Clinical Trial Results – Layperson Summary

A study of long-term effects of fenebrutinib treatment in patients with chronic spontaneous urticaria

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
- **participants** – these are chronic spontaneous urticaria patients who participated in the current study

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

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

No single study can tell us everything about the risks and benefits of a medicine. Many people volunteer in several studies to help us 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 patients who took part have helped researchers to answer important questions about chronic spontaneous urticaria and long-term effects of the study medicine.

Key information about this study

- In this study, patients with chronic spontaneous urticaria (CSU) received an experimental medicine (fenebrutinib).
- Patients in this study had previously participated in another study that investigated treatment with fenebrutinib and placebo.
- At the time this study started, the prior study was ongoing for those patients who had joined that study later.
- In this study, researchers wanted to find out if fenebrutinib was safe when used long-term.
- This study was stopped early, around the same time as the completion of the prior study.
- Researchers found that the prior study provided enough information so there was no need to continue with the current study.
- This study included 31 patients in USA.
- This study found that fenebrutinib was safe when used long-term by the CSU patients who enrolled in this study.
- This report was written after the study was stopped.

1. General information about this study

Why was this study done?

Chronic spontaneous urticaria (**CSU**) is an "autoimmune" disease, where your own immune system damages your body.

Patients may get hives (**urticaria**), which are swollen bumps that appear without any known reason. Other patients may get a swelling under the skin that looks puffy and can be painful (**angioedema**).

Patients are diagnosed with CSU if they get one or both symptoms without any known reason, with symptoms lasting for 6 weeks or longer.

There are several medicines available for treating CSU. However, some patients do not respond to available treatments (up to 4-times the approved dose of antihistamine therapy). Researchers are trying to find new medicines that are more effective.

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 CSU.

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

What was the study medicine?

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

- Fenebrutinib blocks a protein called, "**BTK**".
- BTK is present in different types of immune cells in your body.
- Researchers believe that blocking BTK makes immune cells less able to contribute to disease.
- Researchers have already tested different doses of fenebrutinib in humans.
- Fenebrutinib has shown benefit in patients with immune diseases.

What did researchers want to find out?

Researchers did this study to find out the long-term effects of fenebrutinib in CSU patients.

The main question that researchers wanted to answer were:

1. Is the long-term use of fenebrutinib safe for CSU patients?

Another question that researchers wanted to answer was:

2. Can fenebrutinib provide improvements to CSU symptoms in patients when used long-term?

What kind of study was this?

There are several ways to describe this study:

- **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 and in other Phase 2 studies to find out if it was effective.
- **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 investigating fenebrutinib. This study continued to study CSU patients on fenebrutinib treatment for a longer time than the previous study.

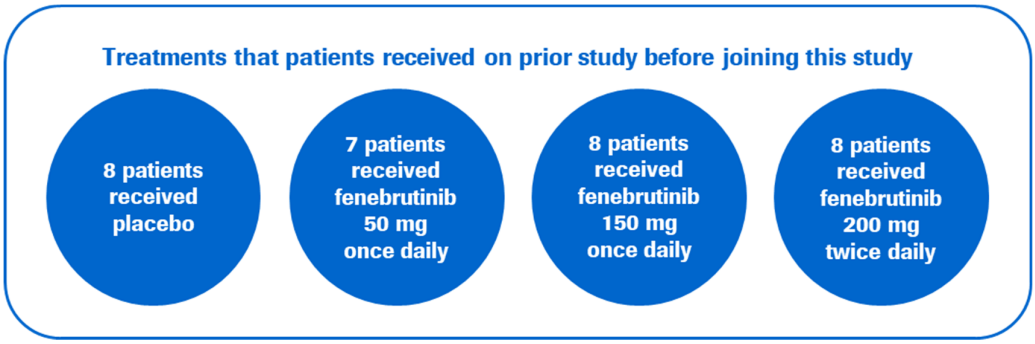
When and where did the study take place?

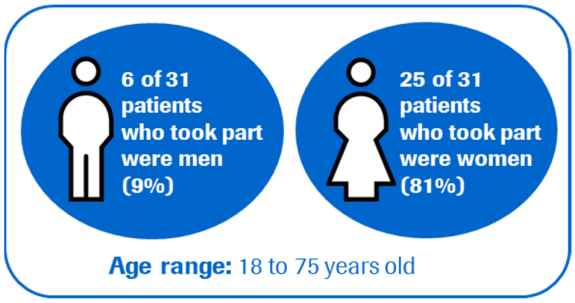
The study started in November 2018 and finished in October 2019. The study took place at 9 centers in USA. This summary was written after the study had ended.

