

Summary of Research Results for NRG-GY023: Comparing Standard of Care Treatment to Three Different Combinations of Drugs

Introduction

First and foremost, thank you for participating in this study. Your energy, effort, and willingness have the potential to help many people. Without assistance from individuals like you, making advances would be nearly impossible. This summary reviews the main results of the study. There may be benefits and risks to learning study results. A benefit for some people is knowing that they contributed to the research and their participation is appreciated. Another benefit is what was learned from the study may help them make decisions about their health care now or in the future.

For some people, a risk is getting results that make them feel distressed or remember a difficult time in their lives. Some people may feel upset about the study results if the study did not help their condition.

Please talk with your doctor about any questions you may have about this summary. Your doctor can help explain these results to you in relation to your medical concerns.

NRG Oncology thanks you for your participation in this research. Your participation has helped us learn more about your disease as described below.

Background of the study

The study looked at new combination drug treatments for patients with recurrent, platinum-resistant ovarian, primary peritoneal, or fallopian tube cancer who had previously been treated with bevacizumab. This means that their cancer continued to grow or returned despite prior platinum-based chemotherapy treatment.

The study tested whether any one of three different experimental combinations could keep patient's disease from growing for longer than the standard treatments typically used for these cancers.

What did the study involve?

After enrolling on this study, participants were randomized to one of four treatment groups. These were experimental treatment combinations being compared with standard chemotherapy.

- Group 1: Patients received usual treatment with an FDA-approved non-platinum chemotherapy drug.
- Group 2: Patients received the study drugs durvalumab, olaparib, and cediranib.
- Group 3: Patients received the study drugs durvalumab and cediranib.
- Group 4: Patients received the study drugs olaparib and cediranib.



What were the major findings of the study?

A total of 153 women were enrolled in the study between April 2021 and February 2023. The results showed that the different combinations of the study drugs did not keep patients' cancers from growing for longer than usual chemotherapy and were no more effective than existing treatments. The combination treatments also led to side effects and treatment challenges, with about one in five patients needing to stop treatment or adjust their dose. Identifying treatments that do not improve outcomes is still an important research finding.

Are there any steps that may need to be taken at this time or in the future for those who participated in the study?

For participants in this study, there are no immediate or long-term steps that need to be considered because of these findings. All participants in this study have completed their treatment and should be followed by their doctor.

What did the researchers learn that will be helpful to other people with this condition?

Based on the study results, the researchers learned that the experimental combination treatments tested did not improve outcomes compared to standard chemotherapy. They also learned that these combinations caused significant side effects, with many patients needing dose adjustments or stopping treatment, highlighting the importance of considering quality of life effects of treatment alongside their effectiveness. Overall, this study helped researchers better understand both effectiveness and side effects of these treatment combinations, which may help guide future treatment development and avoid unnecessary treatment burden for patients.

Who can I contact for further information?

Please talk with your doctor about any questions or concerns you may have about this summary. Further details about the design, conduct and results of this study are available at www.clinicaltrials.gov. Once you access the webpage, you can search by NRG Oncology study number.

List of publications with references that were generated from this study.

1. Lee JM, Miller A, Rose PG, AlHilli M, Washington C, John VS, Shah CA, Matsuo K, Siedel J, Miller DS, Hopp EE, O'Shea A, Chan JK, Bradford LS, Morse CB, Nagel CI, Rodabaugh KJ, Kohn EC, Moore KN, Liu JF. Comparing Durvalumab, Olaparib, and Cediranib Monotherapy, Combination Therapy, or Chemotherapy in Patients with Platinum-Resistant Ovarian Cancer with Prior Bevacizumab: The Phase II NRG-GY023 Trial. *Clin Cancer Res.* 2025 Jun 13;31(12):2370-2378. doi: 10.1158/1078-0432.CCR-24-3877. PMID: 40192715; PMCID: PMC12165816.

