NOVARTIS

Clinical Trial Results Summary

A clinical trial to learn more about the effects and safety of ETB115 in people with poor graft function after a bone marrow transplant

Protocol number: CETB115EES03

Thank you!

Thank you to the participants who took part in this trial for the **drug ETB115, also known as eltrombopag**. All of the participants helped the researchers learn more about how ETB115 works in people with **poor graft function** after a **bone marrow transplant**.

Novartis sponsored this trial and believes it is important to share the results of the trial with the participants and the public.

We hope this helps the participants understand their important role in medical research.

If you participated in this trial and have questions about the results, please speak with the trial doctor or staff at your trial site.

Find more information about this trial on the websites listed on the last page of this summary.

Why was the research needed?

Researchers are looking for a better way to treat people who have problems after **bone marrow transplants**, also known as stem cell transplants. A bone marrow transplant is a procedure that replaces damaged bone marrow with healthy bone marrow.

Bone marrow is the tissue inside of bones that helps make blood cells. Bone marrow contains **stem cells**, which are unique cells that can turn into these types of blood cells:

- **Red blood cells**, which carry oxygen
- **White blood cells**, which are part of the immune system and help the body fight infection and other diseases
- **Platelets**, which help blood clot to stop bleeding

Some people have a problem after a bone marrow transplant called **poor graft function**. In poor graft function, the transplanted bone marrow doesn't work well to make enough blood cells. It can lead to serious infections and bleeding in the body that can be deadly.

Trial drug

The drug given in this trial was:

ETB115, also known as **eltrombopag**, which is a drug designed to signal bone marrow stem cells to make more blood cells.

ETB115 is approved in Spain and the United States to treat low blood cell counts in aplastic anemia, which is a type of bone marrow failure. It is not approved to treat poor graft function after bone marrow transplant.

Trial purpose

The main purpose of this trial was to learn if ETB115 raised blood cell counts in people with bone marrow transplants who had poor graft function. It was also to learn more about the safety of ETB115.

The main questions the researchers wanted to answer in this trial were:

- Did participants' blood cell counts go up by 16 weeks of taking ETB115?
- What medical problems did the participants have during the trial?

How long was this trial?

This trial was designed so that each participant could take part for up to about 10 months. The trial started in December 2018 and ended in November 2020.

The trial was designed to recruit 33 participants. However, after 10 participants joined, the sponsor stopped recruitment early due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The decision to stop recruitment early was not related to safety or how well ETB115 might work for people with poor graft function.

When the trial ended, the researchers collected information on the trial treatments and created a report of the trial results. This summary is based on that report.

Who was in this trial?

10 participants were in this trial – 6 men and 4 women. 9 participants reported their race as White (Caucasian), and 1 participant reported their race as Native American. Participants took part at 7 trial sites in Spain.

Participants' ages ranged from 23 to 72 years. Their average age was 50 years.

Every participant in this trial had a bone marrow transplant that came from a donor (another person). The participants also had poor graft function after their transplant based on low counts of 2 or more of these:

- Red blood cells
- White blood cells
- Platelets

What kind of trial was this?

This was an open-label trial, which means that the participants and clinical trial team knew what treatment each participant took. In this trial, all participants took ETB115.

What happened during this trial?

Up to **1 month** before treatment

During screening

Trial doctors checked participants' health, bone marrow transplants, and blood cell counts to make sure they could be in this clinical trial.

10 participants could take part in this trial.

Up to **9 months**

During treatment

All participants took **ETB115,** 150 milligrams (mg) by mouth as tablets one time per day. The doctors could lower a participant's dose as needed.

The participants also received usual treatments for low blood cell counts, such as transfusions and other approved drugs.

After 4 months, the trial doctors checked to see if a participant's blood cell counts went up. If their levels went up, the participant could continue taking ETB115 for up to 5 more months.

Up to **9 months** after treatment

During post-treatment follow-up

Participants returned to their trial site 1 month after taking their last dose of treatment for a follow-up visit. If the participant had not completed the full 9 months of treatment, trial staff also called them 6 and 9 months after their first dose.

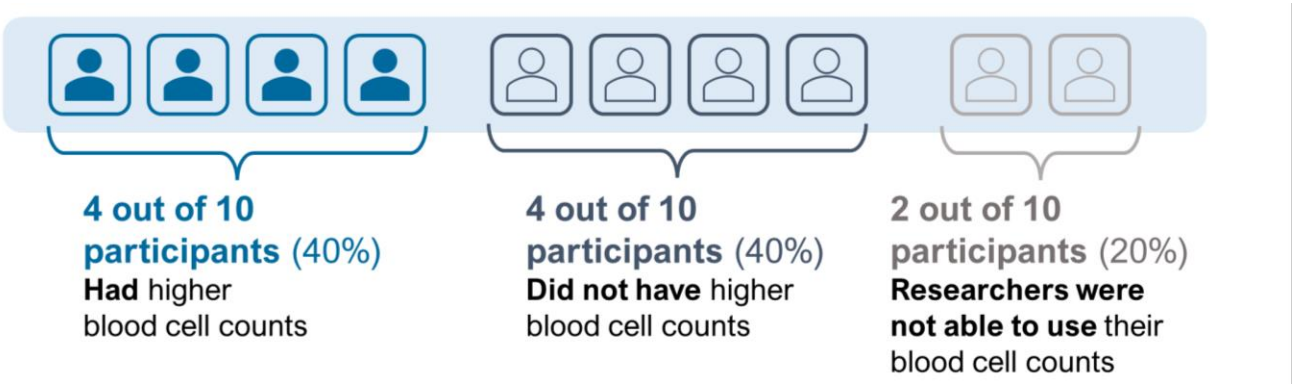
What were the main results of this trial?

