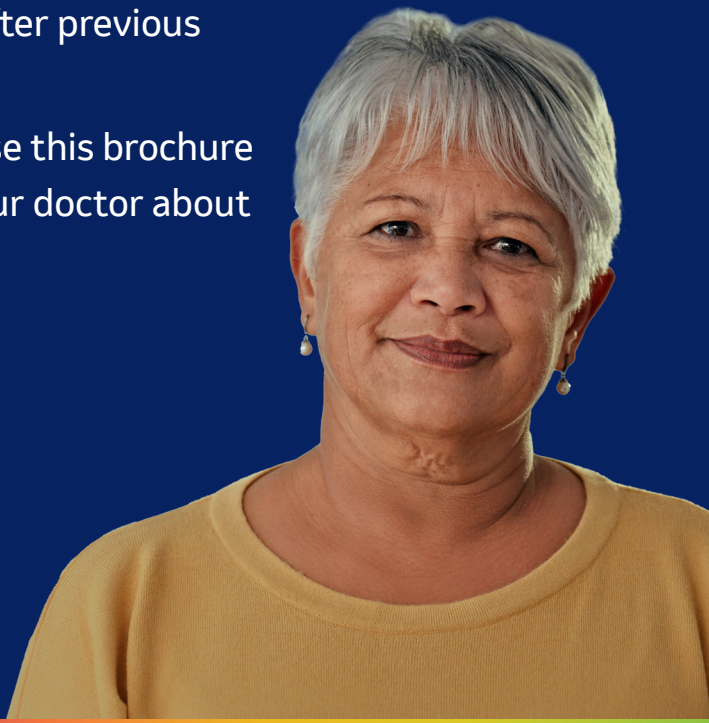
TroFuse 033

ONCOLOGY CLINICAL TRIALS GOG-3119/ ENGOT-en29

Learn about a clinical trial for **endometrial cancer**

In this brochure, you will learn about **endometrial cancer (EC)** and a clinical trial for this disease. In this trial, researchers are trying to find out if the investigational trial drug sacituzumab tirumotecan (sac-TMT), is safe and can help slow down or stop endometrial cancer from coming back after previous treatment.

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



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What is endometrial cancer?

Endometrial cancer (EC) starts in the uterus. The uterus is part of the female reproductive system where a baby grows during pregnancy. EC can start in different parts of the uterus, but it most often starts in the inner lining of the uterus called the endometrium. EC is the most common cancer of the female reproductive system.

What are my treatment options?

If you have endometrial cancer, 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 the 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
- **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.
- **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 endometrial cancer, but it helps keep you as comfortable as possible.
- **Surgery** – treatment to remove all or part of the cancer
- **Watchful waiting** – your care team might wait and watch the cancer before they use any treatment (also called active surveillance)
- **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 the investigational trial drug sacituzumab tirumotecan, is safe and can help slow down or stop endometrial cancer from coming back after previous treatment.

Researchers will compare the investigational combination of sacituzumab tirumotecan and pembrolizumab (pembro) to pembrolizumab alone. Pembrolizumab is an immunotherapy and is a current treatment for cancer.

Sac-TMT is experimental. It has not been approved to be given alone or in combination with pembro to treat any disease. Pembro has been approved by certain health authorities when given with 2 chemotherapies (carboplatin and paclitaxel) for treating some types of endometrial cancer. It may not be approved in your country or to treat your type of cancer.

What treatment is being studied?

The investigational study medicine is sacituzumab tirumotecan, also know as sac-TMT or MK2870.

About sacituzumab-tirumotecan:

Sacituzumab-tirumotecan (sac-TMT) 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.

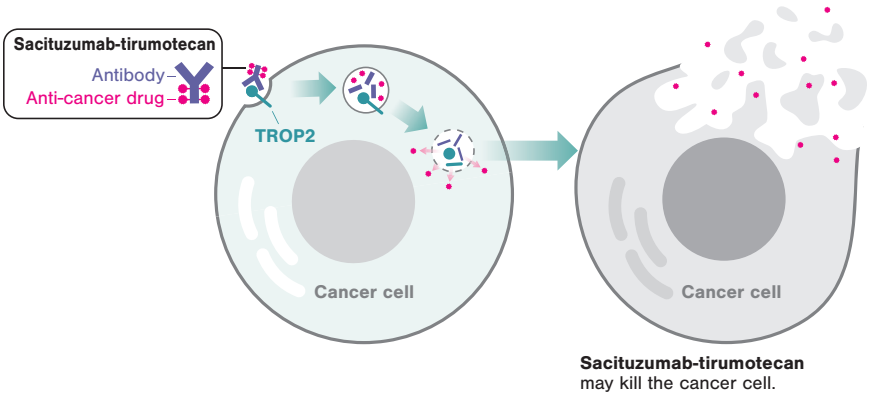
- **An anti-cancer drug:** A type of drug that is meant to kill cancer cells
- **Linker:** Connects the anti-cancer drug to the monoclonal antibody

More about sacituzumab tirumotecan

1. TROP2 receptors are involved in how tissues in the body grow. These are more common in cancer cells.
2. The monoclonal antibody in sacituzumab-tirumotecan (trial drug) finds and binds to the TROP2 receptors on cancer cells.
3. TROP2 moves sacituzumab-tirumotecan 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 investigational trial drug may work.

Another way to think about sacituzumab-tirumotecan



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.

Who can join this trial?

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

For example, you must:

- Have endometrial cancer
- Have not previously had:
  - Pembrolizumab or other immunotherapies
  - Chemotherapy or targeted therapies, unless they were used as an adjuvant therapy. Adjuvant therapy is a follow-up treatment used to lower the chance of cancer coming back.

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 study treatments

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 trial drugs are working for you.

During your trial visits, you may get:

- Your trial treatments
- Blood and urine tests
- Physical exams
- Imaging scans such as CT scans or MRIs (scans that help the doctor see the cancer inside your body)

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?

This trial has 2 parts:

- In part 1, you will get chemotherapy and pembrolizumab. If the cancer responds (gets smaller or goes away) to this treatment, you will continue to part 2.
- In part 2, you will be randomly placed into 1 of 2 treatment groups:
  - **Group 1** will get the investigational combination of sacituzumab tirumotecan (sac-TMT) and pembrolizumab
  - **Group 2** will get only pembrolizumab

A computer will decide which group you are put in. You have an equal chance of getting put in each group.

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.

Thank you for learning about endometrial cancer 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.

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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