

# Zanubrutinib plus Obinutuzumab versus Obinutuzumab alone in Patients with Relapsed/Refractory Follicular Lymphoma

## SUMMARY DATE

September 25, 2023

This is a plain language summary of: Zinzani PL, et al. ROSEWOOD: A Phase II Randomized Study of Zanubrutinib Plus Obinutuzumab Versus Obinutuzumab Monotherapy in Patients With Relapsed or Refractory Follicular Lymphoma. J Clin Oncol. 2023 Jul 28;JCO2300775. doi: 10.1200/JCO.23.00775.

You can access the scientific article of this study <https://doi.org/10.1200/JCO.23.00775>

## KEY TAKEAWAYS

In these updated results, zanubrutinib taken together with obinutuzumab continued to show cancer-fighting effects in patients whose follicular lymphoma (FL) did not respond to their original treatment (also known as refractory) or their cancer came back after originally responding to treatment (also known as relapsed), compared with obinutuzumab alone.

The combination of zanubrutinib and obinutuzumab also had manageable side effects and may have potential as a new therapy for patients with relapsed/refractory FL.

## PHONETICS

How to say medical terms used in this summary

### BRUKINSA

<BROO-kin-sah>

### Bruton tyrosine kinase

<BROO-ton TY-ruh-seen-KY-nays>

### Follicular lymphoma

<fuh-LI-kyoo-luh luhm-FOW-muh>

### Lymphocytes

<lym-PHO-cytes>

### Monoclonal antibody

<maw-NO-klo-nul an-TI-bodi>

### Obinutuzumab

<OH-bi-nue-TOOZ-ue-mab>

### Refractory

<ri-FRAK-tuh-ree>

### Zanubrutinib

<ZAN-ue-broo-ti-nib>



## BeiGene PUBLICATION PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY

### Glossary

- ▶ **Bone marrow:** area within the bone that makes blood cells
- ▶ **Follicular lymphoma (also known as FL):** a type of slow-growing blood cancer that affects lymphocytes
- ▶ **Lymphocytes:** a type of white blood cell that defends the body from disease and infection by producing a type of protein called antibodies
- ▶ **Lymph nodes:** glands (small structures) in the body that normally help fight infection
- ▶ **Refractory:** When treatment for FL does not work
- ▶ **Relapsed:** When treatment for FL works initially but the cancer then comes back

### What is follicular lymphoma?

- ▶ Follicular lymphoma (also known as FL) is a type of slow-growing blood cancer that affects lymphocytes
  - ▶ Lymphocytes are a type of white blood cell that defends the body from disease and infection by producing antibodies
    - Antibodies are proteins that help to fight off infections
  - ▶ FL is one of the most common types of lymphoma
- ▶ In FL, the body makes lymphocytes that do not work properly. These abnormal lymphocytes cluster together and form lumps in the lymph nodes (glands in the body that normally help fight infection), bone marrow (area within the bone that makes blood cells), and other organs
- ▶ Patients treated for FL sometimes have treatment that does not work (refractory), or their treatment works but then their disease comes back (relapses)
- ▶ There are several treatment options for patients with relapsed or refractory FL, but none can cure patients, so an efficacious go-to treatment is needed

### What is zanubrutinib?

- ▶ Zanubrutinib, sold under the brand name BRUKINSA<sup>®</sup>, works by blocking Bruton tyrosine kinase (BTK for short), which can prevent cancer cells from growing and lead to their death
  - ▶ BTK is found in lymphocytes and plays a role in helping cells to develop and survive
- ▶ Zanubrutinib is given orally

## What is obinutuzumab?

- ▶ Obinutuzumab, sold under the brand name GAZYVARO® in Europe and GAZYVA® in the US is a monoclonal antibody that is used to treat FL
  - ▶ Monoclonal antibodies work by binding to specific proteins on the surface of cells
- ▶ Obinutuzumab works by binding to a protein called CD20 found on the surface of FL cells
  - ▶ Once it binds to CD20, obinutuzumab attracts immune system cells (the body's natural defence system) making it easier for them to pick out and kill the FL cells

