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: Ibrance® (palbociclib)

Protocol Number: A5481044

Dates of Study: 10 September 2015 to 22 September 2022

Title of this Study: A Study Comparing Palbociclib Plus Cetuximab Versus Cetuximab for the Treatment of Head and Neck Cancer

[A Randomized, Multicenter, Double-Blind Phase 2 Study of Palbociclib Plus Cetuximab Versus Cetuximab for the Treatment of Human Papillomavirus-Negative, Cetuximab-Naïve Participants With Recurrent/Metastatic Squamous Cell Carcinoma of the Head and Neck After Failure of One Prior Platinum-Containing Chemotherapy Regimen]

Date(s) of this Report: 09 August 2023 [Updated 07 November 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 is Squamous cell Carcinoma?

Squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck (SCCHN) is the 6th most common cancer in the world. Squamous cell carcinoma is a cancer that originates in the squamous cells, which are flat cells that line the outer layer of the skin and the mouth, nose, and throat. Researchers are looking for treatments for squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck.

What is palbociclib?

Ibrance® (EYE-brans), also known as palbociclib, is a medicine that has been used to treat some types of cancer. Palbociclib targets the functioning of specific proteins or enzymes called cyclin-dependent kinases (CDK4 and CDK6). These enzymes are important for normal cell division, they may cause cancer cells to grow and spread. Certain cancers are more likely to have disturbances in CDK4 and CDK6. Palbociclib prevents the CDK4 and CDK6 enzymes from functioning, which stops the cells from dividing and stops cancer growth.

What is cetuximab?

Cetuximab (Erbitux® [ER-bi-tux]) is another cancer medicine that blocks a specific protein called the Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor (EGFR) and prevents cells from dividing uncontrollably.

What was the purpose of this study?

This study compared 2 groups of participants to find out if participants taking palbociclib and cetuximab lived longer compared to participants taking a placebo and cetuximab. A placebo does not have any medicine in it, but it looks just like the study medicine.

Researchers wanted to know:

Did participants treated with palbociclib and cetuximab live longer than participants treated with placebo and cetuximab?

What happened during the study?

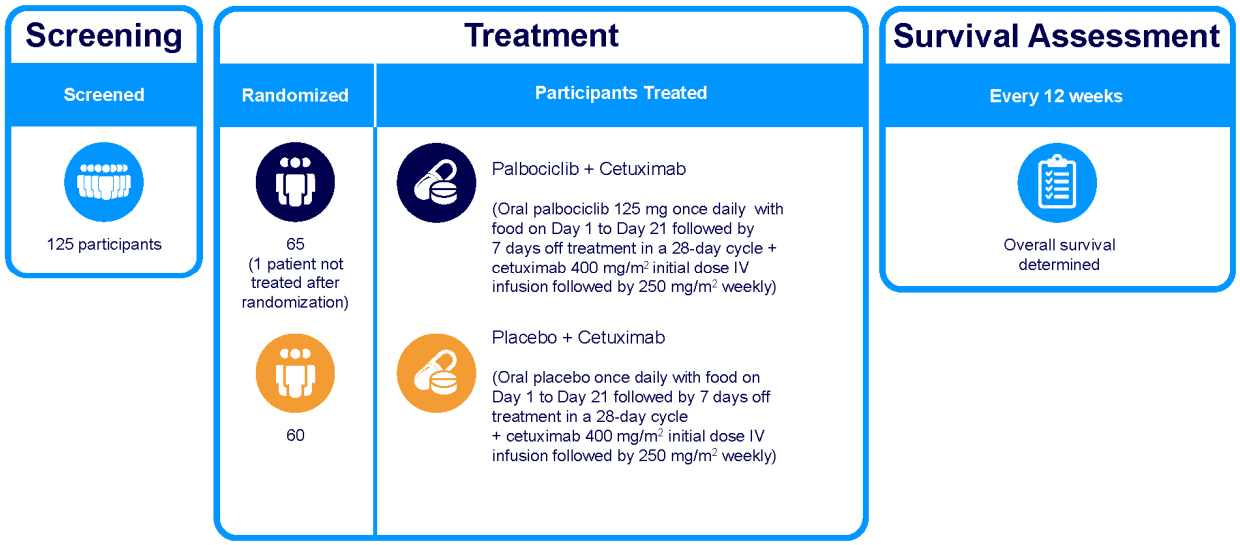
How was the study done?

