REJOICE -Ovarian02

Learn about a clinical trial for **ovarian cancer**

In this brochure, you will learn about **ovarian cancer** and a clinical trial for this disease. In this trial, researchers are trying to find out if an investigational trial drug called raludotatug deruxtecan (also called R-DXd or MK-5909) combined with other anticancer investigational agents, can help slow or stop the growth of ovarian cancer that was previously treated. You can also use this brochure to talk with your doctor about this trial.

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What is ovarian cancer?

Ovarian cancer is cancer that starts in the ovaries, which are part of the female reproductive system. Ovaries are a pair of small glands that produce and store eggs and make hormones. Ovarian cancer can happen in one or both ovaries. Ovarian cancer can also begin in the fallopian tubes or the inner lining of your abdomen, and then spread to your ovaries. Fallopian tubes are tubes that connect your ovaries to your uterus.

What are my treatment options?

If you have ovarian 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 Ovarian Cancer, but it helps keep you as comfortable as possible.
- **Surgery** – treatment to remove all or part of the cancer
- **Watchful waiting** – your care team might wait and watch the cancer before they use any treatment (also called active surveillance)
- **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 is safe when used with other anticancer investigational agents and whether it can help slow down or stop the growth of ovarian cancer.

What treatment is being studied?

In this study, researchers will study the investigational trial drug raludotatug deruxtecan (also called R-DXd or MK-5909). They will study how R-DXd works with these current anticancer treatments:

- **Carboplatin**, a chemotherapy
- **Paclitaxel**, a chemotherapy
- **Bevacizumab**, a targeted therapy

About raludotatug deruxtecan

Raludotatug deruxtecan is a type of investigational targeted therapy known as an antibody drug conjugate (ADC) that may destroy cancer cells.

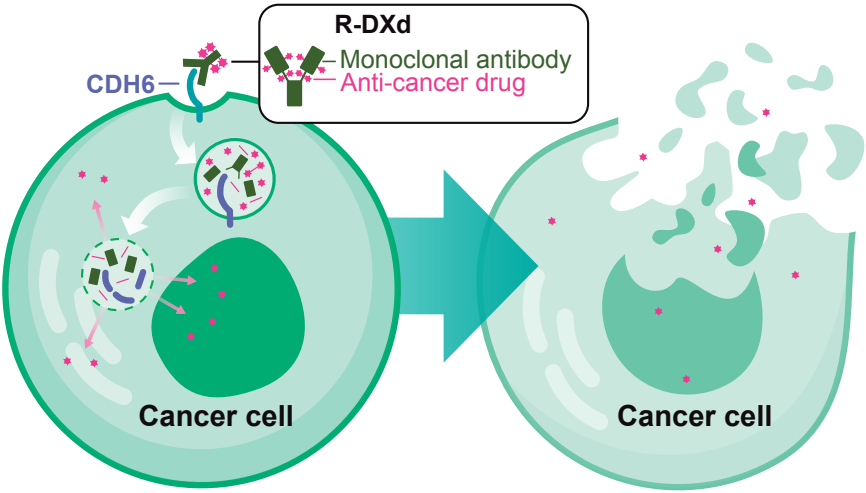
Unlike traditional chemotherapy, ADCs have 3 parts:

- **A monoclonal antibody:** A protein that binds to specific targets found on certain types of cells, including cancer cells. In raludotatug deruxtecan, the specific target is called Cadherin 6 (CDH6).
- **An anti-cancer drug:** A type of drug that may lead to cancer cell death
- **Linker:** Connects the anti-cancer drug to the monoclonal antibody

More About Raludotatug Deruxtecan

1. CDH6 proteins are involved in how cells in the body grow, move, and survive. These proteins are more common in some cancer cells.
2. The monoclonal antibody in raludotatug deruxtecan binds to CDH6 proteins on cancer cells allowing it to enter the cells.
3. Once inside, raludotatug deruxtecan breaks down and releases the investigational anti-cancer drug that may lead to the cancer cell death.
4. The investigational anti-cancer drug may get released from the targeted cancer cells and enter nearby cancer cells without CDH6 and cause these cells to die as well.

Another way to think about raludotatug deruxtecan (R-DXd or MK-5909):



R-DXd may kill the cancer cell

Who can join this trial?

There are certain rules, or requirements, about who can join this trial.

For example, to join this trial, you must:

- Have ovarian cancer
- Have already had 2 or more rounds of chemotherapy

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

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.

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 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 investigational trial drugs are working for you.

During your trial visits, you may get:

- Your trial treatments
- Blood and urine tests
- Physical exams
- 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 placed in.

This trial has three groups:

- **Group 1** will get R-DXd plus carboplatin
- **Group 2** will get R-DXd plus paclitaxel
- **Group 3** will get R-DXd plus bevacizumab

The group you are placed in depends on how your ovarian cancer responded to past chemotherapy treatments.

Thank you for taking the time to learn about ovarian 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:

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For more information, contact our research staff: