







<b>Trial title</b> 	A trial to evaluate the impact of liver dysfunction on elimination of encorafenib in combination with binimetinib administered to patients with BRAFV600E-mutant solid tumors
<b>Disease</b> 	Unresectable or metastatic BRAF <sup>V600E</sup> -mutant solid tumors
<b>Treatment</b> 	Encorafenib (BRAFTOVI®) in combination with binimetinib (MEKTOVI®)
<b>Participants</b> 	Adults' participants with BRAF <sup>V600E</sup> -mutant solid tumors with or without liver dysfunction
<b>Trial dates</b> 	From 30 May 2022 (first participant entering the trial) to 10 January 2023 (end of trial)
<b>Trial Locations</b> 	Spain, Italy and Czech Republic
<p>We do research to improve patient care. This trial helped us to answer important questions about treatment of BRAF V600-mutant solid tumors in patients with impaired hepatic function.</p>	

This document is a summary of trial results and conclusions written for the general public and people who took part in the trial.

This summary was finalized in August 2024. The information in this summary does not include additional information available after this date.

To people who took part in the trial, Pierre Fabre Pharmaceutical group would like to say

**THANK YOU**

We hope this document helps you understand and feel proud of your key role in medical research. If you have questions about the results, please speak with the doctor or staff at your study site.

To learn about the trial and its conduct:

- What was the purpose of the trial?
- What were the objectives and how were they evaluated?
- How was the trial conducted?

To get a summary of trial results:

- What were the results of the trial?

<b>THE TRIAL</b>	
<p>What was the purpose of the trial?</p>	<p>Encorafenib (marketed under the name "BRAFTOVI<sup>®</sup>") has shown efficacy in several BRAF V600 mutant solid cancers; specifically, the combination of encorafenib and binimetinib (marketed under the name "MEKTOVI<sup>®</sup>") is effective and well tolerated in patients with advanced melanoma whose tumor harbor the BRAF V600 mutation.</p> <p>The liver plays an important part in the way encorafenib is absorbed and then eliminated from the body. Previous clinical trials suggest that elimination is slower for patients having liver dysfunctions (also called HI, for Hepatic Impairment). Following daily administrations, this leads to higher treatment concentration in the body. According to the severity of HI, daily doses of encorafenib and binimetinib may need to be adapted.</p> <p>The purpose of this study was to assess the recommended dose in patients presenting moderate or severe HI.</p>
<p>What were the objectives and how were they evaluated?</p>	<p>The primary objective of this trial was to evaluate the <b>pharmacokinetic</b> (PK) of encorafenib following a single dose and repeated oral dose of encorafenib in combination with binimetinib.</p>
<p>How was the trial conducted?</p>	<p>This was an <b>open-label Phase I</b> trial involving 12 participants.</p> <p>Participants were assigned to one of the following 3 study groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Group I: 4 participants with normal hepatic function</li> <li>- Group II: 4 participants with moderate hepatic impairment</li> <li>- Group III: (*): 4 participants with severe impairment</li> </ul> <p>(*) Before proceeding with Group III, safety and PK data were analyzed to ensure whether it is safe and feasible.</p> <p>The impact of hepatic impairment on PK was assessed requiring serial blood samplings on Day 1 (the day of the first treatment administration), and Day 15 (2 weeks after first administration)</p>

W00090GE101

**Lay summary of clinical trial results**

	<p>After completing the 2-weeks HI assessment phase, participants continued encorafenib and binimetinib treatments as long as it was beneficial for them. That means as long as the disease did not worsen (disease progression) and the treatment was tolerated.</p> <p>After treatment discontinuation, participant performed an End of Treatment visit, followed by a Safety Follow-Up visit (30 days after last treatment dose).</p>
<b>THE RESULTS</b>	
<p>This is a summary of the main results and conclusions of the trial. Please note that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ These are the results from all the participants combined. The individual results of each participant might be different and are not in this summary.</li><li>➤ This summary reflects the outcome of one single trial and that other trials may show other results or other outcomes.</li></ul> <p>No participant took part in the trial.</p> <p>For more information, see the <b>Additional information</b> section on the next page.</p>	

**Clinical Trial identification**

Protocol Number W00090GE101

Protocol 3.0 dated 16 December 2021

Full trial title An open-label, multicentre, phase I study to evaluate the impact of moderate and severe hepatic impairments on the pharmacokinetics and safety of encorafenib in combination with binimetinib in adult patients with unresectable or metastatic BRAF V600-mutant solid tumors.

Registry ID ClinicalTrials.gov: [NCT04759846](https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/study/NCT04759846)  
EudraCT Number: 2020-000861-17

**Who sponsors this trial?**

Name and contact details of the sponsor Pierre Fabre Médicament  
Les Cauquillous  
81500 Lavarat-France

**Additional information**

This summary of the clinical trial results is available online at [Pierre Fabre's Clinical Trials Website](#).

For more information:

- on this clinical trial, please visit: [Pierre Fabre's Clinical Trials Website](#)
- on the summary of the trial's protocol, please visit [W00090GE101 Clinical Trial Protocol Lay Synopsis](#)

Glossary	
<b>Unresectable</b>	that cannot be removed by surgery
<b><i>BRAF</i><sup>V600E</sup></b>	All humans have a gene called <i>BRAF</i> . The <i>BRAF</i> gene makes a protein that helps control cell growth. In some patients with colorectal cancer, this gene mutates (V600E mutation) and makes the tumor grow faster.
<b>Metastatic</b>	Metastatic means that cancer has spread to a different part of the body than where it started
<b>Pharmacokinetic</b>	The pharmacokinetic of a drug is how the body absorbs, transforms, and eliminates this drug.
<b>Phase I trials</b>	Phase I trials test an experimental drug, in a small group of people to evaluate safety, identify side effects and determine safe dosages.
<b>Open-label</b>	A type of trial in which both the doctors and the participants are aware of the treatment being given.