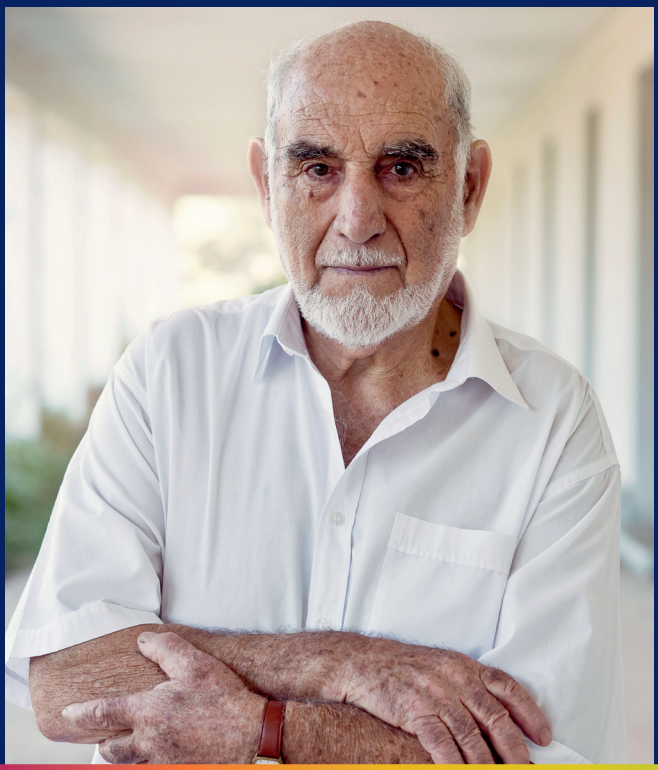
TroFuse 023
ONCOLOGY CLINICAL TRIALS

A clinical trial for non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)

In this brochure, you will learn about NSCLC and a clinical trial for this disease. This clinical trial is trying to find out if an investigational trial drug combination may help stop or slow down the growth of NSCLC. You can also use this brochure to talk with your doctor about this trial.



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What is squamous NSCLC?

Non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) is a cancer that starts in your lungs and can spread to other parts of your body. It is the most common type of lung cancer. About 8 out of 10 lung cancers are NSCLC.

Squamous NSCLC is a less common type of NSCLC. Squamous NSCLC starts in the cells that line the airways and is usually found in the center of the lung next to airway (bronchus). 3 out of 10 people who are diagnosed with NSCLC have squamous NSCLC.

What are my treatment options?

If you have squamous NSCLC that has spread to other parts of your body, your care team will talk about your treatment options with you and those close to you. Your options will depend on a few things:

- Your overall health
- The stage of your cancer, which tells you if the cancer has spread and how far
- Chance of your cancer coming back
- Side effects you might have from the treatment
- What chance the treatment has of slowing down or stopping the cancer
- How long the treatment might help extend your life
- How much the treatment might help improve your symptoms

Your care team may offer you 1 or more of these treatments:

- **Local therapies** – treatment directed at the site of the cancer to destroy it
- **Targeted therapy** – treatment that works on specific cells to stop them from growing
- **Immunotherapy** – medicines that help your immune system fight the cancer
- **Chemotherapy** – medicine to kill cancer cells or stop them from growing
- **Palliative care** – also called comfort care. This is special care to help ease pain and symptoms with a focus on the person's quality of life. This does not directly treat NSCLC, but it helps keep you as comfortable as possible.
- **Radiation therapy** – treatment that uses beams of intense energy (like X-rays) to shrink or get rid of tumors. This would only be used to treat symptoms related to tumor growth and can be given with another treatment.
- **Clinical trials**, such as this one

Talk to your doctor to find out which treatment is right for you.

What is a clinical trial?

Clinical trials are research studies that help doctors find out if study drugs (alone or with other treatments) are safe and if they can help prevent, find, or treat diseases or conditions. Clinical trials are carefully controlled research studies that are done to get a closer look at investigational treatments and procedures.

All about this clinical trial

What is the goal of this clinical trial?

The goal of this trial is to learn if an investigational trial drug combination, MK-2870 and pembrolizumab, may help stop or slow down your cancer.

Researchers want to learn if the investigational trial drug combination, MK-2870 combined with pembrolizumab, given after treatment with chemotherapy and pembrolizumab slows the spread of the cancer. All participants will first receive chemotherapy and pembrolizumab. This trial will then compare the investigational combination of MK-2870 plus pembrolizumab to pembrolizumab given alone.

What treatment is being studied?

The treatments being studied in this trial are the investigational combination of MK-2870 and pembrolizumab. MK-2870 is a type of investigational chemotherapy, which may help stop or slow down cancer cells from growing. MK-2870 is experimental. It has not been approved to be given alone or in combination with pembrolizumab to treat any disease. Pembrolizumab is a type of immunotherapy, which may help your immune system fight cancer cells. It has been approved by certain health authorities for the treatment of various cancers. It may not be approved in your country or to treat your type of cancer.

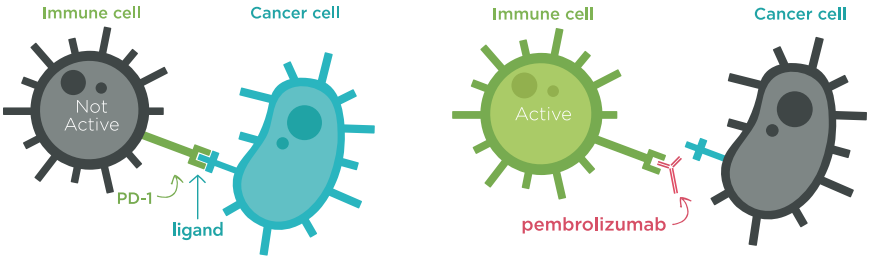
The information below is what researchers know or assume about how each trial drug works on its own.

