

TroFuse 015

ONCOLOGY CLINICAL TRIALS

Learn about a clinical trial for **different types of advanced stomach and esophageal cancers.**

In this brochure, you will learn about **stomach cancer (gastric), gastroesophageal junction (GEJ) cancer and a type of esophageal cancer called esophageal adenocarcinoma** and a clinical trial for these diseases.

In this trial, researchers are trying to find out if MK-2870, an investigational trial drug, may help stop or slow down the growth of advanced stomach, GEJ, or esophageal adenocarcinoma in people who already had treatment for their cancer.

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



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What are the different types of advanced stomach and esophageal cancers?

Stomach cancer, also called gastric cancer, is a cancer that starts in your stomach. Most stomach cancers are adenocarcinomas. These are cancers that start in the cells of the inner lining of your stomach.

Stomach cancer can grow through your stomach walls or travel in your bloodstream and spread to other nearby organs such as your esophagus, liver, pancreas, or intestine. It can also spread to distant organs like your bones, lungs, brain, and distant lymph nodes.

Gastroesophageal junction (GEJ) cancer is a type of esophageal cancer that starts in your GEJ. Your esophagus is the hollow tube that carries food and liquid from your throat to your stomach. Your GEJ is a part of your lower esophagus that connects your esophagus to your stomach.

Esophageal adenocarcinoma is a cancer that starts in the lining of your esophagus.

Advanced cancers are cancers that have spread to other parts of the body (are metastatic) and cannot be removed with surgery.

What are my treatment options?

If you have advanced stomach, GEJ, or esophageal adenocarcinoma, 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 your cancer, but it helps keep you as comfortable as possible.
- **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 MK-2870, the investigational trial drug, is safe and may help slow down or stop the growth of advanced stomach, GEJ, or esophageal adenocarcinoma. Researchers want to compare MK-2870 to chemotherapy, a treatment people usually get for these types of cancers.

MK-2870 is experimental. It has not been approved to treat any type of cancer. This trial will compare the investigational drug, MK-2870, to 4 chemotherapies that are standard treatment for these cancers.

What treatment is being studied?

The investigational trial drug is MK-2870, a type of targeted therapy. A targeted therapy is a drug that works on specific cancer cells to help stop them from growing or spreading.

About MK-2870

MK-2870 is a type of investigational targeted therapy known as antibody drug conjugate (ADC). ADCs have 3 parts:

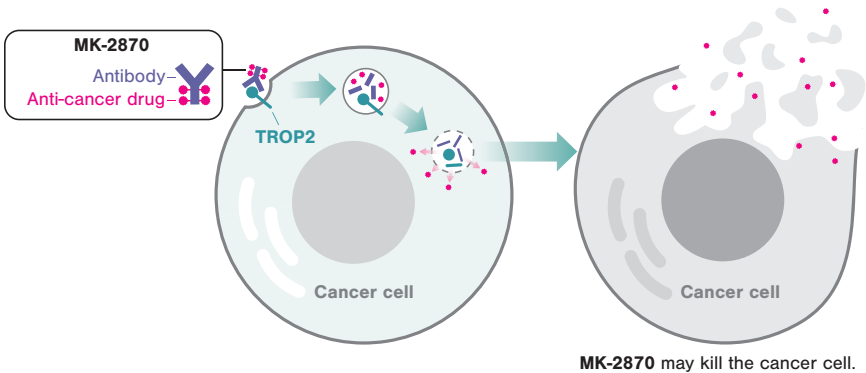
- **A monoclonal antibody:** protein that binds to specific proteins or receptors found on certain types of cells, including cancer cells. In MK-2870, the monoclonal antibody binds to a receptor called TROP2.
- **An anti-cancer drug:** A type of drug that is meant to kill cancer cells, such as chemotherapy.
- **Linker:** Connects the anti-cancer drug to the monoclonal antibody



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.

Another way to think about MK-2870:

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 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.



Who can join this trial?

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

For example, you must:

- Have advanced or metastatic stomach, GEJ, or esophageal adenocarcinoma that:
 - Can't be removed with surgery or treated with radiation therapy
 - Got worse after having 2 or more previous chemotherapy and/or immunotherapy treatments

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 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 drug is working for you. During your trial visits, you may get:

- Blood tests
- Physical exams
- Your trial treatment
- Imaging scans such as MRI or CT scans (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 treatment will I get?

The treatment you get will depend on the group you are in. A computer will randomly decide which group you are put in. You have an equal chance of getting put in each group.

Group 1: You will get MK-2870, the trial investigational drug.

Group 2: You will get chemotherapy. Your doctor will choose which type of chemotherapy you will get. You may get trifludine/tipiracil, irinotecan, paclitaxel, or docetaxel.

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:

