SERVIER

Clinical Trial Summary

A phase 2 study of ivosidenib in previously treated Japanese subjects with nonresectable or metastatic cholangiocarcinoma with an IDH1 mutation

Full scientific title: A Phase 2, Open-label, Multicenter Study of Orally Administered Ivosidenib in Previously Treated Japanese Subjects with Nonresectable or Metastatic Cholangiocarcinoma with an IDH1 Mutation

We thank all the participants who took part in the study. Clinical study participants are very important for making progress in science, for the benefit of patients.
This document is a summary of the study. It is written for a general audience.

Researchers need many studies to decide which medicines work the best and are the safest for patients. For medical science to progress, many studies involving patients are running all around the world. This summary only shows the results from this one study. Other studies, evaluating the same drug, may find different results. You should not change your current treatment based on the results of this study. If you have any questions about this study, please talk to your doctor.

Therapeutic area:
Oncology

Disease:
Cholangio-carcinoma

Study phase:
Phase 2

Final version
14/04/2025

This study is ongoing (Data cut-off:01/10/2024)

In this summary:

Clinical Trial Summary

A phase 2 study of ivosidenib in previously treated Japanese subjects with nonresectable or metastatic cholangiocarcinoma with an IDH1 mutation

1 Why was this study done?

This study was done to test a cancer drug called ivosidenib (also called S95031 or AG-120) in Japanese participants with a type of advanced bile duct cancer (cholangiocarcinoma). Bile ducts are tiny tubes carrying bile from the liver to the intestine. Bile helps to digest fats in food.

In several types of cancer such as cholangiocarcinoma, an abnormal form of a protein called Isocitrate dehydrogenase 1 (IDH1) is present in the tumor cells due to changes called mutations. When IDH1 is mutated, it produces too much 2-hydroxyglutarate (2-HG), which is a substance that is normally present in cells in low levels. Too much 2-HG can change how normal cells function and may cause them to become tumor cells.

Ivosidenib is a drug that blocks the activity of abnormal IDH1 proteins which reduces 2-HG levels in tumor cells back to normal levels. Ivosidenib has already been approved in many countries to treat cholangiocarcinoma and certain blood cancers.

The main objective of this study was to see how well ivosidenib works in Japanese participants having advanced cholangiocarcinoma with an IDH1 mutation.

2 When and where did this study take place?

When did the study take place?

- This study started in October 2023.
- The study is still on-going. This summary only includes information collected up to 1st October 2024.

Where did the study take place?

The study took place in Japan.

3 Who participated in the study?

Which participants were included in the study?

To take part, participants had to:

- Be at least 18 years old.
- Have cholangiocarcinoma:
  - with IDH1 mutation.
  - that could not be removed by surgery (nonresectable) or had spread to other parts of the body (metastatic).
- Have taken 1-2 different anticancer medicines before, that did not work.
- Have good blood, kidney and liver function.
- Have not received prior medicines that block the activity of IDH proteins.

How many participants took part in the study?

A total of 12 participants took part in the study:
5 women and 7 men.

How old were the participants?

The average age of the participants was 62 years. The youngest participant was 45 years old and the oldest was 80 years old.

4 Which treatments did the participants receive?

The participants received ivosidenib (the test drug) during time periods called “cycles”. Each cycle was of 28 days. The 28-day cycles were repeated for as long as the cancer did not progress and if the participant did not have too severe side effects. The participant could also decide to stop the treatment at any time.

Participants took ivosidenib tablets by mouth, once a day at a dose of 500 milligrams.

Each participant also continued receiving their usual medical care for bile duct cancer.

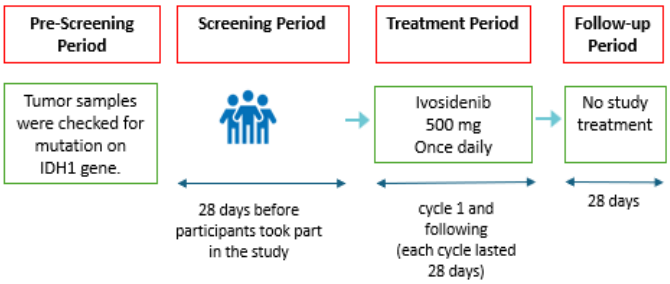
Clinical Trial Summary

A phase 2 study of ivosidenib in previously treated Japanese subjects with nonresectable or metastatic cholangiocarcinoma with an IDH1 mutation

5 How was the study carried out?

The study is called an "open-label" study. This means that both the participants and the research doctors knew the treatment taken.

The study design is presented in the image below.



The study started with a pre-screening period, in which doctors checked if people who wanted to enter the study had an IDH1 mutation. This was followed by a screening period, which lasted up to 28 days. During this time, doctors checked if people who wanted to enter the study met all the necessary requirements.

After the screening period, participants entered the treatment period. During this period, they received ivosidenib once a day.

Once the treatment ended, participants had a follow-up visit 28 days after the last dose of study drug. During this visit, doctors checked the participants' health.

The participants visited the doctors regularly. During the visits, the doctors collected information about the participants' health.

6 What were the side effects?

Side effects are unwanted medical events that the doctors think may be caused by the treatment in the study.

In this summary, we describe unwanted medical events thought to be caused by ivosidenib.

The results may be presented differently in other documents related to the study.

The table below shows the number of participants who had side effects.

	Ivosidenib (out of 12 participants)
Participants who had side effect(s)	8 (67%)
Participants who had serious* side effect(s)	2 (17%)
Participants who stopped the treatment because of side effect(s)	0

**See definition of serious side effects below*

What were the types of side effects?

The table below shows the side effects reported in the study.

	Ivosidenib (out of 12 participants)
Abnormal electrical activity of the heart that affects its rhythm (QT prolonged)	3 (25%)
Diarrhoea	1 (8%)
Dry mouth	1 (8%)
Feeling sick	1 (8%)
Generally feeling unwell	1 (8%)
Hives	1 (8%)
Inflamed and sore mouth	1 (8%)
Lower appetite	1 (8%)
Low blood potassium level	1 (8%)
Rash	1 (8%)
Vomiting	1 (8%)
Tiredness	1 (8%)

= *participants*

What were the serious side effects?

A side effect is considered serious when:

- the participant needs to be hospitalised,
- it causes lasting damage or death,
- the participant's life is in danger or,
- it is medically important in the doctor's opinion.

The table below shows the serious side effects reported in this study.

	Ivosidenib (out of 12 participants)
Abnormal electrical activity of the heart that affects its rhythm (QT prolonged)	2 (17%)

= participants

In the study, no participants died because of an unwanted event thought to be caused by ivosidenib.

7 What were the study results?

The results included in the summary include **information collected up to 01 October 2024**.

This document presents only the results for the main goal of the study. Other results are available in other documents listed in section 10.

The study is still on-going. Further calculations will be done when the study is complete.

The main goal of the study was to see how well ivosidenib works in Japanese participants with advanced cholangiocarcinoma that have an IDH1 mutation.

For this, the researchers looked at how well the treatment could stop the cancer from getting worse over 6 months.

For this study, an independent group of expert doctors looked at medical images of participants to check if the cancer had grown or not. This ensured that the results were accurate and fair.

The results showed that for a quarter of participants (25%), their cancer did not get worse within 6 months of starting treatment with ivosidenib.

On average participants lived about 2.7 months before their cancer got worse.

8 How has this study helped research?

The results showed that ivosidenib can help keep the disease from getting worse. The main goal of the study was met. The experts found that 25% of the Japanese participants who took ivosidenib did not see their cancer get worse in 6 months, which is similar to results from a previous big study done in other countries (AG120-C-005).

These finding indicated that ivosidenib is a safe and effective treatment for managing cholangiocarcinoma with IDH mutation in Japanese participants. Ivosidenib has similar benefits and risks to those seen in the AG120-C-005 study.

This study also helped researchers learn more about ivosidenib in the treatment of cancer.

This summary shows only the main results from this one study. Other studies, evaluating the same drug, may find different results.

9 Are there plans for further studies?

Clinical studies with ivosidenib are on-going and further studies are planned.

10 Further information

What are the identification numbers of the study?

- Protocol code: CL2-95031-008
- US NCT number: NCT06081829

Clinical Trial Summary

A phase 2 study of ivosidenib in previously treated Japanese subjects with nonresectable or metastatic cholangiocarcinoma with an IDH1 mutation

Who did the study?

The company that organised and funded the research, called the "sponsor", is the Institut de Recherches Internationales Servier based in Gif-Sur-Yvette, France.

How can you contact the sponsor?

Contact us on the Servier website https://servier.com/en/.

Where can you learn more about this study?

You can find more information about this study on these websites:

- https://clinicaltrials.servier.com/find-clinical-trials/
- http://www.clinicaltrials.gov/

In this document we translated medical terms into lay terms. You can find the corresponding medical terms in the Servier glossary at https://clinicaltrials.servier.com/glossary/

You can find general information about clinical trials on https://clinicaltrials.servier.com/