Clinical Study Results

Research Sponsor: AstraZeneca AB

Drug Studied: Adavosertib, also called AZD1775

Study Title: A study to learn about the safety of adavosertib in participants with solid tumors

Thank you!

Thank you to the participants who took part in the clinical study for the study drug adavosertib, also called AZD1775.

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

What is happening with the study now?

The study started in October 2017 and ended in May 2019. The sponsor reviewed the data collected when the study ended and created a report of the results. This is a summary of that report.

The study included 48 participants in France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States who had participated in earlier studies on adavosertib.

Why was the research needed?

Researchers are looking for a better way to treat patients with advanced solid tumors. Before a drug can be approved for patients to take, researchers do clinical studies to find out how safe it is and how it works.

A solid tumor is a type of cancer that starts in an organ of the body. “Advanced” usually means that the cancer has spread to other parts of the body or has grown beyond the organ where it started. In people with advanced solid tumors, certain proteins cause the tumor to grow. Adavosertib was designed to stop one of these proteins from letting the tumor grow and to cause tumor cells to die.

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

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

- Did the participants’ safety results change after taking adavosertib?
- 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 that help find out if adavosertib improves the health of people with advanced solid tumors.

The researchers asked for the help of men and women with advanced solid tumors who had already completed another study with adavosertib. The participants were 42 to 83 years old when they joined the study.

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. In this study, all of the participants took adavosertib as a tablet by mouth. The dose of adavosertib was 300 milligrams, also called mg.

Treatment in this study happened in 21-day periods called “cycles”. The participants took 1 dose of adavosertib on Days 1 through 5 of each cycle, and Days 8 through 12 of each cycle.

Day	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
300 mg adavosertib	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓									

The participants also took a medication to help them if they felt sick on these days.

What happened during the study?

Before the participants took the study drug, they visited the study site 1 time. This was up to 14 days before they started the study. At this visit, the doctors checked the participants' overall health to make sure that they could join the study. The doctors:

- did a physical exam
- took blood samples
- checked each participant's heart using an electrocardiogram, also called an ECG
- asked about the participants' health and medications

During the first 2 treatment cycles, the participants took adavosertib at home. The participants visited the study site 2 times and had 8 telephone calls with the study doctors.

After the first 2 treatment cycles, the participants took adavosertib at home. They visited the study site 1 time in each cycle.

At each site visit, the doctors:

- did a physical exam and checked the participants' health
- took blood and urine samples
- checked each participant's heart using an ECG
- asked about the participants' health and medications

The participants could keep taking adavosertib as long as the study doctors thought it was helping their cancer.

About 30 days after the participants took their last dose, the doctors called them to ask about their overall health and if they were having any medical problems.

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.

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 change.

The websites listed at the end of this summary may have a full report of the study results.

Did the participants' safety results change after taking adavosertib?

To answer this question, the doctors compared the results of the tests and measurements that they took before and after the participants took adavosertib.

The researchers found that there were no significant changes in the results of the blood or urine tests, vital signs, or ECG tests done throughout the study.

The 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 drug.

Later in this document, there will be a summary of the adverse events that the doctors thought might be related to the study drug. This section is a summary of all the adverse events, whether they might be related to the study drug or not.

An adverse event is considered "serious" when it is life-threatening, causes lasting problems, or the participant requires hospital care.

Adverse events may or may not be caused by the study drug. A lot of research is needed to know whether a drug causes an adverse event.

How many participants had adverse events?

- 95.8% of participants had adverse events. This was 46 out of 48 participants.
- 20.8% of participants had serious adverse events. This was 10 out of 48 participants.
- 18.8% of participants stopped taking adavosertib because of adverse events. This was 9 out of 48 participants.

Most common serious adverse events

The most common serious adverse event was nausea.

Most common adverse events

The most common adverse events were diarrhea, nausea, and vomiting.

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 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.

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?

There were 14.6% of participants who had serious adverse reactions during the study. This was 7 out of 48 participants.

None of the participants died due to serious adverse reactions during the study. There were 4 participants who died due to their cancer getting worse.

What serious adverse reactions happened during the study?

The most common serious adverse reaction during the study was nausea. The table below shows the serious adverse reactions that happened during the study.

Serious adverse reactions during the study

	Adavosertib (out of 48 participants)
Nausea	6.3% (3)
Blood infection caused by bacteria	2.1% (1)
Blood infection and a low number of blood cells that fight infection	2.1% (1)
A fever and a low number of blood cells that fight infection	2.1% (1)
Liver problems	2.1% (1)

How many participants had adverse reactions?

- 91.7% of participants had adverse reactions. This was 44 out of 48 participants.
- 14.6% of participants stopped taking adavosertib because of adverse reactions. This was 7 out of 48 participants.

What adverse reactions happened during the study?

The most common adverse reactions were diarrhea, nausea, and vomiting.

The table on the next page shows the most common adverse reactions that happened in 4 or more participants during the study. There were other adverse reactions, but these happened in fewer participants.

Most common adverse reactions during the study	
	Adavosertib (out of 48 participants)
Diarrhea	56.3% (27)
Nausea	52.1% (25)
Vomiting	52.1% (25)
Tiredness	29.2% (14)
Low appetite	18.8% (9)
Low number of blood cells that help clotting, also called platelets	18.8% (9)
Low red blood cells (anemia)	14.6% (7)
Blood test showing raised levels of liver enzymes	12.5% (6)
Low numbers of blood cells that fight infection, also called neutrophils	10.4% (5)
Weight loss	10.4% (5)
Dizziness	8.3% (4)
Altered sense of taste	8.3% (4)
Stomach pain	8.3% (4)
Indigestion	8.3% (4)
Muscle spasms	8.3% (4)
Feeling unwell	8.3% (4)

How has this study helped patients and researchers?

This study helped researchers learn more about the safety of adavosertib in participants with 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 adavosertib are 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 "**NCT03313557**" into the search box, and click "**Search**".
- www.AstraZenecaClinicalTrials.com. Once you are on the website, type "**D6014C00007**" into the search box, and click "**Find a Study**".

Full Trial Title: An Open-label, Non-randomised, Multicentre Study to Allow Continued Access to and Assess the Safety and Tolerability of AZD1775 for Patients Enrolled in AZD1775 Clinical Pharmacology Studies

National Clinical Trials number: NCT03313557

AstraZeneca Protocol number: D6014C00007

AstraZeneca AB sponsored this study and has its headquarters in Södertälje, Sweden.

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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