CLINICAL STUDY RESULTS

A study to learn about the effects of maintenance cabozantinib (XL184) in children, adolescents, and young adults with osteosarcoma

The effects of cabozantinib together with best supportive care in treating participants with osteosarcoma could not be determined as the study was stopped early.
The results shown in this summary represent one clinical study.
Other clinical studies may produce different results.

This lay summary was created by Ipsen with the assistance of a third-party writing service provider

What was the study about?

The purpose of this study was to learn whether adding cabozantinib to best supportive care helps children, adolescents, and young adults with osteosarcoma that cannot be removed by surgery and have recently received chemotherapy.

Osteosarcoma is the cancer of the bone. It is the most common type of bone cancer in children, adolescents, and young adults. Current treatments available for osteosarcoma include chemotherapy and surgery. But these treatments do not work for everyone.

Maintenance therapy for cancer helps preventing or delay cancer growth after a good response to a previous treatment.

Cabozantinib, also known as XL184, is an anticancer medicine approved in the United States and Europe. Currently, it is not approved for the treatment of osteosarcoma. Cabozantinib helps to slow the growth of tumours and tumour blood vessels.

In this study, researchers wanted to learn if the addition of cabozantinib as maintenance therapy to best supportive care would help children, adolescents, and young adults with osteosarcoma compared with best supportive care alone. Best supportive care includes medicines to treat infections, to manage pain and other symptoms, support the body's normal functioning and nutrition. It does not include any treatment specific to the cancer.

> The aim of this study was to find out whether adding cabozantinib to best supportive care could help children, adolescents, and young adults with osteosarcoma compared with best supportive care alone.

The study took place between November 2024 and February 2026 at 8 study sites in Belgium, Canada, Netherlands, Poland, and Spain.

The study ended earlier than planned because it was difficult to find enough participants to join the study.

Who took part in this study?

10
PARTICIPANTS

6
BOYS/
MEN

4
GIRLS/
WOMEN

20 YEARS
AVERAGE
AGE

To take part in the study, participants had to:

- be aged between 5 to 30 years,
- be diagnosed with osteosarcoma that could not be removed by surgery after receiving standard medication or chemotherapy,
- have measurable tumours after treatment, and
- have received chemotherapy between 1 and 2 months before the start of the study.

Participants could not take part in the study if:

- they had health conditions or had received treatments that could affect the result of the study.

What treatments were used in this study?

Study Treatment	Standard Treatment
Cabozantinib was taken as a tablet at a dose of 40 mg/m^2, once daily in children and adolescents aged less than 18 years. Cabozantinib was taken as a tablet at a dose of 60 mg once daily in young adults aged at least 18 years.	Best supportive care was tailored to each participant's needs based on the study doctor's assessment and standard medical practice.

Note: mg/m^2 is a way to measure the drug dose given to participants. For example, 40 mg/m^2 means 40 milligrams was given for each square metre (area) of a participant's body.

A standard treatment is an approved medical treatment that is normally given to people with osteosarcoma.

This study had 3 parts:
Screening: The study doctor checked if participants could take part in this study within 1 month before starting the study treatment.

Treatment:

10 participants were randomly assigned to 1 of 2 treatment groups using a computer system. This process is called randomisation. It means that each participant could be assigned to any group, and it helps to make sure that the participants were divided into groups in a balanced and fair way.

Out of the 10 participants assigned to a treatment group, 8 received the treatment. 2 participants did not start the assigned treatment following their study doctor's decision.

The treatment groups in this study were:

- Group 1: 5 participants were assigned to cabozantinib together with the best supportive care
- Group 2: 3 participants were assigned to the best supportive care alone