About Pembrolizumab:

1. A protein called PD-1 (on some of your immune system cells) sometimes binds with certain molecules called ligands (on some cancer cells)
2. When these bind, it turns off the immune system cell, which means it can't do its work to help protect you and attack cancer cells
3. This is where pembrolizumab comes in - this study drug binds with PD-1 and blocks PD-1 from binding with ligands
4. By blocking PD-1 from binding with ligands, pembrolizumab may help the immune system find and attack cancer cells

Another way to think about pembrolizumab

When PD-1 and ligands bind, it's like turning off the immune cell. This means that the immune cell will not do its work to attack cancer cells.



Deciding to join a clinical trial is something only you, those close to you, and your care team can decide together. If there is anything you do not understand, ask the trial doctor.

About MK-2870

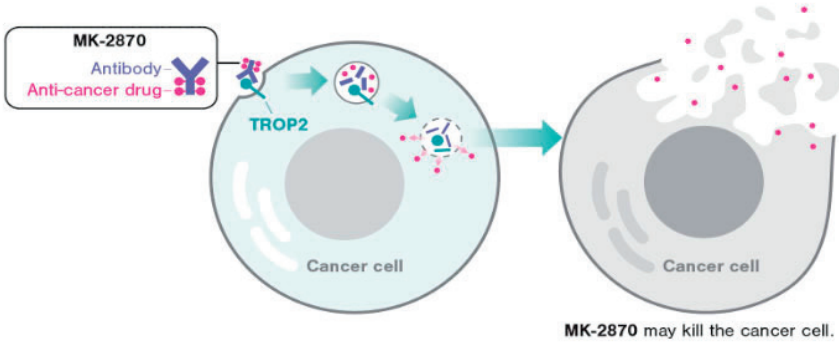
MK-2870 is a type of investigational targeted therapy known as antibody drug conjugate (ADC) that may destroy cancer cells. Unlike traditional chemotherapy, ADCs have 3 parts:

- **A monoclonal antibody:** A protein that binds to specific proteins or receptors found on certain types of cells, including cancer cells. In this case, the specific receptor is TROP2.
- **An anti-cancer drug:** A type of drug that is meant to kill cancer cells
- **Linker:** Connects the anti-cancer drug to the monoclonal antibody

1. TROP2 receptors are involved in how tissues in the body grow. These are more common in cancer cells.
2. The monoclonal antibody in MK-2870 (study drug) finds and binds to the TROP2 receptors on cancer cells.
3. TROP2 moves MK-2870 into the cancer cell where the anti-cancer drug is released.
4. Once inside the cancer cell, the anti-cancer drug may kill the cancer cell.

This is what scientists know or assume about how the study drug works.

Another way to think about MK-2870:



Who can join this trial?

There are eligibility criteria that will determine if you will qualify for participation.

For example, you must:

- Have been recently diagnosed with squamous NSCLC that has spread to other parts of the body
- Have not had previous treatment for this type of cancer. However, if you have already received chemotherapy (chemo) and/or radiation, you may still be able to join the trial. The trial doctor will discuss this with you

Your trial staff will do tests to see if you are able to join this trial.

You and your trial doctor will discuss:

- All the requirements to join this trial
- Possible benefits, risks and side effects of being in this trial

If I join, how long will I be in the trial?

How long you will be in the trial depends on:

- Your health
- What type of cancer you have
- How well you tolerate the trial treatments

Everyone who joins will be in this trial for about 5 years. Your time in the study will start when you sign the informed consent document. It will end with your last contact with the trial staff.

1. The screening period is 28 days. Screening includes a physical exam and some testing to see if you meet the rules for joining this trial.
2. If you qualify, you will get your trial treatment for about 2 years.
3. After treatment, trial staff will follow up with you for 3 years.

What will happen during trial visits?

You will visit the trial site on a regular schedule so that the trial doctors can see how the investigational trial drug (s) is working for you. During your trial visits, you may get:

- Blood tests
- Physical exams
- The investigational trial drug (s)
- Imaging scans such as CT scans or MRIs (scans that help the doctor see the cancer inside your body)
- Questionnaires about how you are feeling

You can ask your trial doctor any questions you have about what happens during trial visits and how often they will happen.

If you are able to join the trial, your trial doctor will need to stay in contact with you even after your trial visits are over. This is very important because this clinical trial is studying how well the study treatment works over time.

What treatments will I get?

Part 1: Everyone in the study will receive **pembrolizumab and chemotherapy**, for about 3 months as their first treatment (also called the induction period).

- **The chemotherapy given in this trial is called carboplatin, paclitaxel, and nab-paclitaxel. Carboplatin, paclitaxel, and nab-paclitaxel are standard treatments for NSCLC**

Part 2: After the Induction Period, if you are tolerating the trial drug(s) and your cancer has not gotten worse, you will go into the Maintenance Period. In Part 2, you will have an equal chance (like flipping a coin) of receiving one of these treatments:

- **Pembrolizumab with MK-2870**
- **Pembrolizumab alone**

You will receive pembrolizumab for up to about 2 years.
You will receive the investigational trial drug MK-2870 until the cancer gets worse or you don't tolerate it.

This is an open label study. That means that both you and the researchers will know which study treatment you are getting.

Thank you for learning about NSCLC and this clinical trial.

You can use this brochure to talk with your doctor about this trial.

Your questions and notes:

You can use this space to write down notes or questions about this trial.

Notes:

Notes:

To learn more

To learn more about this trial, you can:

- Talk to your doctor
- Contact Merck by
  - ➤ Visiting **www.merckoncologyclinicaltrials.com**
  - ➤ Scanning this QR code:

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