Summary of Clinical Study Results

A clinical study to allow people with *BRAF*^{V600} mutation-positive melanoma to continue to take vemurafenib if they have previously completed vemurafenib treatment as part of another clinical study

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 study written for people who took part in the study and for members of the public.

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

The study started in February 2013 and finished in February 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

Thank you to the people who took part in this study

The people who took part have helped researchers to answer important questions about a type of skin cancer called ‘melanoma’ and to learn more about the side effects of taking a medicine called vemurafenib over a long period of time.

1. General information about this study

Why was this study done?

Melanoma is a type of skin cancer. There are different types of melanoma, but more than half of melanoma cases are linked to mutations in the *BRAF* gene. The V600 mutation is quite common in these cases, causing the BRAF enzyme to be over-active and leading to cancer growth. People with melanoma and V600 mutations in the *BRAF* gene are referred to here as having *BRAF* mutation-positive melanoma.

Vemurafenib is an existing treatment given to people with *BRAF*^{V600} mutation-positive melanoma. Researchers have done multiple studies looking at vemurafenib; in 2011, a study called BRIM-3 showed that vemurafenib worked well in people with *BRAF*^{V600} mutation-positive melanoma, leading to a delay in their melanoma getting worse and allowing them to live longer.

In this study, some of the people who had taken part in one of the previous studies looking at vemurafenib continued taking vemurafenib on a long-term basis, after the previous study had finished. People with *BRAF*^{V600} mutation-positive melanoma do not have many options for treatment so the potential benefits from continuing treatment with vemurafenib may outweigh the potential side effects.

What was the medicine being studied?

'Vemurafenib' is an existing medicine that is given to people with *BRAF*^{V600} mutation-positive melanoma, that the disease has spread to other parts of the body or cannot be removed by surgery. By targeting the overactive BRAF enzyme, vemurafenib can shrink tumours and helps people with melanoma live longer.

In this study, vemurafenib was given to people at different doses, depending upon what they had previously received in their last study.

What did researchers want to find out?

- Researchers have done multiple studies to compare vemurafenib with other medicines.
- In this study, some of the people who had taken part in one of the previous studies continued taking vemurafenib on a long-term basis, after the previous study had finished.
- Researchers wanted to gather long-term information on the safety of vemurafenib.

What kind of study was this?

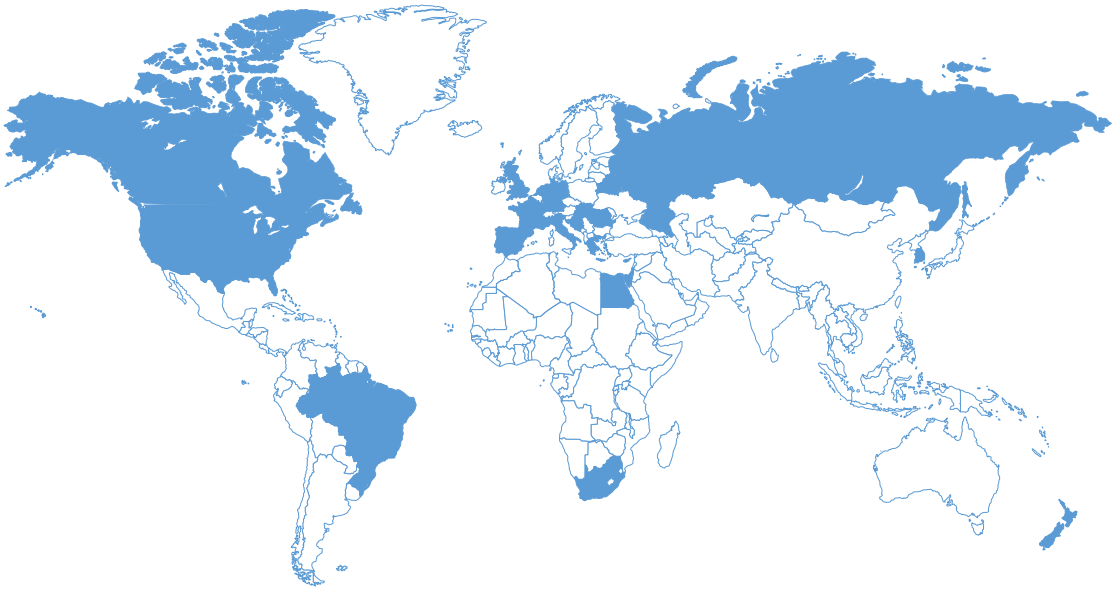
This study was a 'Phase 4' study. This means that the study was done after vemurafenib had been approved for doctors to give to patients. In this study, researchers looked at vemurafenib to assess the side effects in the long-term.

