



Learn about a clinical trial for **Triple Negative Breast Cancer**

In this brochure, you will learn about **triple negative breast cancer (TNBC)** and a clinical trial for this disease. In this trial, researchers are trying to find out if an investigational combination of the study drug, MK-2870, and pembrolizumab can help slow down or stop your cancer from spreading to other areas of the body if you still have evidence of cancer at the time of your surgery.

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



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What is Triple Negative Breast Cancer?

Triple Negative Breast cancer is a type of breast cancer in which the cancer cells do not have estrogen or progesterone receptors and do not make a protein called HER2. Triple Negative Breast Cancer is a type of breast cancer that grows and spreads faster than other types.

What are my treatment options?

If you have triple negative breast 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 Triple Negative Breast 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 the investigational drug, MK-2870, given in combination with pembrolizumab:

- May help slow down or stop the growth of triple negative breast cancer
- Is safe to use

MK-2870 is experimental. It has not been approved to be given alone, or in combination with pembrolizumab, to treat any disease. Pembrolizumab 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.

Researchers will compare the investigational drug, MK-2870, and pembrolizumab to your doctor's choice of either pembrolizumab alone or pembrolizumab and a type of chemotherapy called capecitabine.

What treatment is being studied?

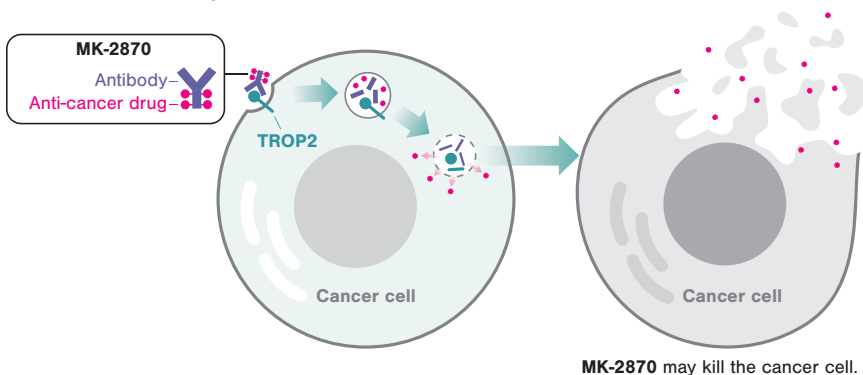
The study medicine is MK-2870. Researchers will test it in combination with pembrolizumab.

About MK-2870

MK-2870 is a type of 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

Another way to think about MK-2870:



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 qualify for participation. For example, you must:

For example, you must:

- Have Triple Negative Breast Cancer
- Have completed treatment consisting of pembrolizumab with carboplatin/taxanes and pembrolizumab with anthracycline-based chemotherapy
- Have living cancer cells in the tumor that was removed by your surgery
- Have completed and recovered from radiation treatment (if needed)

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?

You will be in the trial about 5 to 10 years, depending on your health and how well you tolerate the trial drugs.

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:

- Get your trial treatments
- Talk about any side effects
- Answer questions about how you are feeling
- Give a sample of your blood and urine for tests
- Have your vital signs taken
- Have 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?

The treatments you get will depend on which group you are randomly placed in.

This trial has two groups:

Group	Treatment	Chance of being in this group
Group 1	Pembrolizumab (every 6 weeks) plus MK-2870 (every 2 weeks)	1 out of 2
Group 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Pembrolizumab (every 6 weeks) Or <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Pembrolizumab every (6 weeks) plus capecitabine (2 weeks on, 1 week off) Your doctor will decide which one of these treatments you will get.	1 out of 2

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

**Thank you for learning about
Triple Negative Breast 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.

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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:

