group took 80 mg of osimertinib once a day and got 10 mg/kg of durvalumab every 2 weeks. There were 8.3% of participants in this group who had serious adverse reactions during the study. This was 1 out of 12 participants. This serious adverse reaction was a type of lung disease in which inflammation, thickening, or scarring of the lung tissue makes it difficult to breathe.

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

How many participants had adverse reactions?

In the 80 mg osimertinib group, there were 82.4% of participants who had adverse reactions during the study. This was 14 out of 17 participants.

In the 80 mg osimertinib and 10 mg/kg durvalumab group, there were 66.7% of participants who had adverse reactions during the study. This was 8 out of 12 participants.

In the 80 mg osimertinib group, there were 5.9% of participants who stopped taking osimertinib because of adverse reactions they had during the study. This was 1 out of 17 participants.

In the 80 mg osimertinib and 10 mg/kg durvalumab group, there were 8.3% of participants who stopped taking osimertinib because of adverse reactions they had during the study. This was 1 out of 12 participants. There were 16.7% of participants who stopped taking durvalumab because of adverse reactions they had during the study. This was 2 out of 12 participants.

The study was stopped early because of some of the adverse reactions that happened in another similar study.

What adverse reactions did the participants have?

The most common adverse reaction overall was diarrhea.

The table on the next page shows the adverse reactions that happened during the study in more than 1 participant in either treatment group. There were other adverse reactions, but these happened in fewer participants.

Most common adverse reactions		
Adverse reaction	**80 mg osimertinib (out of 17 participants)**	**80 mg osimertinib + 10 mg/kg durvalumab (out of 12 participants)**
Diarrhea	35.3% (6)	25.0% (3)
Nail infection	35.3% (6)	8.3% (1)
Acne	41.2% (7)	0.0% (0)
Dry skin	11.8% (2)	25.0% (3)
Skin itchiness	17.6% (3)	16.7% (2)
Low count of neutrophils (a type of white blood cell)	23.5% (4)	0.0% (0)
Swollen and painful mouth	23.5% (4)	0.0% (0)
Nosebleed	11.8% (2)	8.3% (1)
Skin rash	5.9% (1)	16.7% (2)
Decreased appetite	0.0% (0)	16.7% (2)
Increased alanine aminotransferase (liver enzyme)	11.8% (2)	0.0% (0)
Increased aspartate aminotransferase (liver enzyme)	11.8% (2)	0.0% (0)
Irregular heart rhythm	11.8% (2)	0.0% (0)
Mouth sores	0.0% (0)	16.7% (2)
Nausea	11.8% (2)	0.0% (0)

How has this study helped participants and researchers?

These results helped researchers learn more about the safety of osimertinib when taken with durvalumab compared to osimertinib alone in patients with lung 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 1 study. Other studies may provide new information or different results.

Further clinical studies with osimertinib are planned. Further clinical studies with durvalumab are also planned.

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 also can be found here.

- www.clinicaltrials.gov. Once you are on the website, type "**NCT02454933**" into the search box and click "**Search**".
- www.AstraZenecaClinicalTrials.com. Once you are on the website, type "**D5165C00001**" into the search box and click "**Find a Study**".

Full Trial Title: A Phase III, Multi-Centre, Open Label, Randomized Study to Assess the Efficacy and Safety of AZD9291 in Combination with MEDI4736 versus AZD9291 Monotherapy in Patients with Locally Advanced or Metastatic Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor T790M mutation-positive Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer who have received Prior Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor Therapy (CAURAL)

AstraZeneca Protocol Number: D5165C00001

AstraZeneca sponsored this study and has its headquarters at 1800 Concord Pike in Wilmington, Delaware.

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 participants.