This was an 'open label extension' study, which means that people who had taken vemurafenib as part of a previous study carried on taking vemurafenib in this study. Both the people taking part and the study doctors knew that the medicine people were taking was vemurafenib.

When and where did the study take place?

The study started in February 2013 and finished in February 2020. This summary was written after the study had ended.

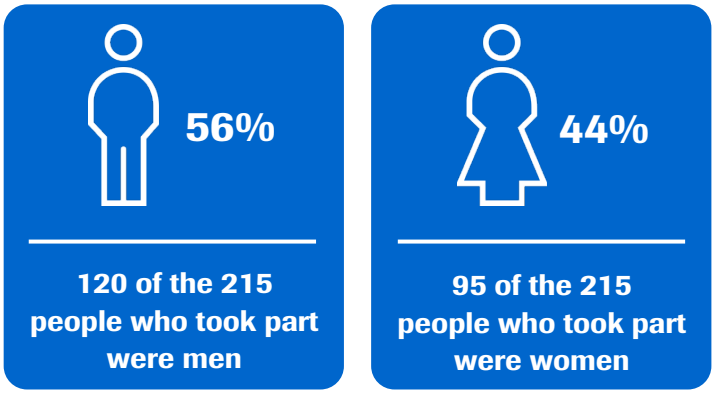
The study took place at 82 study centres - across 24 countries in Asia, Africa, Europe, North America and South America. The following map shows the countries where this study took place.



- Belarus
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Brazil
- Canada
- Croatia
- Cyprus
- Egypt
- France
- Germany
- Greece
- Hungary
- Israel
- Italy
- Republic of Korea
- Netherlands
- New Zealand
- Portugal
- Romania
- Russian Federation
- Serbia
- South Africa
- Spain
- United Kingdom
- United States

2. Who took part in this study?

In this study, 215 people with *BRAF*^{V600} mutation-positive melanoma took part. The age range and gender distribution are indicated below.



Age range: 21 to 86 years old

People could take part in the study if:

- They had a diagnosis of a specific type of skin cancer called *BRAF*^{V600} mutation-positive melanoma.
- They had taken vemurafenib before as part of a previous study, which had ended in the last 15 days.

People could not take part in the study if:

- They had stopped taking vemurafenib in the previous study due to safety reasons or because their disease had gotten worse

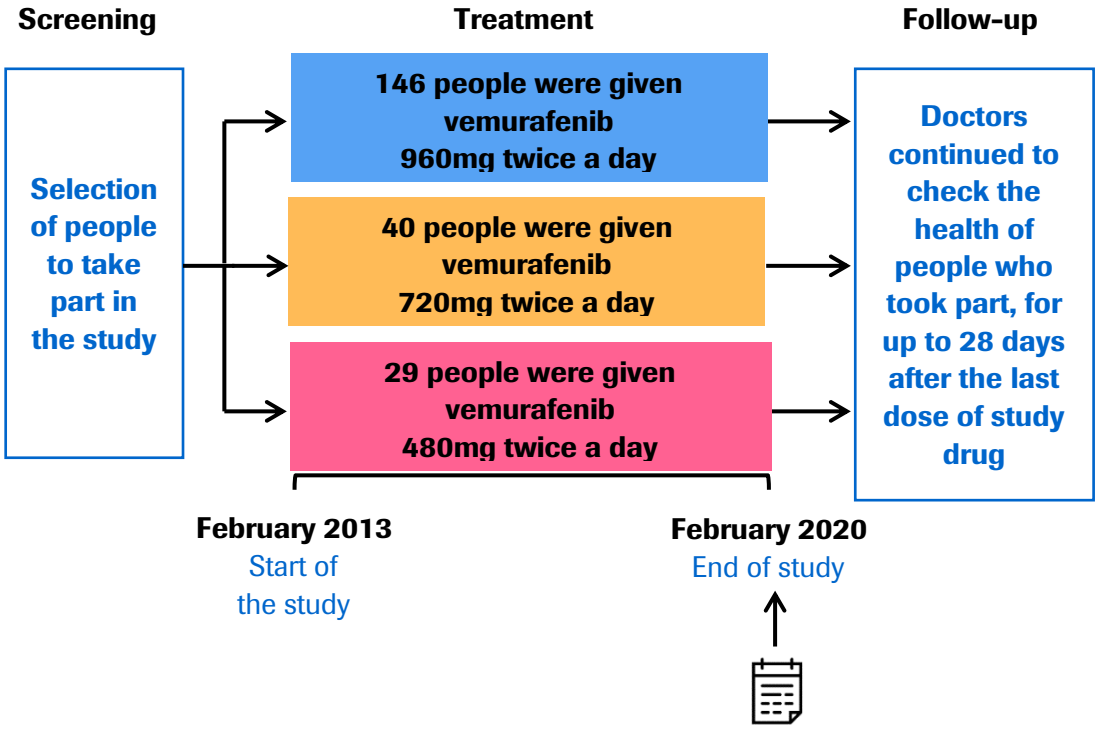
3. What happened during the study?

During the study, people were given vemurafenib tablets by mouth. People took different amounts of tablets (i.e. different doses) depending on what they took in the previous study. Each tablet contained 240 milligrams (mg) of vemurafenib.

People took either:

- **Group A:** 960mg of vemurafenib (4 tablets), twice a day.
- **Group B:** 720mg of vemurafenib (3 tablets), twice a day.
- **Group C**: 480mg of vemurafenib (2 tablets), twice a day.

People in the study took the treatments for as long as it helped them. When the study finished, the people who took part were asked to go back to their study centre to check their overall health. More information about what happened in the study is described below.



The symbol on the timeline ( ) shows that the information provided in this summary was collected 7 years after start of the study.

4. What were the side effects?

Side effects are unwanted medical problems (such as feeling dizzy) that can happen during the study, which may or may not be directly related to the treatments in the study.

- Not all of the people in this study had all of the side effects.
- 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 leaflet.
- 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, around 27 in every 100 people (27%) had at least one serious side effect. A summary of the number of people who had at least one serious side effect in each of the groups is shown in the table below.

Group A 960mg vemurafenib	**Group B** 720mg vemurafenib	**Group C** 480mg vemurafenib
20% (29 out of 146)	37.5% (15 out of 40)	48% (14 out of 29)

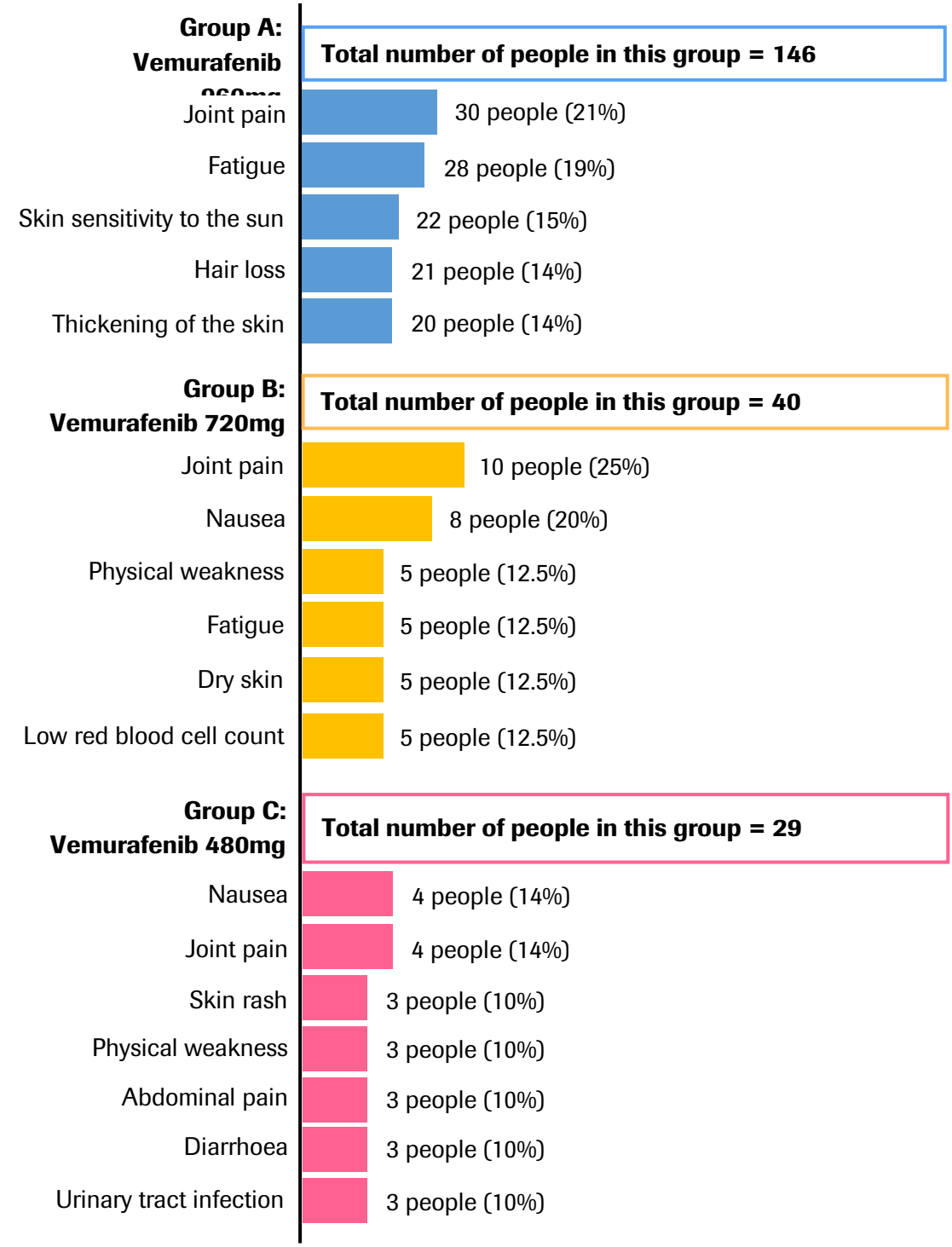
Non-serious side effects

During this study, around 79 out of every 100 people (79%) had at least one non-serious side effect. A summary of the number of people who had at least one side effect in each of the groups is shown in the table below.

Group A 960mg vemurafenib	**Group B** 720mg vemurafenib	**Group C** 480mg vemurafenib
82% (119 out of 146)	72.5% (29 out of 40)	72% (21 out of 29)

The most common non-serious side effects between treatment groups are shown in the following picture. Some people had more than one side effect – this means that they are included in more than one row in the picture.

How many people had each of these non-serious side effects?



5. How has this study helped research?

The information presented here is from a single study of 215 people with *BRAF*^{V600} mutation-positive melanoma. These results helped researchers learn more about *BRAF*^{V600} mutation-positive melanoma and better understand the long-term side effects of vemurafenib.

In this study, the side effects caused by vemurafenib were manageable and expected, and the results are similar to that of other studies that have looked at vemurafenib. Side effects were also similar between people who took different doses of vemurafenib.

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.

- **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.**

6. Are there plans for other studies?

Studies with vemurafenib are still happening, and further studies are planned.

7. Where can I find more information?

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

- https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show//NCT01739764
- https://www.clinicaltrialsregister.eu/ctr-search/search?query=Go28399
- https://forpatients.roche.com/en/trials/cancer/an-extension--rollover--study-of-vemurafenib-in-participants-wit.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/an-extension--rollover--study-of-vemurafenib-in-participants-wit.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: “An Extension (Rollover) Study of Vemurafenib in Participants With *BRAF*^{V600} Mutation-Positive Malignancies Previously Enrolled in an Antecedent Vemurafenib Protocol”

- The protocol number for this study is: GO28399.
- The ClinicalTrials.gov identifier for this study is: NCT01739764.
- The EudraCT number for this study is: 2012-003144-80.