ForPatients
by Roche

Breast Cancer Inoperable Breast Cancer Breast Cancer Er-Positive Locally Advanced or Metastatic Breast Cancer

A study to look at how safe new treatment combinations are and how well they work for people with breast cancer that has spread to nearby tissues and cannot be removed with surgery, or has spread in the body

A Study Evaluating the Efficacy and Safety of Multiple Treatment Combinations in Participants With Breast Cancer

Trial Status	Trial Runs In	Trial Identifier
Recruiting	5 Countries	NCT04802759 2020-004889-19,2023-507495-48-00 CO42867

The source of the below information is the publicly available website ClinicalTrials.gov. It has been summarised and edited into simpler language.

Trial Summary:

This is a Phase Ib/II, open-label, multicenter, randomized umbrella study in participants with breast cancer. Cohort 1 will focus on participants with inoperable, locally advanced or metastatic, estrogen receptor (ER)-positive, HER2-negative breast cancer who had disease progression during or following treatment with a cyclin-dependent kinase 4/6 inhibitor (CDK4/6i; e.g., palbociclib, ribociclib, abemaciclib) in the first- or second-line setting. Cohort 2 will focus on inoperable, locally advanced or metastatic, ER-positive, HER2-positive breast cancer with previous progression to standard-of-care anti-HER2 therapies, of which one was a trastuzumab-and-taxane-based systemic therapy (including in the early setting if recurrence occurred within 6 months of finishing adjuvant therapy) and one was a HER2-targeting antibody-drug conjugate (ADC; e.g., ado-trastuzumab emtansine or trastuzumab-deruxtecan) or a HER2-targeting tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI; e.g., tucatinib, lapatinib, pyrotinib or neratinib). The study is designed with the flexibility to open new treatment arms as new treatments become available, close existing treatment arms that demonstrate minimal clinical activity or unacceptable toxicity, or modify the patient population. During Stage 1, participants in each cohort will be randomly assigned to treatment arms. Participants in the control or experimental arms who experience unacceptable toxicity, disease progression as determined by the investigator according to RECIST v1.1, or loss of clinical benefit as determined by the investigator during Stage 1 will be given the option of receiving a different treatment combination during Stage 2, provided they meet eligibility criteria and a treatment arm is open for enrollment. No Stage 2 treatment is currently available.

Hoffmann-La Roche **Phase 1/Phase 2**

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Sponsor	Phase

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Trial Identifiers

Eligibility Criteria:

Gender	Age	Healthy Volunteers
Female	**>=18 Years**	**No**

1. Why is this study needed?

Breast cancer is a health condition where cancer cells form in the breast. Breast cancer can be challenging to treat if it has spread to nearby tissues and cannot be removed with surgery (known as ‘locally advanced unresectable breast cancer’) or if it has spread to other parts of the body (known as ‘metastatic breast cancer’). Standard treatment includes chemotherapy (such as capecitabine, nab-paclitaxel and carboplatin) and/or hormone or targeted treatments. Treatment depends on the type of breast cancer a person has. New treatment combinations are needed to improve health outcomes for people with locally advanced unresectable or metastatic breast cancer.

This study is testing new targeted treatment combinations. They are experimental medicines. This means health authorities (like the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and European Medicines Agency) have not approved the new targeted treatment combinations for treating breast cancer.

This study aims to see how well new treatment combinations work in people with locally advanced unresectable or metastatic breast cancer, and how safe they are.

2. Who can take part in the study?

Females of at least 18 years of age with locally advanced unresectable or metastatic breast cancer can take part in the study if they meet certain criteria to join a particular treatment group, including the type of breast cancer they have and which treatments they have been given before, if any.

People may not be able to take part in this study if they have cancer that has spread to the brain or spinal cord and causes symptoms, certain medical conditions such as heart or lung diseases or certain infections, or have had severe reactions to previous cancer treatment. People who are pregnant, or currently breastfeeding cannot take part in the study.

3. How does this study work?

Participants will be screened to check if they are able to participate in the study. The screening period will take place from 1 month before the start of treatment.

Everyone who joins this study will be placed into a group (known as a ‘cohort’) that they fit the criteria for. The cohort will depend on the participant’s breast cancer type and any treatments they have received before.

More than 1 experimental treatment combination may be available to a cohort. In these cases, the cohort will be further split into treatment groups, with each group given a different study treatment. The chance of being given a certain study treatment will depend on the number of different treatments available to the cohort, and on the number of participants already in each treatment group.

Treatments will be given as combinations of pills (to be swallowed), injections under the skin, or drips into a vein (infusions) in treatment cycles. A treatment cycle is the period of treatment and recovery time before the next set of treatment is given – a cycle is usually 3 or 4 weeks.

This is an open-label study. This means everyone involved, including the participant and the study doctor, will know the study treatment the participant has been given.

During this study, the study doctor will see participants regularly. They will see how well the treatment is working and any unwanted effects participants may have. Study treatment will be given for as long as it can help, unless participants have unmanageable unwanted effects. Participants who have cancer that gets worse or who have unmanageable and unwanted effects while they are being given a particular study treatment, may be able to be given a different treatment in this study if they meet the criteria.

Participants will have follow-up visits, telephone calls or medical record checks every 3 months after completing the study treatment for as long as they agree to it, during which study doctor will check on the participant’s wellbeing. Total time of participation in the study could be up to 7 years, depending on when a person joins the study. Participants have the right to stop study treatment and leave the study at any time, if they wish to do so.

4. What are the main results measured in this study?

The main result measured to assess if the study treatments have worked is the number of participants who have a positive response to treatment.

Other key results measured in the study include:

- How long participants live without their cancer getting worse

- The number of participants whose tumours do not grow or shrink for at least 3 months after receiving study treatment
- The number of participants whose tumours shrink or stay the same for at least 6 months with study treatment
- How long participants live
- How much time there is between participants' cancer first responding to treatment and the cancer getting worse
- The number and seriousness of unwanted effects
- How the study treatment gets to different parts of the body, how the body changes and gets rid of it

5. Are there any risks or benefits in taking part in this study?

Taking part in the study may or may not make participants feel better. But the information collected in the study can help other people with similar health conditions in the future.

It may not be fully known at the time of the study how safe and how well the study treatment works. The study involves some risks to the participant. But these risks are generally not greater than those related to routine medical care or the natural progression of the health condition. People interested in taking part will be informed about the risks and benefits, as well as any additional procedures or tests they may need to undergo. All details of the study will be described in an informed consent document. This includes information about possible effects and other options of treatment.

Risks associated with the study treatment combinations Participants may have unwanted effects of the treatment combinations used in this study. These unwanted effects can be mild to severe, even life-threatening, and vary from person to person. During this study, participants will have regular check-ups to see if there are any unwanted effects.

Participants will be told about the known unwanted effects of the study treatments and possible unwanted effects based on human and laboratory studies or knowledge of similar medicines. Known unwanted effects include frequent watery stools, and wanting to throw up.

The study treatments will be given as combinations of pills (to be swallowed), injections under the skin, or infusions (into the vein). Known unwanted effects of injections under the skin include redness, swelling or rash on the skin where it has been pricked with a needle to give a treatment. Known unwanted effects of infusions include throwing up, wanting to throw up, a feeling of coldness that makes the body shiver, low or high blood pressure, fever, pain or discomfort in the head, frequent watery stools, shortness of breath, and cough.

The study treatments may be harmful to an unborn baby. Women must take precautions to avoid exposing an unborn baby to the study treatment.