Clinical Study Results

This summary reports the results of only one study. Researchers must look at the results of many types of studies to understand if a study medication works, how it works, and if it is safe to prescribe to patients. The results of this study might be different than the results of other studies that the researchers review.

Sponsor:	Pfizer Inc.
Medicine(s) Studied:	Dacomitinib (PF-00299804)
Protocol Number:	A7471064
Dates of Study:	27 August 2020 to 15 October 2022
Title of this Study:	A Study to Evaluate the Safety of Dacomitinib for the First Line Treatment of Participants in India With Metastatic Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) With Change in a Gene [Single Arm Study to Evaluate the Safety of Dacomitinib for the First Line Treatment of Participants in India With Metastatic Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer With Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor (EGFR)-Activating Mutations]
Date(s) of this Report:	28 August 2023

– Thank You –

If you participated in this study, Pfizer, the Sponsor, would like to thank you for your participation.

This summary will describe the study results. If you have any questions about the study or the results, please contact the doctor or staff at your study site.

Why was this study done?

What is Non-small cell lung cancer?

Non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) is the most common type of lung cancer. In some patients with NSCLC, their cancer cells have changes (mutations) in the gene that makes a protein called epidermal growth factor receptor, or "EGFR". These mutations in EGFR help stimulate cancer cells to grow and multiply. Researchers are looking for better treatments for patients with NSCLC whose cancer cells have mutations in the EGFR gene.

What is Dacomitinib?

Dacomitinib is a medicine that has been approved in the United States, Japan, and European Union as treatment for patients with NSCLC. At the time of this study, dacomitinib was only approved for treatment of patients with certain type of NSCLC with EGFR mutations. Dacomitinib works by blocking the activity of a group of proteins called the human epidermal growth factor receptor (HER) family (including EGFR [also known as HER1], HER2, and HER4). These are proteins on the surface of cells that can stimulate cancer cells to grow and multiply. By blocking the activity of these proteins dacomitinib may be able to help limit the growth and spread of cancer cells. Dacomitinib is given as a tablet once a day to be taken by mouth.

What was the purpose of this study?

The purpose of this study was to learn more about the safety and tolerability of dacomitinib. The study drug is approved in India and in other countries and is available by prescription for first-line treatment of participants with metastatic NSCLC with EGFR exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R substitution mutations.

Researchers wanted to know:

How safe and tolerable was the treatment with dacomitinib in participants with metastatic non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC) with EGFR mutations?

What medical problems did participants have during the study?

What happened during the study?

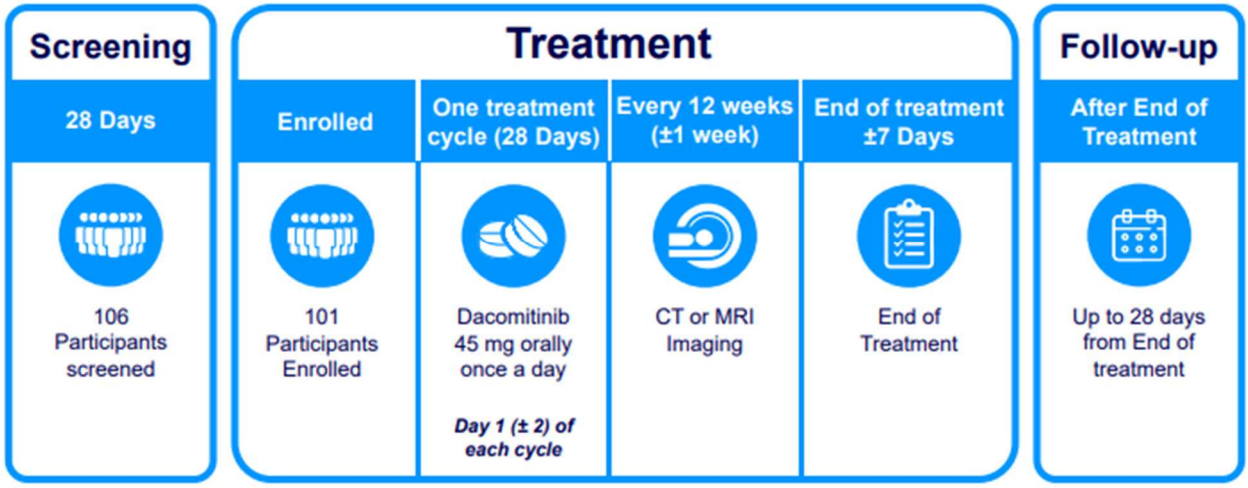
How was the study done?

