Summary of Clinical Trial Results

A study of the long-term effects of fenebrutinib treatment in patients with lupus

See the end of the summary for the full title of the study.

About this summary

This is a summary of the results of a clinical trial (called a "study" in this document).

This summary is written for:

- Members of the public.
- Study participants – these are the patients who took part in this study.

This summary is based on information known at the time of writing.

The study started in January 2018 and finished in November 2019. This summary was written after the study had ended.

No single study can tell us everything about the risks and benefits of a medicine.

It takes lots of people in many studies to find out everything we need to know.

The results from this study may be different from other studies with the same medicine.

- **This means that you should not make decisions based on this one summary.**
- **Always speak to your doctor before making any decisions about your treatment.**

Contents of the summary

Thank you to the people who took part in this study

The people who took part have helped researchers to answer important questions about lupus and fenebrutinib.

Key information about this study

- This study was done to find out if fenebrutinib was safe and effective for patients with lupus over a long-term period.
- Patients could participate in this study if they had previously participated in another study. In the prior study, patients had received either fenebrutinib or placebo (a pill that looks like fenebrutinib but contains no drug).
- This study included 160 patients in 11 countries.
- The main finding was that fenebrutinib was safe enough to be tolerated by patients in this study.
- Four out of 160 patients (3%) taking fenebrutinib had serious side effects in this study that were not related to the study medicine.
- This study stopped early, about 4 months after the prior study was completed. The study sponsor decided that they had enough information on the effects of fenebrutinib in lupus patients so it was not necessary to continue this study.

1. General information about this study

Why was this study done?

Systemic lupus erythematosus (lupus) is an "**autoimmune disease**", where your own immune system damages your body.

This disease has many symptoms that include joint pain, swelling, skin rashes, sores in your mouth, and feeling extremely tired. Some patients get a very serious form of the disease that involves the brain and kidney.

There are several medicines available for treating lupus. Sometimes, these medicines can lose their effectiveness for patients. Researchers are trying to find new medicines.

Fenebrutinib is an experimental medicine that blocks a protein called "**Bruton's tyrosine kinase**" or "**BTK**" for short. This affects the immune cells that cause autoimmune diseases, such as lupus.

Researchers carried out this study to look at the long-term effects of fenebrutinib, whether good or bad, in patients with lupus.

What was the study medicine?

Fenebrutinib, also known as **GDC-0853**, is a medicine that has been given to people in other studies. Here is how the medicine works:

- Fenebrutinib blocks a protein called, "**BTK**".
- BTK is present in different types of immune cells in your body.
- Blocking BTK stops immune cells from working incorrectly and causing autoimmune diseases.
- Researchers have already tested different doses of fenebrutinib in humans.
- Fenebrutinib has shown benefit in patients with other autoimmune diseases.

What did researchers want to find out?

Patients in this trial had previously participated in another study that compared fenebrutinib with placebo.

- Patients who had taken part in the prior study joined this study.
- While in the prior study, patients received fenebrutinib or placebo.
- In this study, all patients received fenebrutinib.
- Not all patients from the prior study joined this study.

The main question that researchers wanted to answer was:

1. Is fenebrutinib safe over a long-term period when given to patients with lupus?

Another question that researchers wanted to answer was:

2. Is fenebrutinib effective for patients with lupus?

What kind of study was this?

Phase 2 study

This Phase 2 study was carried out to find out if the study medicine (fenebrutinib) was safe and effective for patients. This medicine had already been studied in Phase 1 studies to find the safe dose for human use. All patients got fenebrutinib in this study.

Open-label extension study

Researchers and patients knew that all patients were getting the study medicine – this made it an "open-label" study.

This was an "extension" study because patients had already participated in a prior study (that investigated fenebrutinib with other treatments). This study enrolled patients who had completed the prior study.

When and where did the study take place?

The study started in January 2018 and stopped earlier than originally planned because the sponsor decided that there was enough information from the prior study that made it unnecessary to continue this study.

