TroFuse 020

ONCOLOGY CLINICAL TRIALS

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A clinical trial for cervical cancer

In this brochure, you will learn about **cervical cancer** and a clinical trial for this disease. In this trial, researchers are testing an investigational trial drug, called MK-2870, to see if it may help stop or slow down the growth of cervical cancer in people who have already received treatment for their cancer. You can also use this brochure to talk with your doctor about this trial.

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What is cervical cancer?

The cervix is a cylinder-shaped neck of soft tissue, which connects the body of the uterus to the vagina. Cervical cancer starts in the cells of the cervix and can develop over time. Most often normal cells in the cervix gradually develop pre-cancerous changes first. These changes can be detected by the Pap test and if treated, can prevent cancer from developing. However, in some cases the pre-cancerous cells turn into cancer. The most common type of cervical cancer is squamous cell carcinoma.

What are my treatment options?

If you have cervical cancer, your care team will talk about your treatment options with you and those close to you. Your options will depend on a few things:

- Your overall health
- The stage of your cancer, which tells you if the cancer has spread and how far

- Chance of your cancer coming back
- Side effects you might have from the treatment
- What chance the treatment has of slowing down or stopping the cancer
- How long the treatment might help extend your life
- How much the treatment might help improve your symptoms

Your care team may offer you 1 or more of these treatments:

- **Local therapies** – treatment directed at the site of the cancer to destroy it
- **Targeted therapy** – treatment that works on specific cells to stop them from growing
- **Immunotherapy** – medicines that help your immune system fight the cancer
- **Chemotherapy** – medicine to kill cancer cells or stop them from growing
- **Radiation therapy** – treatment that uses beams of intense energy (like X-rays) to shrink or get rid of tumors. This would only be used to treat symptoms related to tumor growth
- **Palliative care** – also called comfort care. This is special care to help ease pain and symptoms with a focus on the person's quality of life. This does not directly treat cervical cancer, but it helps keep you as comfortable as possible
- **Clinical trials**, such as this one

Talk to your doctor to find out which treatment is right for you.

What is a clinical trial?

Clinical trials are research studies that help doctors find out if study drugs (alone or with other treatments) are safe and if they may help prevent, find, or treat diseases or conditions. Clinical trials are carefully controlled research studies that are done to get a closer look at investigational treatments and procedures.

All about this clinical trial

What is the goal of this clinical trial?

The goal of this trial is to learn if MK-2870, the investigational trial drug, is safe and if it may help slow down or stop the growth of cervical cancer compared to other standard of care treatments. The treatments that will be used in this trial are pemetrexed, tisotumab vedotin, topotecan, vinorelbine, gemcitabine, and irinotecan.

MK-2870 is experimental. It has not been approved to treat any type of cancer.

What treatment is being studied?

The investigational trial medicine being studied in this trial is MK-2870.

About MK-2870

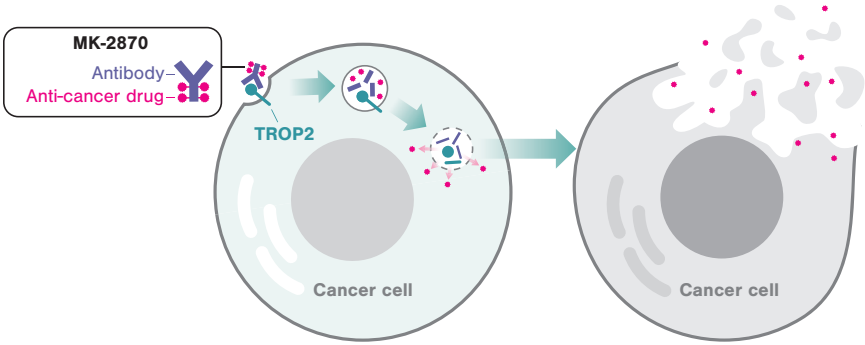
MK-2870 is a type of investigational targeted therapy known as antibody drug conjugate (ADC) that may destroy cancer cells. Unlike traditional chemotherapy, ADCs have 3 parts:

- **A monoclonal antibody:** A protein that binds to specific proteins or receptors found on certain types of cells, including cancer cells. In this case, the specific receptor is TROP2.
- **An anti-cancer drug:** A type of drug that is meant to kill cancer cells
- **Linker:** Connects the anti-cancer drug to the monoclonal antibody

How MK-2870 works: Another way to think about MK-2870:

1. TROP2 receptors are involved in how tissues in the body grow. These are more common in cancer cells.
2. The monoclonal antibody in MK-2870 (trial drug) finds and binds to the TROP2 receptors on cancer cells.
3. TROP2 moves MK-2870 into the cancer cell where the anti-cancer drug is released.

4. Once inside the cancer cell, the anti-cancer drug may kill the cancer cell.



MK-2870 may kill the cancer cell.

Who can join this trial?

There are eligibility criteria that will determine if you will qualify for participation. For example, you must:

- Have cervical cancer that has come back after treatment (recurrent) or spread to other parts of your body (metastatic)
- Progressed on or after treatment with 1 prior line of systemic platinum doublet chemotherapy (with or without bevacizumab)
- Received anti-PD-1/anti-PD-L1 therapy as part of prior cervical cancer regimens
- Have measurable disease per RECIST 1.1

Your trial staff will do tests to see if you are able to join this trial.

You and your trial doctor will discuss:

- All the requirements to join this trial
- Possible benefits, risks and side effects of being in this trial

Deciding to join a clinical trial is something only you, those close to you, and your care team can decide together. If there is anything you do not understand, ask the trial doctor.

If I join, how long will I be in the trial?

How long you will be in the trial depends on:

- Your health
- What type of cancer you have
- How well you tolerate the trial treatments

What will happen during trial visits?

You will visit the trial site on a regular schedule so that the trial doctors can see how the trial drug or standard treatment is working for you. During your trial visits, you may get:

- Your trial treatments (investigational treatment or standard treatment)
- Blood and urine tests
- Physical exams
- Imaging scans such as CT scans or MRIs (scans that can help the doctor see the cancer inside your body)
- Tests that help doctors see how well your heart is working, such as an ECG, ECHO, and MUGA

You can ask the trial doctor any questions you have about what happens during trials visits and how often they will happen.

If you are able to join the trial, your trial doctor will need to stay in contact with you even after your trial visits are over. This is very important because this clinical trial is studying how well the trial treatment works over time.

What treatments will I get?

You will have an equal chance of being in one of the following 2 groups:

Group 1: MK-2870, the investigational trial drug

Group 2: Standard treatment. The trial doctor will decide which treatment you will get, based on standard treatments at the trial site, and discuss this with you. It will be a type of chemotherapy or targeted therapy that is commonly used to treat cervical cancer.

Thank you for learning about cervical cancer and this clinical trial.

You can use this brochure to talk with your doctor about this trial.

Your questions and notes:

You can use this space to write down notes or questions about this trial.

To learn more

To learn more about this trial, you can:

- Talk to your doctor
- Contact Merck by
  - ➤ Visiting **www.merckoncologyclinicaltrials.com**
  - ➤ Scanning this QR code:

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