

Summary of Research Results for NRG-GY012: Randomized phase II study comparing olaparib, cediranib and the combination of cediranib/olaparib in women with recurrent, persistent or metastatic endometrial cancer

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

Endometrial cancer is among one of the most common cancers affecting the female reproductive system. Back in 2016 when this study was designed, treatment options for patients whose disease has worsened were limited to chemotherapy and hormone therapy. Some early research suggested that new experimental medicines might help. This study looked at whether using the experimental therapy combination cediranib and olaparib could work better than using either drug alone.

What did the study involve?

After enrolling on this study, participants were randomized to one of three study groups, cediranib alone, olaparib alone, or a combination of cediranib and olaparib.



What were the major findings of the study?

One hundred and twenty women participated in the study. The results demonstrated that the combination therapy may help patients stay free from the disease getting worse or spreading for a longer period of time. However, further research is needed.

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, olaparib alone and the combination of cediranib and olaparib were found to be safe for patients. The treatment effect was no worse than for patients that received cediranib alone. However, further research is needed to determine whether certain groups of people could benefit from these drugs.

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. Rimel BJ, Enserro D, Bender DP, Jackson CG, Tan A, Alluri N, Borowsky M, Moroney J, Hendrickson AW, Backes F, Swisher E, Powell M, MacKay H. NRG-GY012: Randomized phase 2 study comparing olaparib, cediranib, and the combination of cediranib/olaparib in women with recurrent, persistent, or metastatic endometrial cancer. Cancer. 2024 Apr 15;130(8):1234-1245. doi: 10.1002/cncr.35151. Epub 2023 Dec 21. PMID: 38127487; PMCID: PMC11168450.