Researchers tested Dacomitinib on a group of study participants to find out if study participants taking Dacomitinib have any side effects and how well it was tolerated in the body.

This was an “open-label” study, which means that the participants and the researchers knew which medicine the participants received.

Participants were asked to take Dacomitinib, 45 mg by mouth once a day after enrolling into the study. This was considered as Day 1 of Cycle 1. Each cycle of treatment lasted for 28 days. Participants were asked to visit the study site on Day 1 (± 2 days) of each subsequent cycle. At each visit, all the participants were checked for any side effects (medical problems) and followed up during the subsequent visits. Computerized tomography (CT) or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scans of the Chest, Abdomen, Pelvis and MRI of the brain was repeated every 12 weeks ±1 week till the end of treatment (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Study Plan



Where did this study take place?

The Sponsor conducted this study at 13 locations in India.

When did this study take place?

It began on 27 August 2020 and ended on 15 October 2022.

Who participated in this study?

The study included participants who were at least 18 years old, had metastatic NSCLC with EGFR-activating mutations (a mutation, or damage, found in exons 18 to 21 of the EGFR gene that causes the EGFR to remain stuck in the “on” position), and had at least 1 tumor that could be measured by doctor.

- A total of 54 men participated
- A total of 47 women participated
- All participants were between the ages of 30 and 77 years.

Participants were treated until:

- their radiological assessments showed their cancer got worse,
- the study doctor decided they are no longer benefitting from the study drug,
- they left the study by their own choice,
- they had unacceptable or severe medical problems,
- they choose to stop taking part or
- there were any foreseeable circumstances under which their participation may be terminated by the study doctor without their consent.

Of the 101 participants who started the study, all of them were treated. Of the 101 treated participants, 80 participants left the treatment at the time the study was over. The most common reason for stopping the study treatment was because their cancer got worse.

How long did the study last?

The time participants were in the study, depended on their number of treatment cycles and follow-up time. The entire study took 2 years to complete.

When the study ended in October 2022, the Sponsor began reviewing the information collected. The Sponsor then created a report of the results. This is a summary of that report.

What were the results of the study?

How safe and tolerable was the treatment with dacomitinib in participants with metastatic non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC) with EGFR mutations?

Dacomitinib was safe and tolerable as there were low number (5 participants [5.0%]) of medical problems that led to permanent treatment discontinuation. Medical problems were manageable through temporary stopping of study drug, reduction of dose, and/or standard supportive medication.

The medical problems that the participants had during this study, is summarized below.

Medical problems throughout the whole of the study are discussed in full in the next section of this document.

Was Dacomitinib treatment safe in participants with metastatic non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC) with EGFR mutations?

The safety data of Indian participants with metastatic NSCLC with EGFR mutations that were treated with dacomitinib were consistent with the known safety profile of dacomitinib.

On average, 94 out of 101 (93.1%) of participants who took the study medication had medical problems, of which 92 (91.1%) treated participants reported medical problems that were related to the treatment.

These are just some of the main findings of the study, and more information may be available at the website listed at the end of this summary.

What medical problems did participants have during this study?

The researchers recorded all medical problems the participants had during the study. Participants could have had medical problems for reasons not related to the study (for example, caused by an underlying disease or by chance). Or, medical problems could also have been caused by study treatment or by another medicine the participant was taking. Sometimes the cause of a medical problem is unknown. By comparing medical problems across many treatment groups in many studies, doctors try to understand what effects a study medication might have on a participant.

94 out of 101 (93.1%) participants in this study had at least 1 medical problem. A total of 11 (10.9%) participants left the study because of medical problems. The most common medical problems – those reported by 5 or more than 5% of participants – are described below.

Below are instructions on how to read Table 1.