Researchers tested palbociclib on a group of study participants to find out if study participants taking palbociclib and cetuximab lived longer than participants treated with placebo and cetuximab.

Participants in the palbociclib + cetuximab group were given 125 milligrams (125 mg) of palbociclib, orally once daily with food on Day 1 to Day 21 followed by 7 days of no treatment. They were also given 400 mg/m^2 of cetuximab intravenously (through the vein) initially followed by 250 mg/m^2 infusions every week.

Participants in the placebo + cetuximab group were given placebo, orally once daily with food on Day 1 to Day 21 followed by 7 days of no treatment. They were also given 400 mg/m^2 of cetuximab intravenously (through the vein) initially, followed by 250 mg/m^2 infusions every week as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1. What happened during the study?



Researchers then compared the results of study participants taking palbociclib + cetuximab to the results of study participants taking placebo + cetuximab.

Participants were put into 1 of 2 treatment groups by chance alone. This is known as a "randomized" study. This is done to reduce the differences between the groups (like age or the number of men and women) to make the groups more even to compare.

This trial was also "double-blinded". This means that neither the participants nor their doctor knew who was given which treatment/medicine. This was done to minimize the risk of results being influenced in any way.

Where did this study take place?

The Sponsor ran this study at 48 locations in 15 countries, including the Czech Republic, Hungary, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Spain, Taiwan, Ukraine, and the United States.

When did this study take place?

It began 10 September 2015 and ended 22 September 2022.

Who participated in this study?

The study included participants who had confirmed squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck that was worsening, were not suitable for surgery or radiotherapy, had not previously been treated with cetuximab, and were negative for the human papilloma virus (HPV).

- A total of 113 men and 12 women participated
- All participants were between the ages of 32 and 83 years.

Participants were to be treated until they experienced one of the following: their disease got worse, the treatment was too toxic, they died, or wanted to withdraw from study. Of the 125 participants who started the study, 124 were treated. One participant in the palbociclib + cetuximab group did not receive the study medication. There were 3 participants who were still being treated as of September 2022. These participants were moved to a continuation study.

Participants discontinued mainly due to death or because they did not want to continue to be in the study.

How long did the study last?

The amount of time that participants were in the study varied, depending on how they responded to treatment. The entire study took 7 years to complete.

When the study ended in September 2022, the Sponsor began reviewing the information collected. The Sponsor then created a report of the results. Before this, the Sponsor had also created a report of the study results from

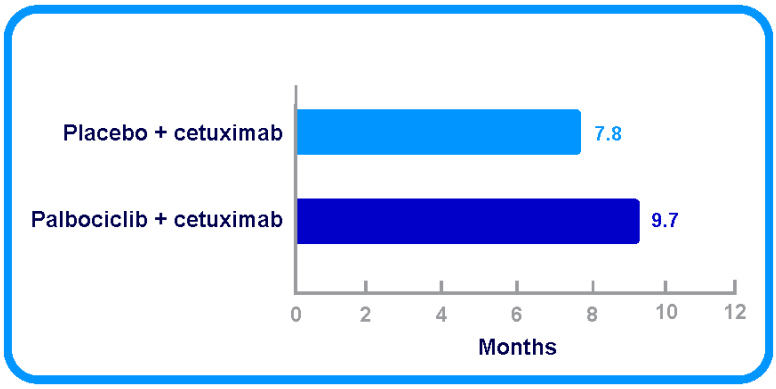
the information collected up to February 2019. This is a summary of all the reports.

