Protocol Plain Language Summary

A clinical study of pembrolizumab to treat endometrial cancer (MK-3475-C93)

Protocol Title: A Phase 3 Randomized, Open-label, Active-comparator Controlled Clinical Study of Pembrolizumab versus Platinum Doublet Chemotherapy in Participants With Mismatch Repair Deficient (dMMR) Advanced or Recurrent Endometrial Carcinoma in the First-line Setting (KEYNOTE-C93/GOG-3064/ENGOT-en15)

Why is this study needed?

Researchers are looking for new ways to treat **endometrial cancer (EC)** with **mismatch repair deficient (dMMR)** tumors that are **recurrent** or **advanced**:

- **EC** is cancer that starts in the tissues inside the uterus (womb).
- **dMMR** means that cells cannot fix changes (mutations) that happen in the cell, which may lead to cancer.
- **Advanced** means the EC has spread in the body (metastatic) or cannot be removed with surgery.
- **Recurrent** means the EC comes back after treatment.

The usual treatment for EC uses 2 types of **chemotherapy** medicines. Chemotherapy is medicine that destroys cancer cells or stops them from growing.

Researchers want to know if **pembrolizumab (the study medicine)** can be used to treat dMMR EC in this study. Pembrolizumab is an immunotherapy, which is a treatment that helps the immune system fight cancer.

The goal of this study is to learn if people who receive pembrolizumab live longer overall and live longer without the cancer growing or spreading compared to those who receive standard treatment.

Who will take part in this study?

About 280 people with EC will be in the study. They will be female (assigned female at birth) and:

- Are 18 years or older
- Have EC that cannot be removed by surgery
- Have not previously received certain types of treatment for advanced or recurrent EC

What treatments are being given during the study?

People will have an equal chance of receiving one of these treatments through a needle into a vein as an intravenous (IV) infusion:

- **Pembrolizumab**, the study medicine
- **Chemotherapy**

People will receive pembrolizumab by IV infusion every 6 weeks for up to 2 years.

People will receive standard treatment by IV infusion every 3 weeks for about 4 months.

How is this study designed?

Both the people in the study and the researcher will know which study medicines a person is getting (**open-label study**).

People may have urine, blood, tumor, and imaging tests during the study. They will also have physical examinations and answer questions.

People may be in this study for about 4 years.

What are the goals of this study and how will they be measured?

Main goal	How it will be measured
To learn if people who receive pembrolizumab **live longer overall and without cancer getting worse** compared to chemotherapy	Researchers will measure: • **Progression-free Survival (PFS)** is the length of time from the start of treatment until the cancer grows or spreads, or death from any cause • **Overall Survival (OS)** is the length of time that people live from the start of treatment until death from any cause
Other goals	**How they will be measured**
To learn how the **cancer responds** (gets smaller or goes away) in people who receive pembrolizumab compared to chemotherapy	Researchers will measure these responses during the study: • **Objective Response Rate (ORR)** is the number of people whose cancer responds to treatment. • **Duration of Response (DOR)** is the length of time from when the cancer first responds to treatment until the cancer grows or spreads, or death from any cause. • **Disease Control Rate (DCR)** is the number of people who have the cancer stop growing, get smaller, or show no signs of cancer for at least 6 months. • **PFS** measured using different criteria than the main goal. • **Progression-free Survival 2 (PFS2)** is **PFS** after a person has started a new treatment for cancer because the first treatment has stopped working.
To learn if pembrolizumab and chemotherapy are **safe** and how well people **tolerate** them	The number of people who: • Have an **adverse event (AE). An** AE is a health problem that happens or worsens during a study • Stop treatment due to an AE
To learn how the people who receive pembrolizumab and chemotherapy score on **health-related quality of life (HRQoL)** questionnaires	People will answer sets of questions to measure their **HRQoL**, including questions about their overall health and their ability to carry out daily tasks. Researchers will measure the change in scores during the study.

What are the possible benefits and risks?

People may or may not benefit from the treatment received during the study. This study has an external group of experts that will oversee the overall risk and benefit. If this group of experts decides that the study treatment is not safe or does not show benefit, the study can be stopped.

More information about the benefits and risks is in the Investigator Brochure, Protocol, and Informed Consent documents.