2. Who took part in this study?

All patients in this study were required to have previously participated in another fenebrutinib study for patients with **refractory CSU**.

"Refractory CSU" means having CSU that continues to show disease symptoms despite taking an antihistamine (up to 4-times the approved dose of anti-histamines).





What was required in order for patients to participate in this study

1. Patients were required to have completed the previous fenebrutinib study before joining this one.
2. Provide written consents to volunteer in this study.
3. Agree to use family planning methods to prevent pregnancies while participating in this study.

What conditions disqualified patients from participating in this study

1. Women who were breast-feeding, pregnant, or intended to get pregnant.
2. Patients who were treated for CSU using certain types of medicines.
3. Patients who were vaccinated with a live virus within 6 weeks before starting this study.
4. Patients who had symptoms of infection or any major changes to health since completing the previous fenebrutinib study.

3. What happened during the study?

The "treatment" (**fenebrutinib 200 mg taken twice daily**) was given to patients **in addition to their regular CSU medicine** (up to 4-times the approved dose of antihistamine therapy).

What happened after treatment started?

- This study was planned for 2 years of treatment.
    - During the first 12 weeks, patients went to the clinic once every 4 weeks.
    - After the first 12 weeks, patients went to the clinic once every 12 weeks.
- During visits to the clinic, patients gave blood samples and underwent other tests for the study. Patients answered questions so researchers could learn about the effects of the treatment.
- While on this study, patients were not allowed to change the dose of the study medicine (fenebrutinib treatment).
- During this study, patients could change their regular CSU medicine:
    - During the first 12 weeks, patients got their fenebrutinib treatment in addition to taking their regular CSU medicine (up to 4-times the approved dose of antihistamine therapy.
    - After the first 12 weeks, patients could reduce or stop taking their regular CSU medicine if the doctor decided to do so.

4. What were the results of the study?

Half of the patients received the study treatment for over 84 days (median time on treatment). The longest time on the study treatment was 253 days.

Question 1: Is the long-term use of fenebrutinib safe for CSU patients?

Fenebrutinib was thought to be well tolerated for patients on this study.

Question 2: Can fenebrutinib provide improvements to CSU symptoms in patients when used long-term?

While treatment with fenebrutinib had shown an improvement for patients with CSU in the previous study, the current study was stopped early and results for patient improvements were not analyzed.

5. What were the side effects?

Side effects are unwanted medical problems (such as a headache) that happen during the study and are related to the treatment given during the study.

- Not every patient in a study has all or any of the side effects seen in the study.
- Common side effects and serious side effects are listed in the following sections.

Most common side effects

There were 5 patients (16%) who reported a total of 11 side effects thought to be related to the study treatment.

Among the 5 patients, 2 patients stopped the treatment and 1 patient modified his/her dose due to side effects.

There were two side effects that were the most common and seen in two patients each.

- The most common side effects were:
    - Abnormal blood test results for ALT (alanine aminotransferase increased in 2 patients).
    - Abnormal blood test results for AST (aspartate aminotransferase increased in 2 patients).

Serious side effects

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

- There were no serious side effects seen in this study.
- There were no deaths during this study.

6. How has this study helped research?

This study investigated fenebrutinib treatment for CSU patients over a longer term than in the prior study.

Researchers found out that the long-term use of fenebrutinib was safe for the CSU patients enrolled in this study.

This study was started before the previous CSU study was completed. The prior study came to a completion and provided results which indicated that there was no need to continue with this current study. Therefore, the current study was not completed.

7. Are there plans for other studies?

Fenebrutinib is being studied for several 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:

- USA clinical trials registry:
  https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03693625

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
  or 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.

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 2 open-label extension study to evaluate the long-term safety and efficacy of fenebrutinib in patients previously enrolled in a fenebrutinib chronic spontaneous urticaria study".

- The protocol number for this study is **GS40868**.
- The ClinicalTrials.gov identifier for this study is **NCT03693625**.