



Learn about a clinical trial for Diffuse Large B-cell Lymphoma

In this brochure, you will learn about Diffuse Large B-cell Lymphoma (DLBCL) and a clinical trial for this disease. In this trial, researchers are trying to find out whether the investigational drug combination of MK-2140, also known as zilovetamab vedotin, plus R-CHP (a combination of medicines) is safe and may help slow down or stop the spread of DLBCL.

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



Table of contents

- What is Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma (DLBCL)?
 - What are my treatment options?
 - What is a clinical trial?
 - All about this clinical trial
 - What is the goal of this trial?
 - What is the treatment being studied?
 - About zilovertamab vedotin
 - Who can join this trial?
 - If I am able to join, how long will I be in the trial?
 - What will happen during trial visits?
 - What treatment will I get?
 - Notes
-

What is Diffuse Large B-cell Lymphoma?

DLBCL is a blood cancer of B-cells. B-cells are a type of immune system cells, known as a white blood cell, which help the body fight infections by making antibodies (substances that protect your body).

When these cells have a mutation (change) that causes them to grow and make copies faster than normal, this leads to too many malignant B-cells in the immune system and a low number of healthy B-cells, so the body's immune system does not work as normal.

DLBCL starts in those white blood cells and usually grow in lymph nodes but may also show up in other areas of the body.



Symptoms of DLBCL can include:

- Enlarged lymph nodes
- Night sweats
- Unusual weight loss
- Loss of appetite
- Extreme tiredness or fatigue
- Fever
- Extreme itchiness

What are my treatment options?

If you have DLBCL, 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
- What the chances are of the cancer coming back
- What 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:

- **Chemotherapy** – medicines to kill cancer cells or stop them from growing
- **Immunotherapy** – medicines that help your immune system fight the cancer
- **Targeted therapy** – treatment that works on specific cells to stop them from growing
- **Stem cell transplant** – a treatment where doctors put healthy stem cells into your body through a vein (infusion). Healthy stem cells take the place of the damaged cells and make new blood cells to fight cancer.
- **Cell therapy** – an infusion of disease-fighting cells that have been altered or designed to target cancer.

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.

- **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 DLBCL, 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.



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.

All about this clinical trial

What is the goal of this clinical trial?

The goal of this trial is to learn about:

- The safety of the investigational combination of zilovetamab vedotin, MK-2140, and R-CHP (a combination of medicines)
- If this investigational combination may help slow down or stop the spread of DLBCL that has not previously been treated

Researchers will compare the combination of zilovetamab vedotin and R-CHP, to R-CHOP which is the standard of care.

What treatment is being studied?

The investigational medicine is zilovetamab vedotin. Researchers are testing an investigational combination of zilovetamab vedotin with a medicine called R-CHP, which is a combination of chemotherapies, steroids and targeted therapy. R-CHP is a combination of 4 medicines:

- Rituximab
- Cyclophosphamide
- Doxorubicin
- Prednisone (or sometimes prednisolone)

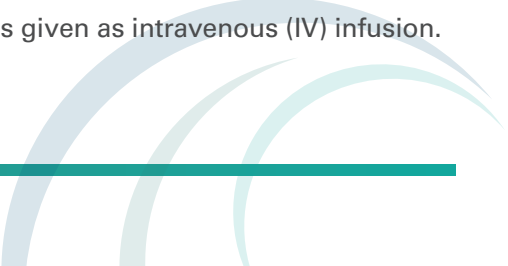
R-CHOP is a different combination of medicines that include the 4 medicines listed above plus vincristine, which is a chemotherapy.

About zilovetamab vedotin

Zilovetamab Vedotin (MK-2140) is a type of investigational targeted therapy known as a Tyrosine-protein Kinase receptor, or ROR1, that may help stop or slow cancer cell growth. Here's how it works:

1. Proteins called Tyrosine Kinases help cancer cells in DLBCL to grow, multiply, and survive.
2. The investigational drug, Zilovetamab Vedotin, targets those cancer cells and intends to kill them instead of healthy cells in the body. This may help stop or slow cancer cell growth.

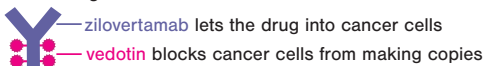
Zilovetamab Vedotin (MK-2140) is given as intravenous (IV) infusion.



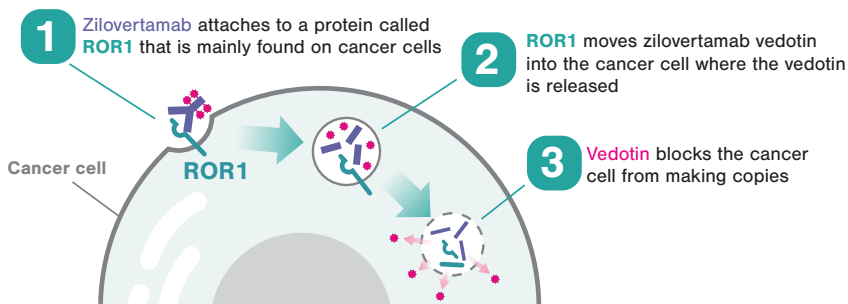
Another way to think about zilovertamab vedotin

About zilovertamab vedotin

The trial drug is made of **zilovertamab** and **vedotin**:



Here's how it works:



Who can join this trial?

There are eligibility criteria that will determine if you will qualify for participation. **For example, you must:**

- Have DLBCL
- Have not had any previous treatment for DLBCL

The trial staff will perform tests and procedures 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 study medicines are working for you. During your trial visits, you may get:

- The study treatment
- Blood and urine tests
- Physical exams
- Electrocardiograms (ECGs) – a test that measures your heart's electrical activity
- Imaging scans such as CT scans, MRIs, or FDG-PET scans – scans that help the doctor see the cancer inside your body
- Lymph node biopsies – doctors remove all or part of a lymph node to see if cancer is present
- Bone marrow aspirate and biopsy – doctors remove a small part of the soft tissue inside the bone to test for the presence of cancer cells

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.

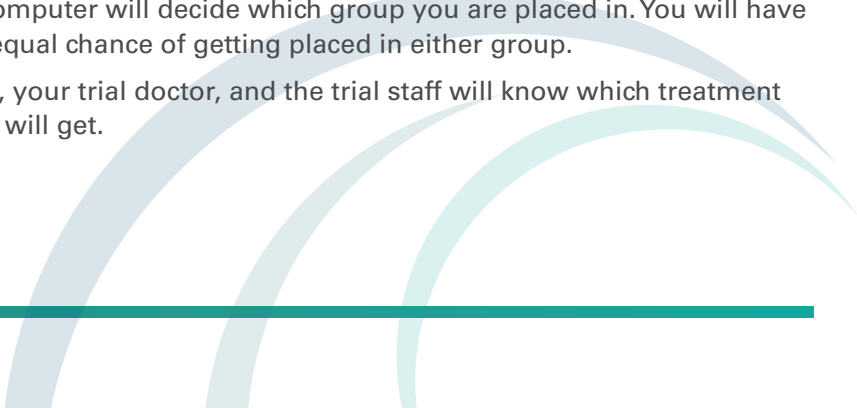
What treatments will I get?

The treatments you get will depend on which group you are randomly placed in. This trial has 2 groups:

- **Group 1** will get zilovetamab vedotin and the R-CHP medicines
- **Group 2** will get only the R-CHOP medicines

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

You, your trial doctor, and the trial staff will know which treatment you will get.



Thank you for learning about Diffuse Large B-cell Lymphoma (DLBCL) and this clinical trial

You can use this brochure to talk with
your doctor 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:

