

# ForPatients

by Roche

Squamous Cell Carcinoma Squamous Cell Carcinoma of the Head and Neck (SCCHN)

## A Study to Evaluate the Efficacy and Safety of Multiple Treatment Combinations in Patients with Locally Advanced Squamous Cell Carcinoma of Head and Neck

A study to evaluate the anti-tumor effects of neoadjuvant treatment with Atezolizumab monotherapy, and combination treatments, consisting of Atezolizumab+Tiragolumab, Atezolizumab+Tiragolumab+ immune-modulating stereotactic body radiotherapy (iSBRT), and Atezolizumab+Tiragolumab+Carboplatin and Paclitaxel in Patients with Locally Advanced Squamous Cell Carcinoma of Head and Neck

**Trial Status**  
Completed

**Trial Runs In**  
5 Countries

**Trial Identifier**  
NCT05459129 CO43613

The source of the below information is the publicly available website ClinicalTrials.gov. It has been summarised and edited into simpler language.

### *Trial Summary:*

This is a Phase Ib/II, open-label, multicenter, randomized, umbrella study in participants with locally advanced squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck (SCCHN). The study will enroll treatment-naive participants with resectable Stage III-IVA human papillomavirus (HPV)-negative, programmed death-ligand 1 (PD-L1)-positive SCCHN with measurable disease, as assessed by the investigator according to Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors, Version 1.1 (RECIST v1.1) who have not received systemic treatment for their disease.

**Hoffmann-La Roche**  
Sponsor

**Phase 1/Phase 2**  
Phase

**NCT05459129 CO43613**  
Trial Identifiers

### *Eligibility Criteria:*

**Gender**  
All

**Age**  
>=18 Years

**Healthy Volunteers**  
No

### 1. Why is the Morpheus Head and Neck Cancer clinical trial needed?

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This Phase Ib/II, randomized umbrella study is designed to accelerate the development of treatments or treatment combinations by identifying early signals and establishing proof of concept clinical data in patients with resectable SCCHN. This study will assess the importance of simultaneously targeting multiple mechanisms of immune escape through immune cell priming and activation, tumor infiltration, and/or recognition of tumor cells for elimination.

## **2. How does the Morpheus Head and Neck Cancer clinical trial work?**

This clinical trial is recruiting people who have a health condition called Locally Advanced Squamous Cell Carcinoma of Head and Neck (SCCHN) or Head & Neck cancer.

The purpose of this trial is to compare the effects, good or bad, of the Atezolizumab alone or treatment combinations Atezolizumab+Tiragolumab, Atezolizumab+Tiragolumab +iSBRT, and Atezolizumab+Tiragolumab+Carboplatin & Paclitaxel on patients with head and neck cancer. This study is designed with the flexibility to open new treatment arms as novel treatment combinations become available and to close existing treatment arms that demonstrate minimal clinical activity or unacceptable toxicity.

Participants will be given the clinical trial treatment in 21-day cycles for 2 cycles (6 weeks) prior to surgery to remove the primary tumor and metastatic lymph nodes. Participants will be seen by the clinical trial doctor starting 3 weeks after their surgery for a month. Hospital visits will include blood tests and assessments to see how the participant is responding to the treatment and any side effects they may be having. Participants' total time in the clinical trial will be roughly 2-3 years. Participants are free to stop trial treatment and leave the clinical trial at any time.

## **3. What are the main endpoints of the Morpheus Head and Neck Cancer clinical trial?**

The main clinical trial endpoints (the main results that are measured in the trial to see if the medicine has worked) are to evaluate the efficacy of treatment against the head and neck cancer based on pathologic complete response (pCR) as determined by central pathologic review.

The other clinical trial endpoints are to evaluate the efficacy are Event-free survival (EFS), relapse-free survival (RFS), overall survival (OS) and objective response rate (ORR) according to RECIST v1.1 and the safety of treatment will also be evaluated.

## **4. Who can take part in this clinical trial?**

People can take part in this trial if they are at least 18 years old and have been diagnosed with localized, advanced resectable Stage III-IVA squamous cell carcinoma (SCCHN) of head and neck.

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People may not be able to take part in this trial if they have certain other medical conditions, have previously received certain treatments, eg. any prior therapy for SCCHN, including immunotherapy, chemotherapy, or RT. People may not be able to take part in this trial if they have received prior treatment with any of the drugs being used in this trial. People may not be able to take part in this trial if they are/planning to become pregnant, or are breastfeeding.

## 5. What treatment will participants be given in this clinical trial?

Everyone who joins this clinical trial will be split into groups randomly (like flipping a coin) and given either:

- **Atezolizumab**: administered by intravenous (IV) (in your vein) infusion over 30#60 minutes on Day 1 of each cycle, alone or in combination with any one of the following drugs:
- **Tiragolumab**: 600 mg IV on Day 1 of each cycle
- **Tiragolumab** 600 mg IV on Day 1 of each cycle + **iSBRT** 8 Gy x 3 doses - between Days 2 and 21 of Cycle 1
- **Tiragolumab** 600 mg IV on Day 1 of each cycle + **Paclitaxel** 175 mg/m<sup>2</sup> on Day 1 of each cycle, **Carboplatin** AUC 5 mg/mL/min - IV on Day 1 of each cycle

Participants will have a 25% [e.g., equal to 1 in 4] chance of being placed in any of the treatment group.

This is a double-blinded trial, which means that neither the participant nor the clinical trial doctor can choose or know the group the participant is in, until the trial is over. This approach helps to prevent bias and expectations about what will happen. However, the participant's clinical trial doctor can find out which group the participant is in, if their safety is at risk.

## 6. Are there any risks or benefits in taking part in this clinical trial?

The safety or effectiveness of the experimental treatment or use may not be fully known at the time of the trial. Most trials involve some risks to the participant, although it may not be greater than the risks related to routine medical care or the natural progression of the health condition. Potential participants will be told about any risks and benefits of taking part in the clinical trial, as well as any additional procedures, tests, or assessments they will be asked to undergo. These will all be described in an informed consent document (a document that provides people with the information they need to make a decision to volunteer for a clinical trial). A potential participant should also discuss these with members of the research team and with their usual health care provider. Anyone

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interested in taking part in a clinical trial should know as much as possible about the trial and feel comfortable asking the research team any questions about the trial.

## **Risks associated with the clinical trial**

Participants may have side effects (an unwanted effect of a drug or medical treatment) from the treatments used in this clinical trial. Side effects can be mild to severe and even life threatening, and can vary from person to person.

## **Atezolizumab, Tiragolumab, Paclitaxel, Carboplatin**

Potential participants will be told about the known side effects of the study drugs, and where relevant, also potential side effects based on human and laboratory studies or knowledge of similar drugs.

Study drugs will be given by intravenous (IV) injection (in your vein). Participants will be told about any known side effects of intravenous injection.

## **Radiotherapy (iSBRT)**

Participants will be told about any known side effects of immune-modulating stereotactic body radiotherapy (iSBRT) and where relevant, also potential side effects based on human and laboratory studies or knowledge of similar devices.

iSBRT will be used which is a highly focused radiation treatment that gives an intense dose of radiation concentrated on a tumor, while limiting the dose to the surrounding organs. Participants will be told about any known side effects of iSBRT and where relevant, also potential side effects based on human and laboratory studies or knowledge of similar procedures.

## **Potential benefits associated with the clinical trial**

Participants' health may or may not improve from participation in the clinical trial, but the information that is collected may help other people who have a similar medical condition in the future.

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For more information about this clinical trial see the **For Expert** tab on the specific ForPatients page or follow this link to ClinicalTrials.gov <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/results?cond=&term=NCT05459129&cntry=&state=&city=&dist=1>