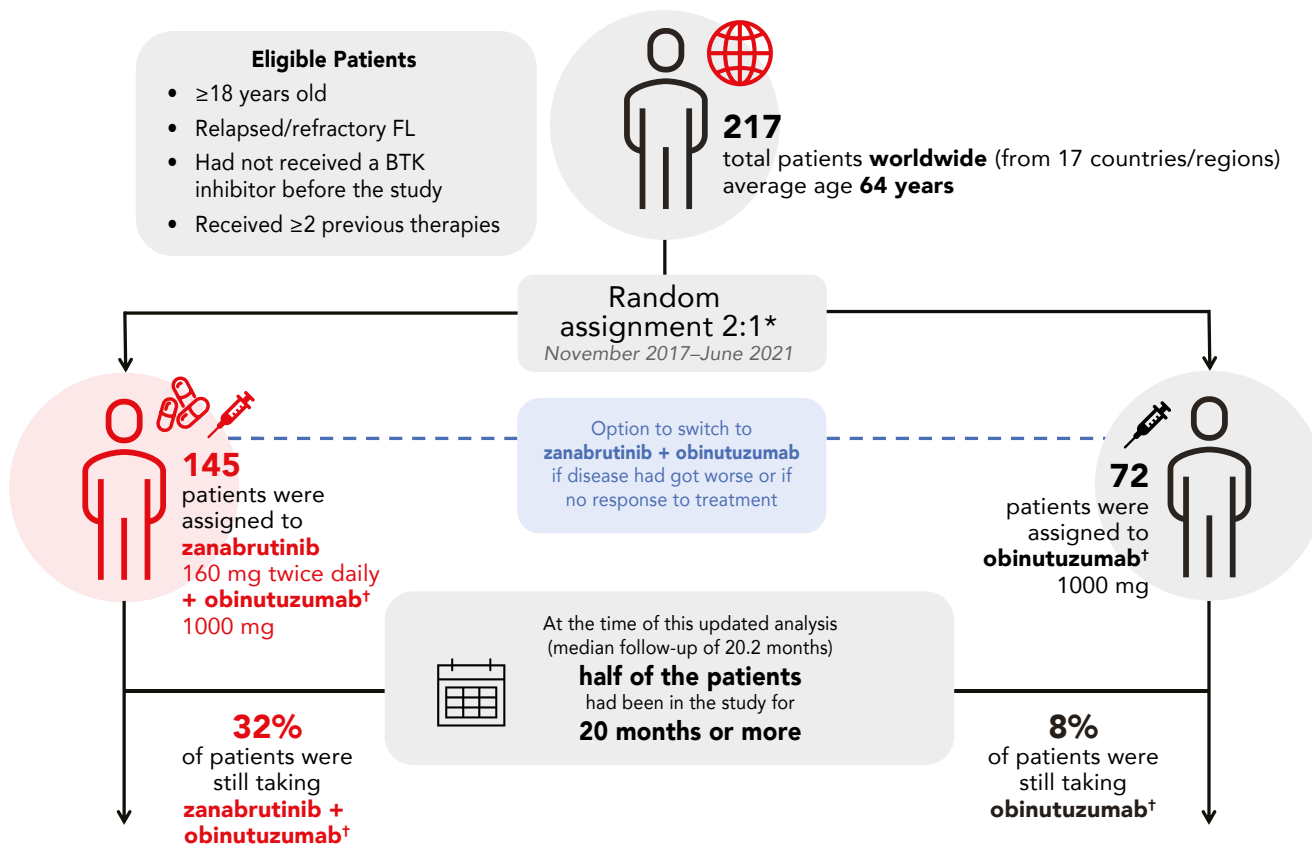
## What was the aim of this study?

- ▶ The ROSEWOOD study was designed to compare the cancer-fighting effects and side effects of receiving both zanubrutinib and obinutuzumab together versus obinutuzumab given on its own, as a treatment for patients with relapsed/refractory FL

## What does this summary describe?

- ▶ This summary describes the treatment effects and side effects of giving zanubrutinib together with obinutuzumab compared with obinutuzumab given on its own, in patients who have been treated at least twice for FL and then had their cancer come back, or whose disease did not respond to the prior treatment

## Who took part in the study?



\*Treatment chosen at random. For every 1 participant who got obinutuzumab alone, there were 2 participants who got zanubrutinib and obinutuzumab

†Up to 20 obinutuzumab infusions

## What were the results of the study?

Proportion of participants whose cancer shrank



69% vs 46%

More patients taking **zanubrutinib + obinutuzumab** had cancer that **shrank** vs those taking only **obinutuzumab**

Proportion of participants who had no detectable signs or symptoms of cancer



39% vs 19%

More patients taking **zanubrutinib + obinutuzumab** had **no detectable signs** or symptoms of cancer vs those taking only **obinutuzumab**

Proportion of participants who were still alive after 24 months (2 years) of treatment