What were the results of the study?

Did participants treated with palbociclib and cetuximab live longer than participants treated with placebo and cetuximab?

On average, participants who took palbociclib + cetuximab lived for an estimated 9.7 months compared to 7.8 months in participants who took placebo + cetuximab as shown in Figure 2. In clinical studies, this length of time is often called overall survival.

Figure 2. Overall Survival



Based on these results, the researchers have decided that the results are likely the result of chance. This means the study results did not show that one treatment was better than another at increasing how long participants lived.

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.

A total of 117 out of the 124 (94.4%) participants who were treated in this study had at least 1 medical problem. One participant in the palbociclib + cetuximab group left the study because of treatment related medical problems. The most common medical problems – those reported by 25% or more participants in either group are described below.

Below are instructions on how to read Table 1.

Instructions for Understanding Table 1.

- The **1st** column of Table 1 lists medical problems that were commonly reported during the study. All medical problems reported by 25% or more participants in either group are listed.
- The **2nd** column tells how many of the 64 participants taking palbociclib + cetuximab reported each medical problem. Next to this number is the percentage of the 64 participants taking palbociclib + cetuximab who reported the medical problem.
- The **3rd** column tells how many of the 60 participants taking placebo + cetuximab reported each medical problem. Next to this number is the percentage of the 60 participants taking placebo + cetuximab who reported the medical problem.
- Using these instructions, you can see that any type of rash was reported for 39 out of the 64 (60.9%) participants taking palbociclib + cetuximab and for 34 out of the 60 (56.7%) participants taking placebo + cetuximab.

Table 1. Commonly reported medical problems by study participants

Medical Problem	Palbociclib + Cetuximab (64 Participants)	Placebo + Cetuximab (60 Participants)
Any type of rash	39 out of 64 participants (60.9%)	34 out of 60 participants (56.7%)
Skin rash	27 out of 64 participants (42.2%)	21 out of 60 participants (35.0%)
Any anemia (low number of red blood cells in the blood) including from blood tests	23 out of 64 participants (35.9%)	9 out of 60 participants (15.0%)
Anemia (as identified by the researcher and not from blood tests)	23 out of 64 participants (35.9%)	9 out of 60 participants (15.0%)
Any neutropenia (low number of a type of white blood cell called a neutrophil) including from blood tests	28 out of 64 participants (43.8%)	0

Table 1. Commonly reported medical problems by study participants		
Medical Problem	**Palbociclib + Cetuximab (64 Participants)**	**Placebo + Cetuximab (60 Participants)**
Acne-like skin infection	14 out of 64 participants (21.9%)	13 out of 60 participants (21.7%)
Any leukopenia (low number of a type of white blood cell called a leukocyte) including from blood tests	24 out of 64 participants (37.5%)	0
Neutropenia (as identified by the researcher and not from blood tests)	19 out of 64 participants (29.7%)	0

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.

- A total of 25 out of 64 (39.1%) participants in the palbociclib + cetuximab group had serious medical problems
- A total of 19 out of 60 (31.7%) participants in the placebo + cetuximab group had serious medical problems

The most frequently reported serious medical problems in the palbociclib + cetuximab group were worsening of the disease, pneumonia, and low white blood cell count with fever.

The most frequently reported serious medical problems in the placebo + cetuximab group were worsening of the disease, blood clot in the lung, and sepsis. Sepsis or blood poisoning is when bacteria and toxins circulate in the blood and can cause organ damage.

During the study, 15 out of 64 (23.1%) participants in the palbociclib + cetuximab group and 11 out of 60 (18.3%) participants in the placebo + cetuximab group died. The majority of the deaths were because of the disease getting worse.

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 A5481044

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

www.clinicaltrials.gov	Use the study identifier NCT02499120
www.clinicaltrialsregister.eu	Use the study identifier 2015-000515-41

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!