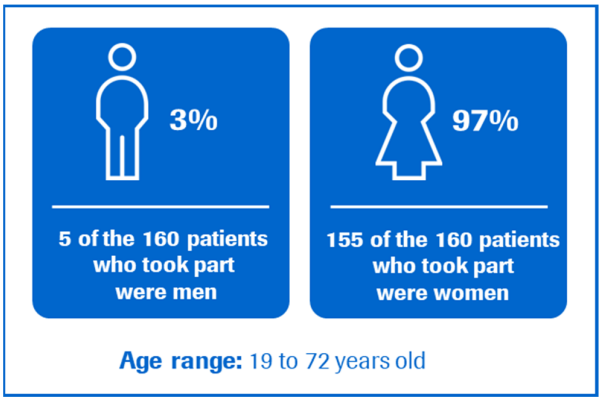
This summary presents the results of the study up until it was stopped in November 2019.

The study took place at 49 study centers in 11 countries:

- Argentina (4 centers)
- Brazil (8 centers)
- Bulgaria (5 centers)
- Chile (4 centers)
- Columbia (5 centers)
- Great Britain (1 center)
- Mexico (5 centers)
- South Korea (1 center)
- Spain (3 centers)
- Taiwan (2 centers)
- United States (11 centers)

2. Who took part in this study?

One hundred and sixty patients with lupus took part in this study.



People could take part in the study if:

- They were between 18 and 76 years old.
- Men and women agreed to use birth control to prevent pregnancies on this study.
- They had lupus that was considered to be moderate to severe.
- They had completed the prior study.
- While on the prior study, they took their regular lupus medicine in combination with the study treatment.
- While on the prior study, they had shown that their bodies could tolerate the treatments that they got.

People could not take part in the study if:

- They had to stop their study treatment on the prior study because of side effects.
- They developed a new disease (other than lupus) since joining the prior study.
- Their blood test results or medical exams indicated that it would not be safe to participate in this study.
- They had taken a medicine that was not allowed while on the prior study.

3. What happened during the study?

What was the treatment

- All patients got the same treatment, which was fenebrutinib 200 mg, taken twice a day.
- The study treatment was given to patients **in addition to their regular lupus medicine**.

What happened after treatment started?

- Patients got their treatment for 48 weeks.
- There were some days when patients came in to the clinic to get their treatment. During the visit, patients gave blood samples and underwent other tests for the study. Patients answered questions so researchers could learn about the effects of the treatments.
- Patients were followed for 8 weeks after the 48 weeks of treatment was over.

Why did the study stop early

- The study stopped early because the study sponsor decided that the researchers had gathered enough information so it was not necessary to continue this study.
- At the time the study was stopped, 29 patients (18%) had completed the study and another 31 patients (19%) had received the full treatment but had not completed the 8-week patient follow-up.
- The remaining patients stopped the study at the point they had reached and were followed for 8 weeks.

4. What were the results of the study?

Question 1: Is fenebrutinib safe over a long-term period when given to patients with lupus?

There were 42 patients (26%) in this study with side effects thought to be caused by the study medicine. While there were 4 patients (3%) with serious side effects, none were thought to be caused by the study medicine.

Overall, fenebrutinib 200 mg taken twice daily was safe and tolerated by patients with lupus in this study.

Question 2: Is fenebrutinib effective for patients with lupus?

In the prior study, researchers learned that fenebrutinib did not show enough improvement for patients with lupus, under the conditions in that study.

In this study, researchers did not analyze whether fenebrutinib was effective for patients with lupus because the information from the prior study showed that it was not.

This section only shows the key results from this study. You can find information about all other results on the websites at the end of this summary (see section 8).

5. What were the side effects?

Side effects are medical problems (such as feeling dizzy) that happen during the study.

- They are described in this summary because the study doctor believes the side effects were related to the treatments in the study.
- Not all of the patients in this study had all of the side effects.
- Side effects may be mild to very serious and can be different from person to person.
- It is important to be aware that the side effects reported here are from this single study. Therefore, the side effects shown here may be different from those seen in other studies, or those that appear on the medicine leaflets.
- Side effects can vary from mild to very serious, and may vary from person to person.
- Serious and common side effects are listed in the following sections.

