TroFuse 009

ONCOLOGY CLINICAL TRIALS

Learn about a clinical trial for **Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC)**

In this brochure, you will learn about advanced **EGFR-positive non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)** and a clinical trial for this disease. In this trial, researchers are trying to find out if an investigational trial drug may help stop or slow down the growth of this cancer among patients who have already received certain types of treatments but their cancer has gotten worse.

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

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What is Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC)?

NSCLC is a fast-growing cancer that starts in your lungs and can spread to other organs. It is the most common type of lung cancer. About 8 out of 10 lung cancers are NSCLC.

What are my treatment options?

If you have advanced NSCLC, 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 NSCLC, 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 trial drug, MK-2870, is safe and it may help stop or slow down EGFR-positive NSCLC in people who have already received a certain type of treatment called tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKI). TKI treatments are medicines that may help slow or stop cancer cells from growing.

Researchers will also see what side effects may occur. MK-2870 is an experimental drug. It has not yet been approved to treat any type of cancer.

What treatment is being studied?

The investigational study medicine is MK-2870. MK-2870 is a type of targeted chemotherapy drug.

The information below is what researchers know or assume about how the trial drug works.

About MK-2870

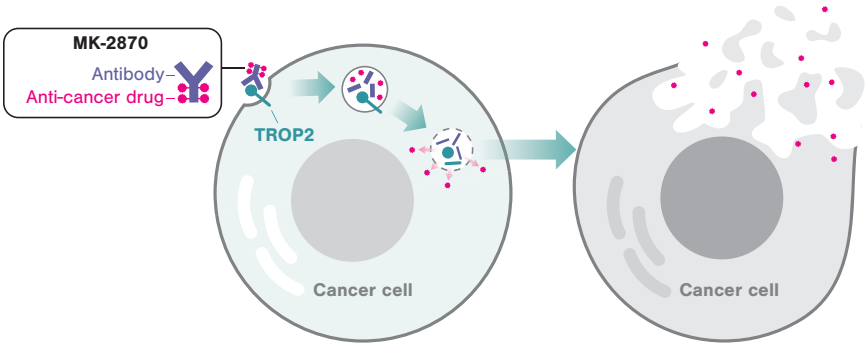
MK-2870 is a type of investigational targeted therapy known as antibody drug conjugate (ADC) that may destroy cancer cells. Unlike traditional chemotherapy, ADCs have 3 parts:

- **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

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 (trial 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 trial drug works.



MK-2870 may kill the cancer cell.

Who can join this trial?

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

For example, you must:

- Have advanced NSCLC with an EGFR gene mutation
- Received a TKI therapy for NSCLC
- Had NSCLC tumors grow during or after those 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

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.

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:

- Blood tests
- Physical exams
- Research trial drugs
- Imaging scans such as CT scans or MRIs
- 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?

The treatment you get depends on which group you are placed in. You and your doctor will know what treatment group you are placed in. You will have an equal chance of being assigned to one of two groups:

Group 1 will get the investigational drug, MK-2870, as an intravenous (IV) infusion

Group 2 will get pemetrexed and carboplatin (chemotherapy drugs) as an IV infusion

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.

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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