

Clinical trial SUMMARY



Short study title

Study of efficacy and safety of S95005 (TAS-102) in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer who failed standard chemotherapies.

Full scientific title

Open-label multicentre confirmatory study of efficacy and safety of S95005 (TAS-102) in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer who are refractory or intolerant to standard chemotherapies.

In this summary:

1. Why was the study done?
2. When and where did this study take place?
3. Who participated in the study?
4. Which treatments did patients receive?
5. How was the study done?
6. What were the side effects?
7. What were the study results?
8. How has this study helped patients and researchers?
9. Are there plans for further studies?
10. Further information

Therapeutic area:
Oncology

Indication:
Colorectal cancer

Study phase:
Phase 2

Date:
27 June 2019
Final version

CLINICAL TRIALS SUMMARY

Study of efficacy and safety of S95005 (TAS-102) in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer who failed standard chemotherapies.

We would like to thank all the patients who participated in the study. As clinical study participants, they help researchers to discover new medicines for the benefit of all 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 the patients. It involves a lot of people in many studies all around the world for medical science to progress. This summary only shows the results from this study. Other studies, evaluating the same drug, may find different results.

You should not change your current treatment based on the results of this single study. If you have any questions on this study, please speak to your doctor.

1 Why was the study done?

The main objective of the study was to assess how a medicine called S95005 or TAS-102 was effective.

The study drug (S95005) is a combination of two drugs: trifluridine and tipiracil.

It is a drug that blocks cancer cells proliferation.

This drug is already used to treat patients with colorectal cancer that has spread to other parts of the body when standard treatments are no longer effective.

A previous study called RECOURSE showed the efficacy of S95005 in Japanese, American and European population but did not include Russian population.

The present study was performed to confirm the efficiency of S95005 in the Russian population and to obtain an approval for using the treatment for Russians.

As the RECOURSE study showed a benefit of S95005 compared to placebo, no placebo was planned in this study.

2 When and where did this study take place?

When was it performed?

- This study started in March 2017.
- It ended in December 2018.

Where did the study take place?

The study took place in Russia.

3 Who participated in the study?

Which patients were included in the study?

Patients in the study had to meet at least the following criteria:

- Be at least 18 years old
- Diagnosed with a colorectal cancer
- The cancer had spread to other parts of the body
- Standard treatments can't be used anymore.

How many patients were in the study?

Overall 26 patients joined the study: 19 women (73%) and 7 men (27%).

How old were the patients?

The average age of the patients was 59 years. The youngest patient was 30 years old and the oldest was 78 years old.

4 Which treatments did patients receive?

All of the patients had the same study drug: the combination of trifluridine plus tipiracil.

Patients took the study drug during time periods called "cycles". The treatment cycle lasted 28 days:

- Patients took the study drug orally twice a day, 5 days per week, for 2 weeks.
- Then, there was 2 weeks without treatment.

This cycle was repeated as long as the cancer did not progress and if the patient had not too severe side effects.

CLINICAL TRIALS SUMMARY

Study of efficacy and safety of S95005 (TAS-102) in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer who failed standard chemotherapies.

5 How was the study done?

In the study all patients took the same treatment. This study is called an “open-label” study. It means that patients and doctors knew which treatment was given.

6 What were the side effects?

What about side effects?

Like all medicines, the study drug can cause side effects although not everybody gets them. Side effects are unwanted events thought to be related to the study drug.

The table below shows the number of patients who experienced side effects.

	Related to study drug
Patients who had side effect(s)	20 patients (77%)
Patients who had serious* side effect(s)	5 patients (19%)
Patients who had withdrew because of side effect(s)	1 patient (4%)

**See definition below*

How many patients experienced serious side effects?

A side effect is defined as serious when:

- The patient needs to be hospitalized.
- The patient’s life is in danger.
- It causes permanent damage or death.
- Or it may put at risk the patient and requires a medical intervention to prevent the situations listed above.

In this study, 5 patients (19%) experienced serious side effects. The table below shows the serious side effects that were reported by more than one patient.

	Related to study drug
Fever with lack of white blood cells called neutrophils	3 patients (12%)
Decrease in the number of red blood cells	2 patients (8%)

None of the serious side effects led to withdrawal of patients.

In the study, 3 patients died. All deaths occurred after the treatment was stopped. Deaths were all due to cancer progression.

What were the other side effects?

The table below shows the other side effects reported in the study. Only the most common effects (reported by at least 3 patients) are presented.

	Related to study drug
Diarrhoea	8 patients (31%)
Decreased appetite	7 patients (27%)
Feeling sick	7 patients (27%)
Feeling tired	6 patients (23%)
Unusual weakness	3 patients (12%)
Vomiting	3 patients (12%)

The table below show the other sides effects found on blood tests.

	Related to study drug
Lack of white blood cells called neutrophils	17 patients (65%)
Decrease in the number of red blood cells	4 patients (15%)

CLINICAL TRIALS SUMMARY

Study of efficacy and safety of S95005 (TAS-102) in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer who failed standard chemotherapies.

7 What were the study results?

To test the effectiveness, the researchers measure the time from starting the treatment until the cancer got worse or the patient died.

It is called progression-free survival.

The progression free survival rate is the number of patients alive for whom the cancer did not get worse after certain duration of treatment. In the study, this calculation was done 2 months after the start of treatment. The treatment was considered as effective if the rate was of at least 10 patients after 2 months of treatment.

After 2 months of treatments, 13 patients (52%) were alive without worsening of the cancer.

It means that the efficiency of the S95005 is confirmed in the Russian patients.

8 How has this study helped patients and researchers?

The study found that the Russian patients did not differ from the population of the previous RECURSE study showing the efficacy of S95005.

Findings from the study will be used to obtain an approval for using the treatment for Russian patients with colorectal cancer that has spread to other parts of the body.

9 Are there plans for further studies?

Clinical trials with S95005 are ongoing and further trials are planned in many countries including Russia.

10 Further information

What is the trade name of the treatment?

Lonsurf®

What is the identification number of the clinical study?

Protocol Number: CL2-95005-003

Clinicaltrials.gov: NCT03274882

ISRCTN.com : ISRCTN14228310

Who did the study?

The companies organizing and funding the research, called sponsors, are the Institut de Recherches Internationales Servier and Les Laboratoires Servier both based in Suresnes, France.

How can you contact the sponsor?

Contact us on Servier website (www.servier.com).

Where can you learn more about this study?

- The scientific summary is also available on Servier Clinical Trial Data website. (www.clinicaltrials.servier.com)
- In this document, we translated medical terms into lay terms. You can find the corresponding medical terms in the Servier glossary on the Servier Clinical Trial Data website.