This is a summary of the overall results for all participants. It does not show the results of each individual participant. Results of individual participants could be different from the results of the total group of participants. More details on the results can be found on the websites listed at the end of this summary.

Did participants' blood cell counts go up by 16 weeks of taking ETB115?

4 of the 10 participants (40%) had blood cells counts go up by 16 weeks of taking ETB115.
4 participants did not have their blood cell counts go up. Researchers were not able to use blood cell counts from 2 participants.

Number of participants whose blood cell counts went up by 16 weeks



To learn this, the trial staff looked at counts of the participants' red blood cells, white blood cells, and platelets. The trial staff kept track of participants' blood cell counts, including how many had higher counts of at least one type of blood cell by 16 weeks without transfusions. The participants' blood cell count was considered higher if it went up to at least one of these, which was called a partial response:

- **100 grams of hemoglobin** per liter (g/L) of blood (a measure of red blood cells)
- **1,000 neutrophils** per microliter (µL) of blood (a measure of white blood cells)
- **20,000 platelets** per µL of blood

What medical problems did the participants have during the trial?

Medical problems that happen in clinical trials are called "**adverse events**".

A lot of research is needed to know whether a drug causes an adverse event. During a trial, all adverse events are recorded, whether or not they are thought to be caused by the trial drug. So, when new drugs are being studied, researchers keep track of all adverse events the participants have.

An **adverse event** is an unwanted sign or symptom that participants have during a trial. An adverse event is considered "**serious**" when it is life-threatening, causes lasting problems, or the participant needs hospital care. These problems may or may not be caused by the trial treatment.

This section is a summary of the adverse events that happened during trial treatment. The websites listed at the end of this summary have more information about the adverse events that happened in this trial.

What were the serious adverse events?

3 participants reported a total of 7 serious adverse events. The serious adverse events were:

- **Blockage that prevents the flow of urine** (urinary tract obstruction)
- **Fever** (pyrexia)
- **Fever with low white blood cell count** (febrile neutropenia)
- **Return of a herpes virus infection** (Epstein-Barr virus infection reactivation)
- **Life threatening infection of the urinary tract** (urosepsis)
- **A sign that the body may reject the transplant** (chimerism)
- **Type of infection of the urinary tract** (escherichia urinary tract infection)

There were no deaths reported during trial treatment. 2 participants died during the trial post-treatment follow-up: 1 due to low levels of blood cells (graft failure), and 1 due to leukemia during the trial.

What were the most common non-serious adverse events?

All 10 participants had adverse events that were not considered serious. The table below shows the most common **non-serious adverse events**, which happened in at least **3** out of **10** participants (30% of participants):

	ETB115
	Number out of 10 participants (Percent %)
Feeling sick to the stomach Nausea	**4 participants** (40%)
Muscle weakness Asthenia	**3 participants** (30%)
Rash	**3 participants** (30%)

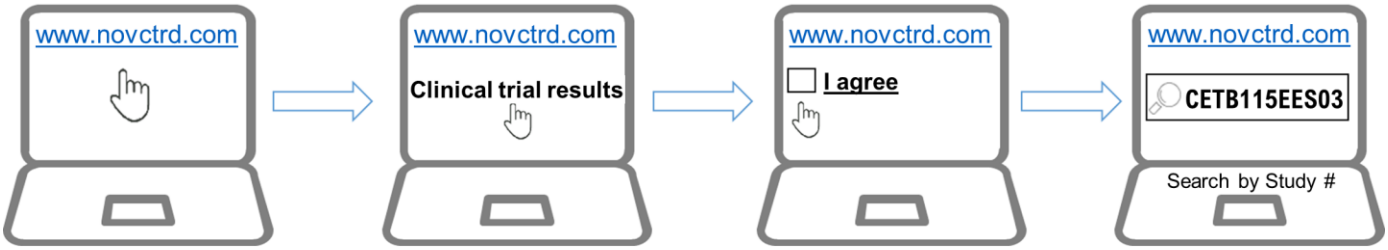
How has this trial helped?

This was the first trial to learn about the effects and safety of ETB115 in people with poor graft function after bone marrow transplants. The researchers concluded that some participants' blood cell counts may have gone up by 16 weeks of taking ETB115. Because the trial ended early due to the COVID-19 pandemic, there were too few participants to know if these results were meaningful. The decision to stop recruitment early was not related to safety or how well ETB115 might work for people with poor graft function.

Please remember, this summary only shows the results of one clinical trial. Other clinical trials may have different results. Researchers and health authorities look at the results of many clinical trials to understand which drugs work and if they are safe. It takes many people in multiple clinical trials around the world to advance medical science and healthcare. If you have any questions about these trial results, please talk to the doctor or staff at your trial site.

Where can I learn more about this trial?

More information about the results and adverse events in this trial can be found in the scientific summary of the results available on the Novartis Clinical Trial Results website (www.novctrd.com).



You can find more information about this trial on these websites:

- www.clinicaltrials.gov. Use the NCT identifier **NCT03718533** in the search field.
- www.clinicaltrialsregister.eu. Use the EudraCT identifier **2018-001129-15** in the search field.

Full clinical trial title: The ELTION study – A multicenter open-label interventional study of Eltrombopag in patients with poor graft function after allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation

Thank you

Thank you for taking part in this trial. As a clinical trial participant, you belong to a large community of participants around the world. You helped researchers answer important health questions and test new medical treatments.

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Novartis is a global healthcare company based in Switzerland that provides solutions to address the evolving needs of patients worldwide.

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