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:	Bavencio® (avelumab) and Inlyta® (axitinib)
Protocol Number:	B9991027
Dates of Study:	02 May 2018 to 09 February 2023
Title of this Study:	A Study of Avelumab Plus Axitinib in Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer or Urothelial Cancer [A Phase 2, Open Label Study to Evaluate Safety and Clinical Activity of Avelumab (BAVENCIO®) in Combination With Axitinib (INLYTA®) in Patients With Advanced or Metastatic Previously Treated Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer or Treatment Naïve Cisplatin-Ineligible Urothelial Cancer (JAVELIN Medley VEGF)]
Date(s) of this Report:	29 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 are non-small cell lung cancer and urothelial cancer?

Non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) is the most common type of lung cancer. **Urothelial cancer (UC)** affects the bladder or other parts of the urinary tract. These cancers are called:

- **"Advanced"** when they spread beyond the lung or urinary tract into nearby tissues.
- **"Metastatic"** when they spread to distant parts of the body.

What are avelumab and axitinib?

Avelumab <a-VEL-yoo-mab> **Axitinib** <AK-sih-TIH-nib>

Avelumab (also known as Bavencio®) is given through a needle into the vein. It may help the immune system to find and destroy cancer cells. Avelumab, as a single-drug treatment, is approved in some countries for advanced or metastatic UC and metastatic Merkel cell carcinoma (or MCC, a type of skin cancer). It is not approved for NSCLC.

Axitinib (also known as Inlyta®) is swallowed as a tablet. It may stop the cancer from forming new blood vessels. This can slow the cancer's growth or destroy the cancer cells. Axitinib, as a single-drug treatment, is approved for advanced renal cell carcinoma (or RCC, a type of kidney cancer). It is not approved for NSCLC or UC.

Avelumab Plus Axitinib:

Researchers think avelumab plus axitinib can help treat NSCLC or UC. The combination of avelumab and axitinib is not approved for use in NSCLC or UC outside of clinical studies. Avelumab plus axitinib is approved for advanced RCC.

What was the purpose of this study?

The main purpose of this study was to learn if avelumab plus axitinib could shrink the cancer of participants with NSCLC and UC.

Researchers wanted to know:

- **How many participants had cancer that shrank after taking avelumab plus axitinib?**
- **What medical problems did participants have during the study?**

What happened during the study?

How was the study done?

Researchers tested avelumab plus axitinib in 2 groups of study participants with advanced or metastatic cancer:

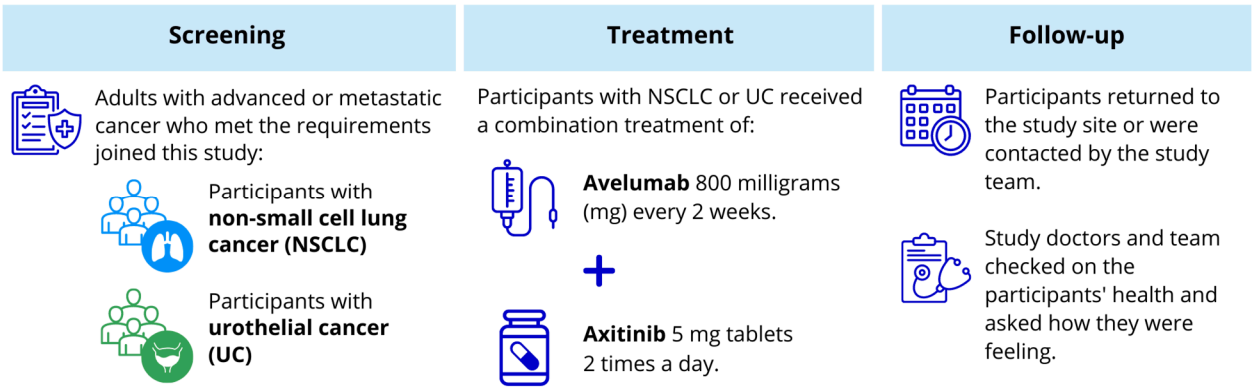
- Participants with NSCLC
- Participants with UC

Researchers wanted to find out if the combined treatment could shrink cancer for participants with NSCLC or UC.

The study participants and researchers knew which study medicines were being given to participants. This is known as an “open-label” study.

The figure below shows what happened in this study.

Figure 1. What happened in the study?



The Sponsor decided to stop enrollment in the UC group early because of a change in the Sponsor's plans for the study medicines. It was not due to safety concerns with the study medicines.

Where did this study take place?

The Sponsor ran this study at 19 locations in 7 countries in Asia, Europe, and North America.

When did this study take place?

It began 02 May 2018 and ended 09 February 2023.

Who participated in this study?

The study included adults with advanced or metastatic cancer who met the requirements:

41 participants with NSCLC who had gotten at least 1 platinum-based chemotherapy before for advanced or metastatic cancer

- A total of 30 men and 11 women participated.
- All participants were between the ages of 43 and 84 years.

Platinum-based chemotherapy includes drugs such as cisplatin and carboplatin.

20 participants with UC who had not gotten any treatment before for advanced or metastatic cancer and were not allowed (or were "unfit") to receive cisplatin-based chemotherapy

- A total of 12 men and 8 women participated.
- All participants were between the ages of 51 and 83.

Of the 61 participants who started the study, all stopped treatment on the study at the time of the final analysis. The most common reason they stopped treatment is worsened cancer.

How long did the study last?

Study participants were in the study for different lengths of time. How long participants received study medicines in the study depended on:

- if their cancer worsened.
- if they or their study doctor decided to stop the study medicines.

The entire study took about 4 years and 9 months to complete.

This study was closed earlier than planned since researchers have collected enough information. Early study closure was not due to safety concerns with the study medicines. Participants who had clinical benefit (were feeling better) from the study medicines were switched to another study.

When this study ended in February 2023, 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?

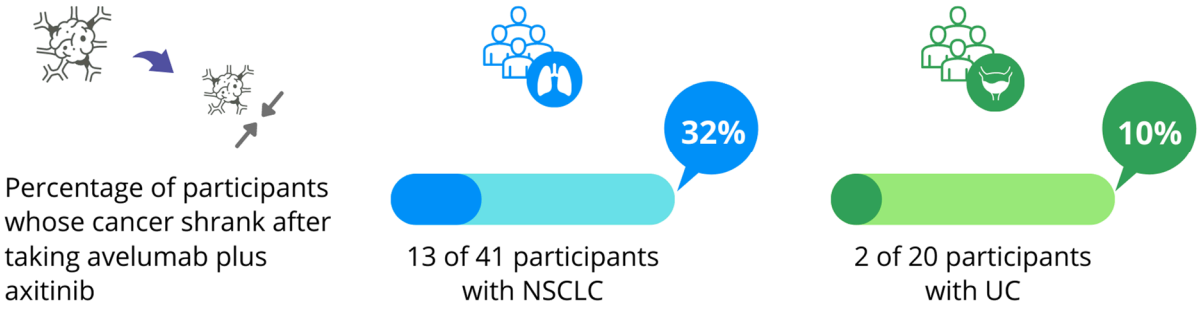
How many participants had cancer that shrank after taking avelumab plus axitinib?

After taking avelumab plus axitinib, the following participants' cancer shrank:

- 13 out of 41 participants (32%) with NSCLC.
- 2 out of 20 participants (10%) with UC.

The figure below shows these results.

Figure 2. How many participants with NSCLC or UC had cancer that shrank after taking avelumab plus axitinib?



In this study, researchers found that:

- Avelumab plus axitinib may help to shrink cancer of participants with NSCLC.
- Cancer shrank after treatment with avelumab plus axitinib in fewer participants with UC in this study compared to an earlier study for participants with platinum-treated metastatic UC who received avelumab only.

  Results for this study's participants with UC might be limited because of the small number of participants in the UC group.

This does not mean that everyone in this study had these results. This is a summary of just some of the main results of this study. Other studies may have different results.

What medical problems did participants have during the study?

The researchers recorded any 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 a 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.

All participants had at least 1 medical problem during the study.

41 out of 41 participants (100%) with NSCLC

20 out of 20 participants (100%) with UC

Some participants stopped taking the study medicines because of medical problems they had during the study.

NSCLC group:

- 13 out of 41 participants (32%) stopped taking avelumab
- 12 out of 41 participants (29%) stopped taking axitinib

UC group:

- 6 out of 20 participants (30%) stopped taking avelumab
- 9 out of 20 participants (45%) stopped taking axitinib

Table 1 lists the most common medical problems – those seen in at least 30% of participants in either group – in this study.

Below are instructions on how to read Table 1.

Instructions for Understanding Table 1.

- The **1st** column of Table 1 lists the commonly reported medical problems while taking avelumab plus axitinib during the study. All medical problems reported by at least 30% of participants in either group are listed.
- The **2nd** column tells how many of the 41 participants with NSCLC had each medical problem during the study. Next to

this number is the percentage of the 41 participants with NSCLC who had the medical problem.

- The **3rd** column tells how many of the 20 participants with UC had each medical problem during the study. Next to this number is the percentage of the 20 participants with UC who had the medical problem.
- Using these instructions, you can see that 17 out of 41 participants (42%) with NSCLC had high blood pressure. A total of 4 out of 20 participants (20%) with UC had high blood pressure.

Table 1. Commonly reported medical problems by study participants while taking avelumab plus axitinib

Medical Problem	NSCLC Group (41 Participants)	UC Group (20 Participants)
High blood pressure	17 out of 41 participants (42%)	4 out of 20 participants (20%)
Lack of appetite	14 out of 41 participants (34%)	5 out of 20 participants (25%)
Low activity of the thyroid (a gland in the neck)	13 out of 41 participants (32%)	1 out of 20 participants (5%)
Weight loss	9 out of 41 participants (22%)	6 out of 20 participants (30%)

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.

Some participants had at least 1 serious medical problem during the study.

21 out of 41 participants (51%) with NSCLC

11 out of 20 participants (55%) with UC

Table 2 lists the most common serious medical problems – those seen in more than 5% of participants in either group – in this study.

Instructions on how to read Table 2 are similar to those for Table 1 above.

Table 2. Commonly reported serious medical problems by study participants while taking avelumab plus axitinib

Medical Problem	NSCLC Group (41 Participants)	UC Group (20 Participants)
Worsened cancer	4 out of 41 participants (10%)	3 out of 20 participants (15%)
Fever	3 out of 41 participants (7%)	0 out of 20 participants (0%)
Blood in urine	0 out of 41 participants (0%)	2 out of 20 participants (10%)

Serious medical problems that may be related to a study medicine were seen in:

9 out of 41 participants (22%) with NSCLC

3 out of 20 participants (15%) with UC

No single serious medical problem that may be related to a study medicine happened in more than 1 participant.

A total of 38 participants died in this study. Worsened cancer was the most common cause of death for both groups.

27 out of 41 participants (66%) with NSCLC died.

One of these participants died from a hole in the digestive tract. Researchers believe this medical problem may be related to axitinib.

11 out of 20 participants (55%) with UC died.

One of these participants died due to bleeding of the urinary bladder. Researchers believe this medical problem may be related to axitinib.

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 **B9991027**

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

www.clinicaltrials.gov	Use the study identifier **NCT03472560**
www.clinicaltrialsregister.eu	Use the study identifier **2017-004345-24**

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!