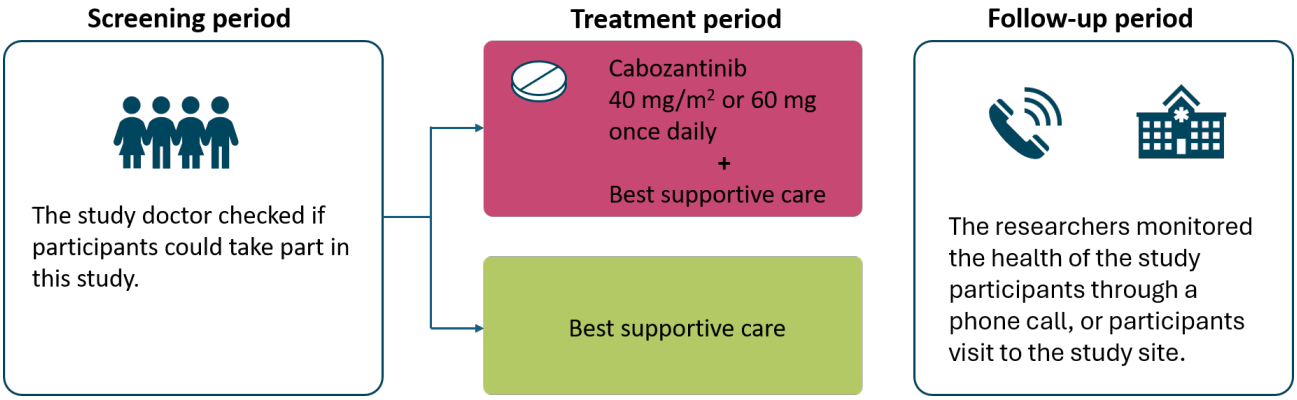
Participants continued to receive the treatment until the disease worsened or until the side effects became too severe to continue treatment. Participants on best supportive care had the option to receive cabozantinib at the study doctor's discretion if their disease worsened.

This study was “open-label”. This means that the researchers and the participants knew which treatment each participant received.

Follow-up:

The researchers monitored the health of the study participants through a phone call, or participants visit to the study site. Participants were followed until death, or discontinuation by the participants or by the sponsor, or 1 year after the last participant entered the survival follow-up period (the period when researchers continued collecting information about participants' survival after treatment had ended).

Figure below shows how was the study was done.



What did researchers find out in the study?

The study was stopped early. There were not enough participants to reach clear conclusions about the results.

How long did the participants live without their cancer getting worse after receiving cabozantinib with best supportive care compared with best supportive care alone?

To answer this question, the researchers regularly checked each participant's health during the study. They looked at whether the disease got worse, or whether the participant died from any cause.

The study was stopped early. There were not enough participants to answer this research question.

How did the treatment make participants feel?

During the study, participants were asked to report any 'adverse events', that is, if they felt unwell, experienced any kind of medical event, or noticed anything different about their bodies. Researchers recorded all adverse events reported by participants, whatever the cause. For example, if some participants caught COVID-19, this was reported as an adverse event, although it was not related to the study treatment.

If the study doctor thinks an adverse event may be related to the study treatment, it is called a 'side effect'. A side effect is considered 'serious' when it is life-threatening, causes lasting problems, or leads to hospitalisation.

- No participants in this study experienced a serious side effect.
- No participants died during the study.

- **In Group 1: 100% (5 out of 5 participants)** who were assigned to **cabozantinib together with best supportive therapy** experienced at least 1 side effect.
- **In Group 2: 0% (0 out of 3 participants)** who were assigned to **best supportive therapy alone** experienced at least 1 side effect.

No participant stopped taking part in the study because of a side effect.

The most commonly reported side effects in 3 or more participants are shown below.

Side effects	Cabozantinib together with best supportive therapy (5 Participants)
Diarrhoea	80% (4 out of 5) 
Feeling sick (the desire to vomit)	60% (3 out of 5) 
Inflammation of mouth and lips (stomatitis)	60% (3 out of 5) 
Increase in liver test value of aspartate aminotransferase in the blood (AST increased)	60% (3 out of 5) 
Increase in liver test value of bilirubin (bilirubin increased)	60% (3 out of 5) 
Rash and numbness on the palms and soles	60% (3 out of 5) 

More information

To learn more about this study, please visit:

- ClinicalTrials.gov and search for study NCT06341712 or
- Search for clinical trials - EMA (euclinicaltrials.eu) and search for study 2023-506229-12-00.

For more information about current treatments available, please speak to your healthcare provider. If you have any questions about this study, please contact the sponsor, Ipsen at:

clinical.trials@ipsen.com

Future research

There is future research planned on this topic.

Study identification and other information

FULL STUDY TITLE: A phase II, randomized, open-label study to assess the efficacy, safety, and pharmacokinetics (PK) of maintenance cabozantinib (XL184) plus best supportive care (BSC) versus BSC in children, adolescents and young adults (AYA) with unresectable residual osteosarcoma either at diagnosis or at first relapse after standard treatment

STUDY NUMBERS: Europe: 2023-506229-12-00| United States: NCT06341712

PROTOCOL: CLIN-60000-461

OTHER INFORMATION: In Phase 2 studies, the study drug is given to a small number of participants with a disease or condition to gather information about how well the study drug works and how safe it is.

We thank all the volunteers who took part in this study. Without their support, advances in treatments for medical conditions would not be possible.

We would also like to thank the people who took the time to review this document to make it easier for a general audience to read.