Instructions for Understanding Table 1.

- The **1st** column of Table 1 lists medical problems that were commonly reported during the study. All medical problems reported by more than 5% of participants are listed.
- The **2nd** column tells how many of the 101 participants taking the study medication reported each medical problem. Next to this number is the percentage of the 101 participants taking the study medication who reported the medical problem.
- Using these instructions, you can see that 52 out of the 101 (51.5%) participants taking the study medication reported loose stools (diarrhea).

Table 1. Commonly reported medical problems by study participants reported for 5 or more than 5% of study participant with metastatic NSCLC with EGFR mutations

Medical Problem	Dacomitinib (101 Participants)
Diarrhea (loose stools)	52 out of 101 participants (51.5%)
Rash	43 out of 101 participants (42.6%)
Weight decreased	35 out of 101 participants (34.7%)

Table 1. Commonly reported medical problems by study participants reported for 5 or more than 5% of study participant with metastatic NSCLC with EGFR mutations

Medical Problem	Dacomitinib (101 Participants)
Soft tissue infection around a fingernail or toenail (paronychia)	26 out of 101 participants (25.7%)
Skin acne (Dermatitis acneiform)	25 out of 101 participants (24.8%)
Swelling and redness of the lining of your mouth (stomatitis)	11 out of 101 participants (10.9%)
Inflammation of the mucosa (Mucosal inflammation)	11 out of 101 participants (10.9%)
Cough	11 out of 101 participants (10.9%)
shortness of breath (dyspnea)	10 out of 101 participants (9.9%)
Decreased appetite	10 out of 101 participants (9.9%)
Fever	9 out of 101 participants (8.9%)
Back pain	9 out of 101 participants (8.9%)

Table 1. Commonly reported medical problems by study participants reported for 5 or more than 5% of study participant with metastatic NSCLC with EGFR mutations

Medical Problem	Dacomitinib (101 Participants)
Anaemia (low red blood cell count)	9 out of 101 participants (8.9%)
Mouth ulcer	8 out of 101 participants (7.9%)
Weakness (asthenia)	8 out of 101 participants (7.9%)
Itching (pruritus)	7 out of 101 participants (6.9%)
Nausea	7 out of 101 participants (6.9%)
Vomiting	7 out of 101 participants (6.9%)
Chest pain	7 out of 101 participants (6.9%)
Low potassium level in blood	6 out of 101 participants (5.9%)
Hand and foot syndrome (Palmar-plantar erythrodysaesthesia syndrome)	5 out of 101 participants (5.0%)
Skin reaction	5 out of 101 participants (5.0%)

Table 1. Commonly reported medical problems by study participants reported for 5 or more than 5% of study participant with metastatic NSCLC with EGFR mutations

Medical Problem	Dacomitinib (101 Participants)
Increased blood pressure	5 out of 101 participants (5.0%)

Did study participants have any serious medical problems?

A medical problem is considered “serious” when it is life-threatening, needs hospital care, or causes lasting problems.

16 out of 101 participants (15.8%) had serious medical problems. Serious medical problems reported in more than 1 participant were:

- 3 out of 16 participants had acute kidney injury,
- 3 out of 16 participants had loose stools (diarrhea),
- 2 out of 16 participants had COVID-19 and shortness of breath (dyspnea).
- 2 out of 16 participants died due to unknown cause.

7 out of 101 participants (6.9%) had treatment-related serious medical problems. The treatment-related medical problem reported in more than 1 participant was diarrhea (2 participants).

A total of 9 participants died during the study, among which 2 (sepsis and neoplasm progression in 1 participant each) were considered related to the study treatment.

Where can I learn more about this study?

If you have questions about the results of your study, please speak with the doctor or staff at your study site.

For more details on your study protocol, please visit:

www.pfizer.com/research/research_clinical_trials/trial_results	Use the protocol number A7471064

The full scientific report of this study is available online at:

www.clinicaltrials.gov	Use the study identifier **NCT04511533**

Please remember that researchers look at the results of many studies to find out which medicines can work and are safe for patients.

Again, if you participated in this study, **thank you** for volunteering. We do research to try to find the best ways to help patients, and you helped us to do that!