

A clinical trial for **endometrial cancer**

In this brochure, you will learn about **endometrial cancer (EC)** and a clinical trial for this disease. Researchers want to learn if an investigational study drug can help stop or slow down the growth of EC in people who have already had treatment for their cancer.



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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.

Why is this trial being done?

Researchers want to learn if the investigational trial drug, called sac-TMT, is safe and helps slow down or stop the growth of EC compared to other treatments people usually get, such as chemotherapy.

Researchers don't know if this investigational trial drug works to treat this type of cancer.

What is a clinical trial?

Clinical trials are research studies designed to learn how our bodies respond to medicines or other treatments. They help doctors find out if trial drugs (alone or with other treatments) are safe and if they can help prevent or treat diseases. Clinical trials are also called clinical studies.

Can I join this trial?

Your doctor will do tests to see if you are able join. This will include testing a sample of your tumor.

You and your doctor will discuss:

- If this trial is a good option for you
- Possible risks and benefits of being in this trial

If I join, what treatment will I get?

You will have an equal chance of being in 1 of 2 groups:

- **Group 1:** You will get sac-TMT, the investigational trial drug
- **Group 2:** You will get chemotherapy. Your doctor will choose between 2 chemotherapies: Doxorubicin or Paclitaxel.

What will happen during trial visits?

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

- Blood tests
- Physical exams
- sac-TMT, Doxorubicin, or Paclitaxel
- Imaging scans such as CT scans or MRI

Even after your clinical trial visits are over, your doctor will need to stay in contact with you. This is very important because this clinical trial is studying how well the study drugs work over time.

About sac-TMT:

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

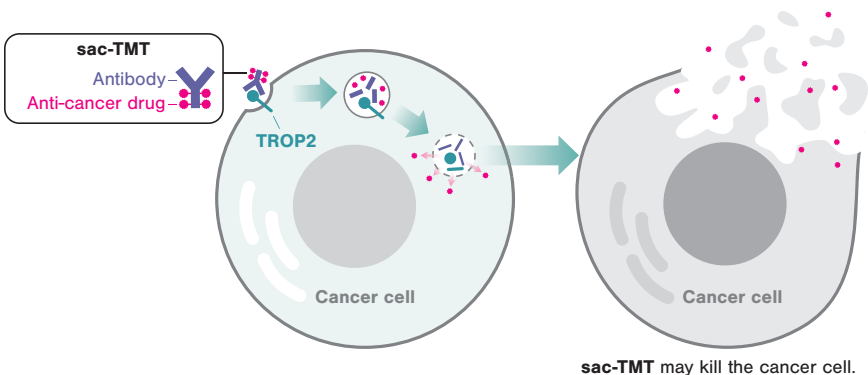
- **A monoclonal antibody:** A protein that binds to specific proteins or receptors found on certain types of cells, including cancer cells. In this case, the specific receptor is TROP2.
- **An anti-cancer drug:** A type of drug that is meant to kill cancer cells
- **Linker:** Connects the anti-cancer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

How sac-TMT works:

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

Another way to think about sac-TMT:



If I decide not to join this clinical trial, what are my other treatment options

If you have EC, your cancer care team will discuss your treatment options with you and those close to you. Your options will depend on several things:

- The stage of your cancer. This tells you how far your cancer has spread, and if so, how far
- Chance of your cancer returning
- Your overall health
- Side effects you may have from the treatment
- How long the treatment may help extend your life
- How much the treatment may help improve/reduce your symptoms



If you decide not to join the trial, your doctor can talk with you about other treatments/treatment options that may include:

- Taking part in a different clinical trial
- Receiving no treatment at this time
- Comfort care, also called palliative care. This type of care does not directly treat EC, but it helps you feel better and keep you as active and comfortable as possible.

Ask the clinical trial doctor if you have questions about other treatments and their possible benefits and risks. You do not need to join this trial to be treated for your EC.

Talk to your doctor about how this clinical trial compares to other treatment options, such as:

- How many visits and how long will they be?
- What types of medicines might I take?
- How will I get my medicines?
- What tests will I have (for example blood tests and physical exams)?



Deciding to join a clinical trial is something you, those close to you, and your doctors and nurses should decide together.

Your questions and 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:

