CLINICAL TRIAL RESULTS

Researchers look at the results of many studies to decide if a study treatment works, how it works, and if it is safe for patients. It takes people taking part in many studies around the world to help researchers make these decisions. This summary only shows the results from this study. Other studies might have different results.

Sponsor	**BeiGene, Ltd.**
Medicine(s) Studied	**Pamiparib (BGB-290)**
Protocol Number	**BGB-290-303**
Dates of Study	**July 2018 to January 2023**
Title of This Study	**A Study of Pamiparib (BGB-290) in Patients with Gastric Cancer**
Date of This Report	**August 2023**

Thank You!

BeiGene, who managed this study, thanks the study patients for taking part in the clinical study for a new medical treatment called pamiparib (BGB-290) to treat people with gastric cancer, which is also called stomach cancer. In this study, researchers wanted to evaluate if pamiparib can lengthen the time that patients live without their cancer becoming worse.

BeiGene thinks it is important to share the results of the study with the public. If you participated in the study and have questions about the results, please speak with the doctor or staff at your study center.

BeiGene

Why was this study done?

Researchers are looking for better ways to help patients with stomach cancer that has spread to other parts of the body or cannot be treated with surgery. Stomach cancer is a growth of cells that starts either in the stomach or in the food pipe (esophagus) where it meets the stomach. Symptoms of stomach cancer may include trouble swallowing, feeling full after eating a small amount of food, feeling an urge to vomit, feeling very tired, and losing weight easily.

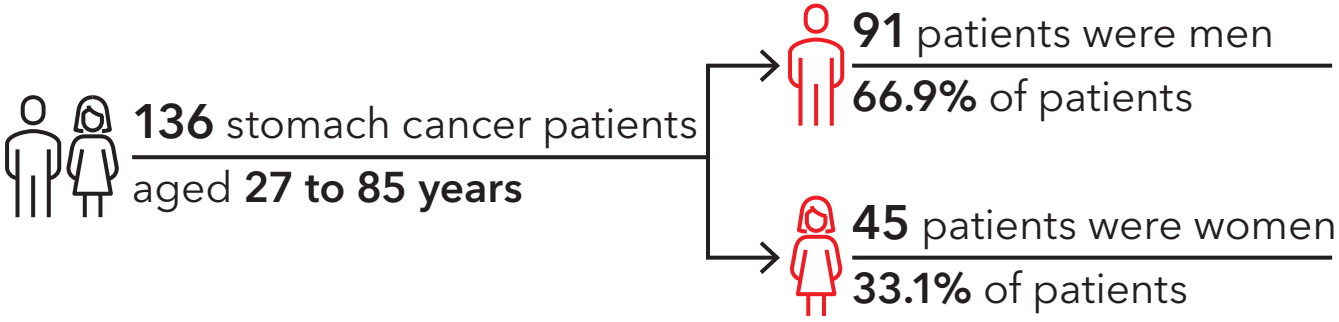
Pamiparib works by blocking cancer cells from repairing damage to their DNA, which causes cancer cells to die.

Before a new medical treatment can be approved for use in patients by health authorities in each country, researchers must do clinical studies to learn how safe and effective the treatment is.

Researchers in this study wanted to know:

- What adverse events would patients who took part in this study have
- Did pamiparib extend the length of time patients lived without their cancer becoming worse compared to placebo

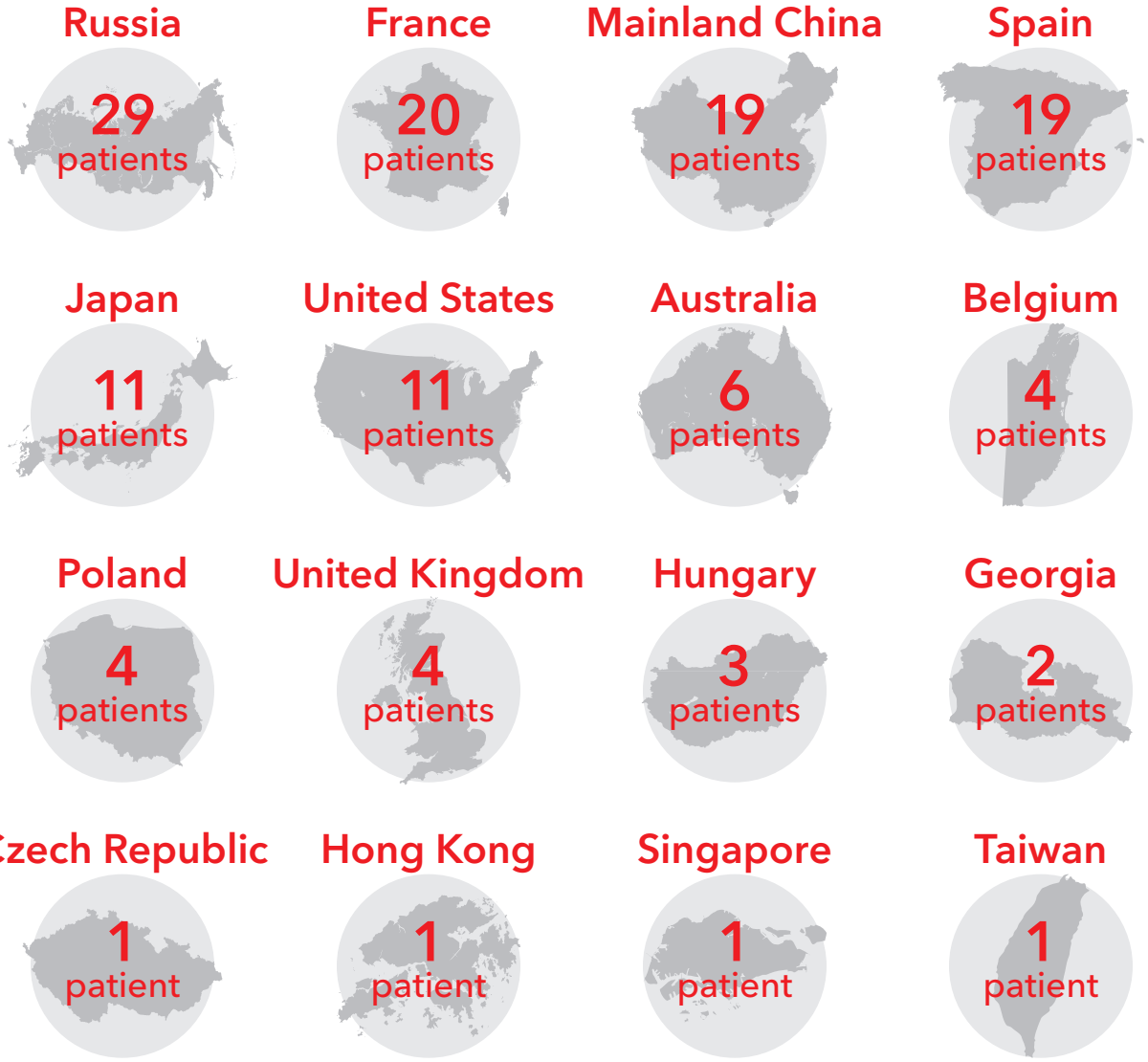
Who was in this study?



All patients had stomach cancer that spread to other organs (metastasized), and they responded to previous cancer treatment.

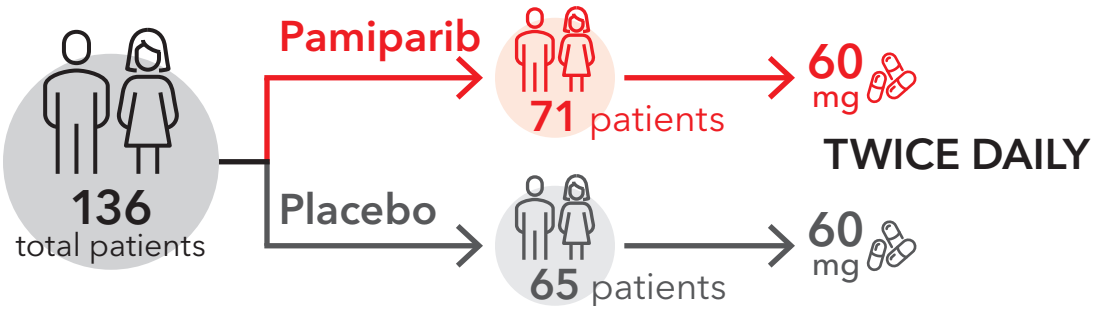
When and where was this study done?

This study started in July 2018 and ended in January 2023. The study was conducted at multiple study centers in countries worldwide, including:



How was this study done?

In this study, 136 patients with stomach cancer were randomly placed in one of 2 groups, either pamiparib or placebo. Putting patients into groups by chance helps to make the groups more equal. That way, researchers can better understand the results between the groups.



This was a "double-blind" study. This means that none of the patients, doctors, or study center staff knew what drug (pamiparib or placebo) each patient took. Knowing what treatment each patient takes can affect how the doctors or study center staff collect and understand each patient's results. Studies may be done this way so that researchers understand the true effects of the study drug. Blinding the patients will prevent them from being biased.

What adverse events did patients have?

Adverse events are unwanted medical problems that may or may not be caused by the study treatment. An adverse event is called "serious" if it causes long-lasting problems, puts the patient in the hospital, is life-threatening, is considered "medically important" by the study doctor, or leads to death. A total of 136 patients were evaluated for adverse events.

of patients had at least 1 adverse event

of patients had serious adverse events

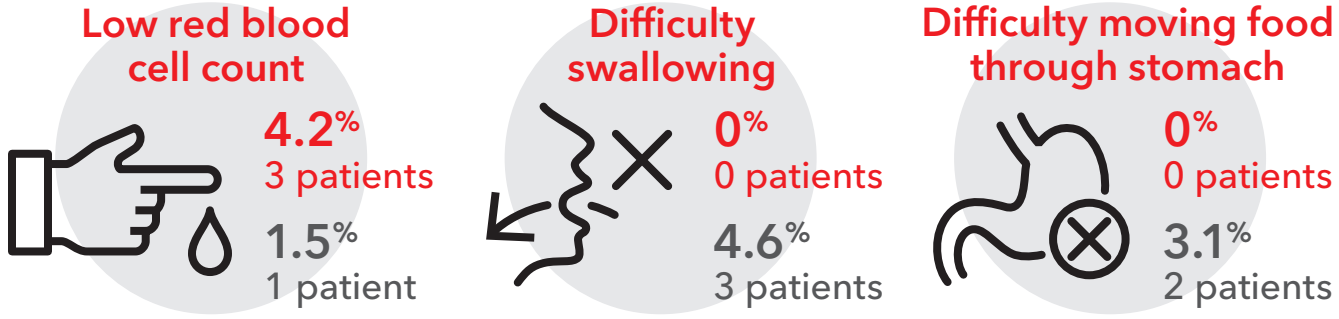
of patients had adverse events that caused them to stop treatment

● Pamiparib ● Placebo

On the next page are the adverse events that patients had in this study. The websites listed at the end of this summary may have more information about the adverse events that happened in this study.

What serious adverse events did patients have?

Low red blood cell count (anemia) was the most common serious adverse event in the pamiparib group and difficulty swallowing was the most common serious adverse event in the placebo group. The figure below shows the most common serious adverse events in this study that occurred in at least 3% of the patients in this study.