77% vs 71%

More patients taking **zanubrutinib + obinutuzumab** were **alive after 24 months** of treatment vs those taking only **obinutuzumab**

The researchers measured how many months it took for half of the participants in each group to:

- ▶ have their cancer grow or spread to another part of the body
- ▶ live without their cancer getting worse
- ▶ need a new treatment

It took a longer amount of time for half of the participants in the group who took **zanubrutinib and obinutuzumab** to experience these

### Median number of months for half the participants' cancer to worsen















	Zanubrutinib and obinutuzumab	Obinutuzumab
Cancer grew or spread to another part of the body in responding patients	Not reached	14 MONTHS
Live without their cancer getting worse	28 MONTHS	10 MONTHS
Time to reach next treatment	Not reached	12 MONTHS

"Not reached" means that at the time these data were looked at, less than half of the participants taking zanubrutinib and obinutuzumab have experienced their cancer growing or spreading, or have needed to start a new treatment

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The researchers collected information on what side effects people had whilst taking the two treatments during this study. It does not necessarily mean that the treatments definitely caused each of these side effects









Most common side effects occurring in at least 10% of patients who took either **zanubrutinib + obinutuzumab** or **obinutuzumab**

	Zanubrutinib + obinutuzumab	Obinutuzumab
 Low number of cells that help the blood to clot	36%	24%
 Low number of infection-fighting immune cells called neutrophils	29%	28%
 Diarrhea (loose or watery stools)	18%	17%
 Feeling tired	15%	14%
 Constipation	13%	8%
 Fever	13%	20%
 Cough	13%	13%
 Pneumonia (a type of lung infection)	12%	7%
 Weakness	12%	8%
 Shortness of breath	11%	10%
 Back pain	10%	6%
 Low number of red blood cells (anemia)	11%	10%
 COVID-19	10%	10%
 Reaction after taking the medication	3%	10%




Part of this study took place during the COVID-19 pandemic, when the level of COVID-19 infection was very high. This does not mean that these treatments cause COVID-19

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Side effects that limited daily activities, were disabling, life threatening, needed hospital care, or caused lasting problems in patients who took either **zanubrutinib + obinutuzumab** or **obinutuzumab** were

	Zanubrutinib + obinutuzumab	Obinutuzumab
 Low number of infection-fighting immune cells called neutrophils	24%	23%
 Low number of cells that help the blood to clot	15%	7%
 Pneumonia (a type of lung infection)	10%	4%
 COVID-19	6%	3%
 Low number of red blood cells (anemia)	5%	6%
 Diarrhea (loose or watery stools)	3%	1%
 Shortness of breath	2%	0%
 Uneven heartbeat	2%	0%

## Conclusions

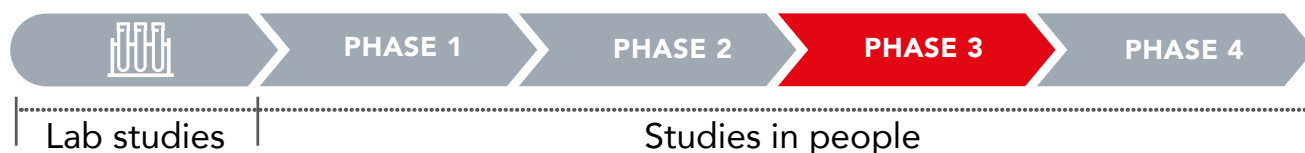
-  After ~20 months, **zanubrutinib + obinutuzumab** continued to show **cancer-fighting effects** in patients with relapsed/refractory FL
-  These updated results show that the **cancer-fighting effects last longer** in patients taking **zanubrutinib + obinutuzumab versus** those taking **obinutuzumab only**
-  There were **no new or unexpected side effects** in people taking **zanubrutinib + obinutuzumab**

### Who sponsored the study?

This study was funded by BeiGene, Ltd. BeiGene would like to thank the trial investigators, site support staff, and especially the patients who took part in the study.

### Where is zanubrutinib in the developmental timeline?

A **larger phase 3 study** of **zanubrutinib + obinutuzumab** in patients with relapsed/refractory FL has been **started to confirm these results** (MAHOGANY; NCT05100862)



### Are there plans for additional studies?

This study is ongoing and has not yet been completed. Other zanubrutinib studies are currently ongoing and can be viewed by going to:

<https://www.beigene.com/our-science-and-medicines/pipeline/>

### Additional study information

For detailed study information, go to:

<https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03332017>

For more information about scientific studies in general, go to:

<https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/about-studies/learn>

### Need additional information?

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