TroFuse 021

ONCOLOGY CLINICAL TRIALS ENGOT-ov85/GOG-3102

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 drug called sac-TMT is safe and may help to stop or slow the growth of cancer in people who have already had chemotherapy.

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. Females have 2 ovaries and they produce eggs and hormones. Ovarian cancer can happen in one or both ovaries.

Ovarian cancer can also start in the fallopian tubes (tubes that connect the ovaries to the uterus) or the peritoneum (the lining of your abdomen) and spread to the ovaries.

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
- Features of your cancer cells (called biomarkers) that may help guide your treatment

Your care team may offer you 1 or more of these treatments:

- **Immunotherapy** – medicines that help your immune system fight the cancer
- **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.
- **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 sac-TMT, the investigational drug, is safe and may help to stop or slow the growth of cancer in people who have advanced cancer of the ovaries, fallopian tubes, or the inner lining of the belly (peritoneum) and already had chemotherapy. They may also have had surgery and an approved drug called bevacizumab. This is called first-line treatment.

Researchers will compare 2 different study treatment groups:

- People who get Sac-TMT with bevacizumab or people who get Sac-TMT without bevacizumab
- People who get bevacizumab only or people who get observation only (which are usual treatments for ovarian cancer)

Bevacizumab is a targeted therapy, which is a treatment that works on specific cells to stop them from growing. Bevacizumab is an approved treatment for some types of ovarian, fallopian, or peritoneum cancers. If you are getting bevacizumab as part of your first-line treatment, you may continue to get bevacizumab in this trial.

Observation is when doctors closely watch your health to see if the cancer gets worse with no proactive treatment.

What treatment is being studied?

The investigational drug is sacituzumab tirumotecan, also known as sac-TMT.

About sac-TMT

Sacituzumab-tirumotecan (sac-TMT) is a type of targeted investigational therapy known as antibody drug conjugate (ADC) that may destroy cancer cells.

Unlike traditional chemotherapy, ADCs have 3 parts:

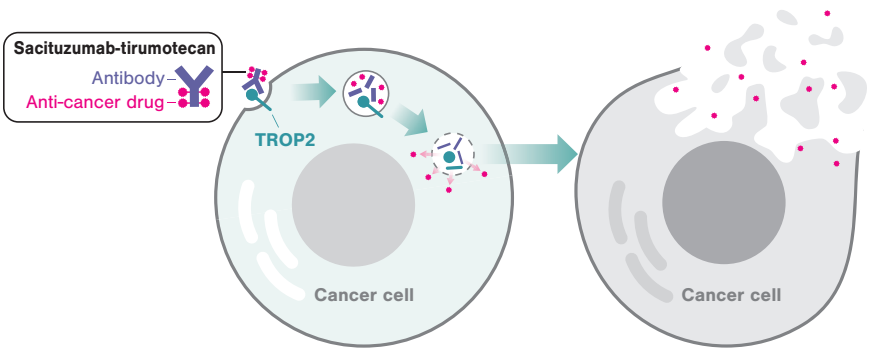
- **A monoclonal antibody:** A protein that binds to specific proteins or receptors found on certain types of cells, including cancer cells. In this case, the specific receptor is TROP2.
- **An anti-cancer drug:** A type of drug that is meant to kill cancer cells
- **Linker:** Connects the anti-cancer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

How researchers think sacituzumab-tirumotecan may work:

1. TROP2 receptors are involved in how tissues in the body grow. These are more common in cancer cells.
2. The monoclonal antibody in sacituzumab-tirumotecan (trial drug) finds and binds to the TROP2 receptors on cancer cells.
3. TROP2 moves sacituzumab-tirumotecan 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 investigational trial drug may work.

Another way to think about sacituzumab-tirumotecan



Sacituzumab-tirumotecan 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 been diagnosed with ovarian, fallopian, or peritoneum cancer that has spread to other parts of the body
- Have recently completed or will soon complete first-line chemotherapy and, if applicable, surgery, for their cancer
- Have responded to chemotherapy treatment, which means cancer went away or got smaller
- Not have a biomarker called HRD in your cancer cells (biomarkers are substances doctors can detect in blood, tissues, or other body fluids to learn more about your cancer)
- Are at least 18 years old

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 study drug is working for you.

During your trial visits, you may get:

- Your trial treatments
- Blood and urine tests
- Physical exams including heart and lung
- Imaging scans such as CT or MRI scans (scans that help the doctor see 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 study treatment will I get?

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

This trial has 2 groups:

- **Group 1** will get sac-TMT with or without bevacizumab
- **Group 2** will get bevacizumb only or be assigned observation only

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 ovarian cancer 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
- Visit **www.merckoncologyclinicaltrials.com**
- Scanning this QR code:

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