Serious side effects

A side effect is considered "serious" if it is life-threatening, needs hospital care, or causes lasting problems.

During this study, 4 out of 160 patients (3%) had at least one serious side effect. However, none of these serious side effects were thought to be caused by fenebrutinib.

There were no deaths in this study.

Most common side effects

During this study, around 42 out of 160 patients (26%) had a side effect that was not considered serious, but thought to be caused by fenebrutinib.

The most common side effects are shown in the following table. Some people had more than one side effect – this means that they are included in more than one row in the table.

Side effect caused by study medicine	Number of patients with side effect
Abnormal liver blood test (alanine aminotransferase increased)	5 patients
Feeling sick to your stomach (nausea)	5 patients
Abnormal liver blood test (aspartate aminotransferase increased)	4 patients
Infection of your urinary system (urinary tract infection)	3 patients
Allergic reactions (hypersensitivity)	2 patients
Diarrhea	2 patients
Abnormal liver blood test (hepatic enzyme increased)	2 patients
Pain in your stomach area (abdominal pain)	2 patients
Presence of bacteria without an infection in your urinary system (asymptomatic bacteriuria)	2 patients
Vaginal yeast infection (vulvovaginal candidiasis)	2 patients

During the study, some people changed their treatment because of side effects:

- 11 patients (7%) withdrew from the study because of side effects related to fenebrutinib.
- 13 patients (8%) changed the dose or temporarily stopped taking the medicine because of side effects related to fenebrutinib.

Other side effects

You can find information about other side effects (not shown in the sections above) on the websites listed at the end of this summary – see section 8.

6. How has this study helped research?

The information presented here is from a single study of 160 patients. These results helped researchers learn more about lupus and fenebrutinib.

Researchers found that fenebrutinib 200 mg taken twice a day was safe and tolerable for most patients in this study.

Researchers did not analyze whether patients had an improvement in response to fenebrutinib - because a prior study showed that it did not.

No single study can tell us everything about the risks and benefits of a medicine. It takes lots of people in many studies to find out everything we need to know. The results from this study may be different from other studies with the same medicine.

- **This means that you should not make decisions based on this one summary.**
- **Always speak to your doctor before making any decisions about your treatment.**

7. Are there plans for other studies?

Fenebrutinib is being studied for other indications, and studies can be found at:

https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/results?cond=&term=fenebrutinib&cntry=&state=&city=&dist=

Fenebrutinib is also known as “GDC-0853” and studies can be found at:

https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/results?cond=&term=GDC-0853&cntry=&state=&city=&dist=

8. Where can I find more information?

You can find more information about this study on the websites listed below:

https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/results/NCT03407482

https://www.clinicaltrialsregister.eu/ctr-search/search?query=2017-001764-37

https://forpatients.roche.com/en/trials/autoimmune-disorder/an-extension-study-of-gdc-0853-in-participants-with-moderate-to-.html

Who can I contact if I have questions about this study?

If you have any further questions after reading this summary:

- Visit the ForPatients platform and fill out the contact form https://forpatients.roche.com/en/About.html
- Contact a representative at your local Roche office.

If you took part in this study and have any questions about the results:

- Speak with the study doctor or staff at the study hospital or clinic.

If you have questions about your own treatment:

- Speak to the doctor in charge of your treatment.

Who organized and paid for this study?

This study was organized and paid for by Genentech, Inc., South San Francisco, CA, USA. Genentech is part of F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd., with headquarters in Basel, Switzerland.

Full title of the study and other identifying information

The full title of this study is:

A Phase II, Open-Label Extension Study of Patients Previously Enrolled in Study GA30044 to Evaluate the Long-Term Safety and Efficacy of GDC-0853 in Patients with Moderate to Severe Active Systemic Lupus Erythematosus

- The protocol number for this study is **GA30066**.
- The ClinicalTrials.gov identifier for this study is **NCT03407482**.
- The EudraCT number for this study is **2017-001764-37**.