Summary of Clinical Trial Results

A study to look at obinutuzumab with atezolizumab plus bendamustine in patients with previously untreated 'follicular' lymphoma, and atezolizumab with rituximab plus CHOP in patients with previously untreated 'diffuse large B-cell' lymphoma

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) – written for:

- members of the public and
- patients who took part in the study.

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

The study started in December 2015 and finished in April 2020. 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

1. General information about this study
2. Who took part in this study?
3. What happened during the study?
4. What were the results of the study?
5. What were the side effects?
6. How has this study helped research?
7. Are there plans for other studies?
8. Where can I find more information?

Glossary

- G = obinutuzumab
- Benda = bendamustine
- Atezo = atezolizumab
- R = rituximab
- CHOP = cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, prednisone

Thank you to the people who took part in this study

The patients who took part have helped researchers to answer important questions about follicular lymphoma (FL) and diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL), two kinds of non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL), and the combination of study medicines. NHL is a type of cancer that starts in white blood cells called lymphocytes, which help protect the body from infection. Lymphocytes become abnormal and are unable to fight infections. The abnormal lymphocytes tend to collect in lymph nodes and the spleen, causing them to swell and form cancerous tumours.

Key information about this study

- This study was done to look at how effective and safe the combination of study treatments was in patients with two different types of non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL) who had not been previously treated.
- The two types of NHL were follicular lymphoma (FL) and diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL).
    - In this study, everyone was given the study medicines. Patients with FL were given a combination of obinutuzumab (G), atezolizumab (atezo) and bendamustine (benda). Patients with DLBCL were given a combination of rituximab (R), atezo, and cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, and prednisone (CHOP).
    - All of the medicines given in this study are used already for the treatment of cancer.
- Everyone involved in the study knew which treatments were given to each patient.
- In this study, 82 patients received treatment in three countries: Australia, Italy, and the USA.
- The main finding in people with FL was that the specific combination of G, atezo and benda is an effective treatment, but caused certain side effects that may not favour its use in any further investigations.
- The main finding in people with DLBCL was that the specific combination of R, atezo and CHOP is an effective treatment, and that the side effects were manageable.

1. General information about this study

Why was this study done?

NHL is the most common kind of blood cancer in adults. Patients with NHL are usually given a treatment called immunochemotherapy. Immunochemotherapy uses medicines that help the body's own immune system to kill the cancer cells, together with chemotherapy.

However, many patients are not successfully treated with the available medicines, so studies are being done to look at different combinations of medicines. All of the medicines that were given in this study are already used to treat cancer and have already been tested on their own or in other combinations. This study looked at two new combinations of immunotherapy medicines with chemotherapy for two of the most

common types of NHL: FL, which is a slow-growing type of lymphoma, and DLBCL, which is a fast-growing type of lymphoma.

Did you know?

- People of any age can develop NHL, but most are over the age of 55

What were the study medicines?

The study medicines for patients with FL were:

- obinutuzumab (G)
    - G (also known as GAZYVA®/GAZYVARO®) is a medicine that is already used as part of the treatment for FL
- atezolizumab (atezo)
    - atezo (also known as Tecentriq®) is a medicine that is used as part of the treatment for lung cancer and a lot of other cancers
- bendamustine (benda)
    - benda is a medicine that is already used as part of the treatment for types of NHL

The study medicines for patients with DLBCL were:

- rituximab (R)
    - R (also known as MabThera®/Rituxan®) is a medicine that is already used as part of the treatment for types of NHL
- atezo (see above)
- cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, and prednisone (CHOP)
    - is a combination of four drugs commonly used as part of the treatment for types of NHL

What did researchers want to find out?

- Researchers did this study to see how well the specific combination of these medicines worked (see section 4 "What were the results of the study?").
- They also wanted to find out how safe the combination of medicines was by checking how many patients had side effects when taking the medicines during this study (see section 5 "What were the side effects?").

The main questions that researchers wanted to answer were:

1. Did patients' tumours get smaller or disappear after taking the study medicine?
2. What side effects did patients have when taking the study medicines?

What kind of study was this?

This was a 'Phase 1b/2' study, which means that these combinations had been tested in a number of people with or without NHL before this study. In this study, people with FL took G with atezo plus benda, and people with DLBCL took R with atezo plus CHOP - this was to find out if the specific combinations worked and were safe in NHL patients.

This study was 'open-label', which means that everyone involved in the study knew which medicines were given to each patient.

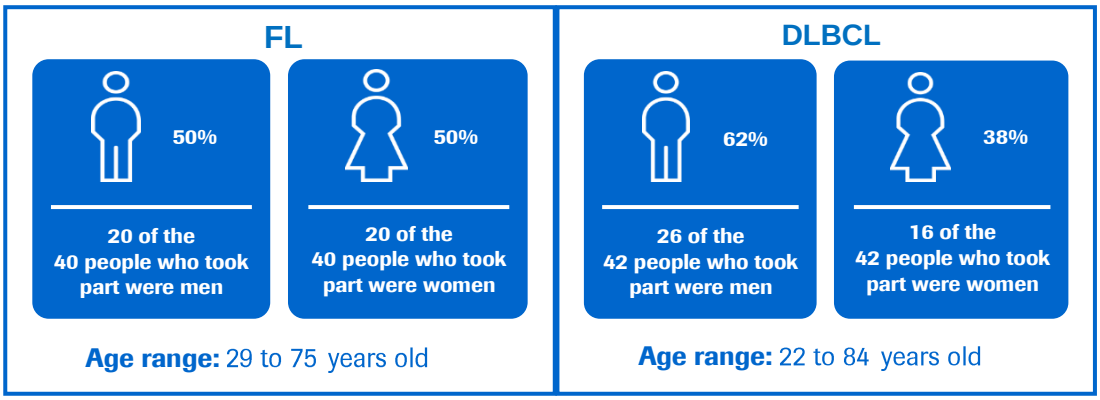
When and where did the study take place?

