Trial title	A trial to demonstrate that administration of binimetinib treatment using a 45 mg strength tablet is equivalent to 3 tablets of 15 mg.
Disease 	Healthy volunteers
Treatment 	Binimetinib (MEKTOVI®)
Participants 	Healthy volunteers aged between 18 and 65 years except pregnant women and women of childbearing potential
Trial dates 	From 31 August 2022 (First participant first visit) to 18 January 2023 (End of trial)
Trial Locations 	Biotrial center, Rennes - France
We do research to improve patient care. This trial helped us to ease cancer therapy for patients treated with binimetinib	

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?

THE TRIAL	
What was the purpose of the trial?	Binimitenib (MEKTOVI®) is a marketed drug for the treatment of adults' patients with unresectable or metastatic melanoma presenting a specific mutation (BRAF V600 mutation). In order to facilitate treatment administration, a new strength tablet containing 45 mg of binimetinib was developed. As a result, the number of binimetinib tablets to be taken by the patients is reduced from 6 tablets (6 x 15 mg) to 2 tablets (2 x 45 mg) per day. The purpose of the trial was to demonstrate the bioequivalence of the two formulations; it means that binimetinib treatment is delivered to the body in the same way (quantity and speed) with a 45 mg-tablet as with 3 tablets of 15 mg.
What were the objectives and how were they evaluated?	The primary objective of the trial was to compare the concentration of binimetinib in the blood after administration of both formulations. Measure of concentration at different time points following administration provided estimation for: • the total exposure to binimetinib experienced by the participant. The total exposure was the amount of treatment circulating in the blood from administration to elimination. • the maximal concentration observed in the blood These were primary pharmacokinetic parameters used to assess bioequivalence. In addition, the trial allowed: • To compare additional pharmacokinetic parameters such as the time between treatment administration and observation of the maximal concentration in the blood • To evaluate the safety of both formulations of binimetinib according to the number and type of side effects
How was the trial conducted?	This was a randomized, crossover Phase I trial. Randomized means that healthy volunteers were split in two groups using an element of chance:

	• one group received the reference formulation first (3 tablets of 15 mg) then the test formulation (one tablet of 45 mg) • one group received the test formulation first then the reference formulation. Crossover means that each healthy volunteer sequentially received both formulations. The trial consisted of: • A screening period before the first treatment administration to check that participant fulfilled all conditions to enter the trial • A first treatment period of 5 days, requiring overnight stay at trial center for the first 3 days following the first administration. • A washout period of at least 7 days required for the body to eliminate drug from first administration. • A second treatment period of 5 days, requiring overnight stay at trial center for the first 3 days following the second administration. • An End-of-Study visit performed 1 month after last administration for a final examination of the participant. The trial was carried out in a center specialized in phase 1 trials with experienced medical staff and adequate facilities.

THE RESULTS

This is a summary of the main results and conclusions of the trial. Please note that:

- These are the results from all the participants combined. The individual results of each participant might be different and are not in this summary.
- This summary reflects the outcome of one single trial and that other trials may show other results or other outcomes.

Participants

This trial was done in healthy people who volunteered to participate.

A total of 37 adult healthy volunteers took part in the trial. This included 33 men and 4 women. The youngest participant was 19 years old and the oldest was 65 years old.

Pharmacokinetic Results

This trial showed that the concentration of binimetinib in the blood was about the same if taken as 1 tablet of 45 mg or as three tablets of 15 mg.

Side effects

Like all medicines, binimetinib can cause side effects although not everybody gets them. The researchers recorded any side effects the participants had during the trial.

For more information on the results, see the **Additional information** section on the next page.

Clinical Trial identification

Protocol Number	W00074CI103
Protocol	1.2 dated 22 June 2022
Full trial title	A randomized, single-center, open-label, single dose, two-period, crossover pivotal bioequivalence study comparing binimetinib 3 x 15 mg and 45 mg tablets in healthy participants
Registry ID	EudraCT Number: 2022-000610-34 ClinicalTrials.gov: NCT05810740 W00074CI103 - ClinicalTrials.gov

Who sponsors this trial?

Name and contact details of the sponsor	Pierre Fabre Médicament Les Cauquillous 81500 Lavaur-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 W00074CI103 Clinical Trial Protocol Lay Synopsis
- on the results of the trial, please visit W00074CI103 - ClinicalTrials.gov

Glossary	
BRAF^{V600E}	All humans have a gene called *BRAF*. The *BRAF* 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.
Crossover trials	Crossover trials are trials in which participants do not only receive one intervention, but multiple, and the effect of the interventions are measured on the same individuals.
Healthy volunteers	Healthy volunteers in phase 1 clinical trials contribute to the development of safe drugs and accept risks and constraints without anticipated health benefits from participation.
Metastatic	Metastatic means that cancer has spread to a different part of the body than where it started.
Pharmacokinetic	The pharmacokinetic of a drug is how the body absorbs, transforms, and eliminates this drug.
Phase I trials	Phase I trials test an experimental drug, in a small group of people to evaluate safety, identify side effects and determine safe dosages.
Randomization	Randomization is the assignment to one of the treatment groups using an element of chance.
	A condition that affects the blood vessels of the eye.
	A side effect is serious when: • The patient needs to be hospitalized. • The patient's life is in danger. It causes permanent damage or death.
Side effects	Side effects are unwanted medical events (such as headache) that happen during the trial and that are related or possibly related to trial treatment.
Unresectable	that cannot be removed by surgery.