The study started in December 2015 and finished in April 2020. This summary was written after the study had ended.

The study took place at 21 study centres – across 3 countries. The countries were: Australia, Italy and the USA.

2. Who took part in this study?

In this study, 91 adults with NHL were enrolled to take part but only 82 of these received the study medicines. Of these, 40 patients had FL and 42 had DLBCL.



People could take part in the study if they met the following criteria (among others):

- had FL or DLBCL but had not received any previous treatment
- had allowed their doctors to take samples of their tumours.

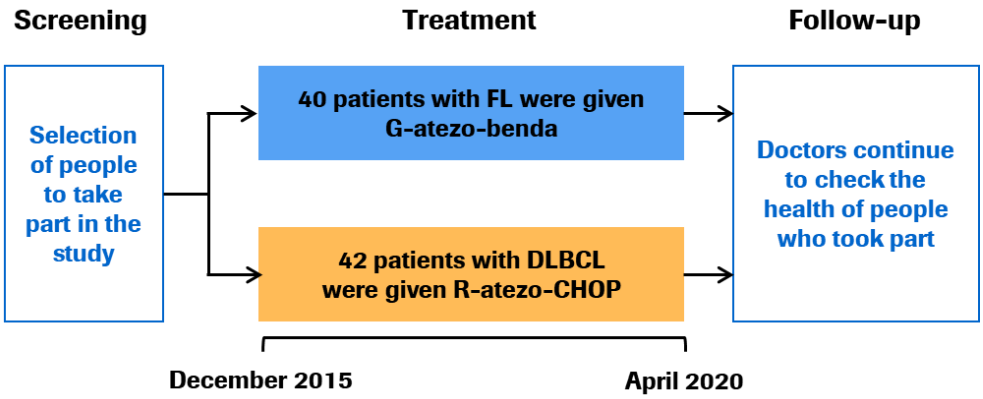
People could not take part in the study if they met the following criteria (among others):

- had a more aggressive type of FL
- had cancer that had spread to the brain or spinal cord.

3. What happened during the study?

During the study, patients were selected to get one of the study treatments depending on which type of NHL they had.

The diagram below shows which patients received which medicines:



4. What were the results of the study?

Question 1: Did patients' tumours get smaller or disappear after taking the study medicine?

Researchers looked at looked at how many patients responded to their study treatment, in other words, had their cancer completely disappeared or improved. Not all of the patients could be included in the analysis.

A total of 34 out of 40 (85%) patients with FL responded to their study treatment of G-atezo-benda:

- Four of these patients had an improvement in their cancer and 30 of them had all signs of their cancer disappear.

A total of 35 out of 40 (87.5%) patients with DLBCL responded to their study treatment of R-atezo-CHOP:

- Four of these patients had an improvement in their cancer and 31 of them had all signs of their cancer disappear.

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 people 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.
- 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, 36 out of 82 patients (44%) had at least one serious side effect.

- In the FL group, a total of 18 out of 40 patients (45%) had a serious side effect
  - The most common serious side effects were lung infections, fever along with a low number of white blood cells. Four patients died to due to side effects.
- In the DLBCL group, 18 out of 42 patients (43%) had a serious side effect
  - The most common serious side effect was fever along with a low number of white blood cells.

Thirty-four patients who had side effects stopped taking their medication:

- Nineteen of those patients were in the FL group and 15 were in the DLBCL group.

Most common side effects

All 40 (100%) of the patients with FL had one or more side effects, and all 42 (100%) of the patients with DLBCL had one or more side effects.

- In the FL group the most common side effects were irritation at injection site, cough and tiredness.
- In the DLBCL group the most common side effects were a low number of white blood cells, constipation and tiredness.

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 82 patients with NHL. These results helped researchers learn more about NHL and different combinations of immunotherapy medicines.

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?

At the time of writing this summary, no more studies looking at these specific combinations are planned.

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/NCT02596971
- https://www.clinicaltrialsregister.eu/ctr-search/trial/2015-001364-19/results
- https://forpatients.roche.com/en/trials/cancer/non-hodgkins-lymphoma/a-study-of-atezolizumab-in-combination-with-either-obin-92178.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/trials/cancer/non-hodgkins-lymphoma/a-study-of-atezolizumab-in-combination-with-either-obin-92178.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 organised and paid for this study?

This study was organised and paid for by F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd, who have their headquarters in Basel, Switzerland.

Full title of the study and other identifying information

The full title of this study is: "A Study of Atezolizumab in Combination With Either Obinutuzumab Plus Bendamustine or Obinutuzumab Plus (+) Cyclophosphamide, Doxorubicin, Vincristine, and Prednisone (CHOP) in Participants With Follicular Lymphoma (FL) or Rituximab + CHOP in Participants With Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma (DLBCL)".

The study is known as 'BO29563'.

- The protocol number for this study is: BO29563.
- The ClinicalTrials.gov identifier for this study is: NCT02596971.
- The EudraCT number for this study is: 2015-001364-19.