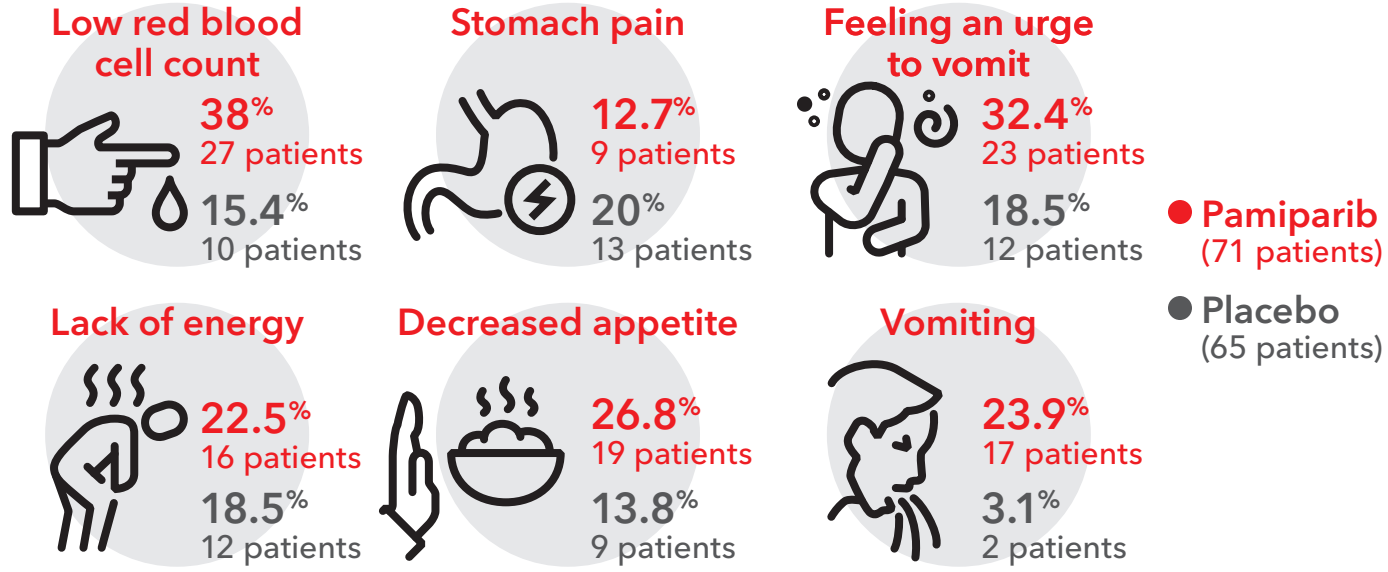


Three out of 71 (4.2%) patients in the pamiparib group and 2 out of 65 (3.1%) patients in the placebo group had a serious adverse event that led to death. These serious adverse events were:

- Pneumonia
- Poor response to infection
- Rupture of the liver
- Death

What were the most common adverse events?

Low red blood cell count (anemia) was the most common adverse event in the pamiparib group and stomach pain was the most commonadverse event in the placebo group.



What were the main results of the study?

Below is a summary of the main results of this study. The results for each patient in the study are not shown here and may be different from the overall results shown below. You can find a full list of the questions for this study on the websites listed on the last page of this summary. If there are results already available, they will also be found on these websites.

Did pamiparib lengthen the time patients lived without their cancer becoming worse compared to placebo?

The length of time that patients live without their cancer getting worse is measured as "Progression Free Survival" (PFS). This study showed that patients who took pamiparib lived on average approximately 3.7 months longer and patients in the placebo group lived about 2.1 months longer without their cancer getting worse. The difference between the two study groups was not statistically significant, meaning that pamiparib did not prolong time that patients lived without their cancer worsening.

How has this study helped people?

The results from this summary will help researchers and patients learn more about how pamiparib may help people with stomach cancer that cannot be operated on and has spread to other parts of the body. More studies with pamiparib are ongoing.

The results in this summary come from this one study. Other studies may show different results. If you participated in this study and have questions about the results, please speak to the doctor or staff at your study center. You should not make changes to your treatments based on the results of this study.

Where can I find out more about this study?

More information about this study, including any available results, is found below:

The full title of this study is
A Phase 2, Double-Blind, Randomized Study of BGB-290 Versus Placebo as Maintenance Therapy in Patients With Inoperable Locally Advanced or Metastatic Gastric Cancer That Responded to Platinum-Based First-Line Chemotherapy

The protocol number is
BGB-290-303

For information about this study in the United States

Click here

For information about this study in the European Union

Click here

For information about this study in China

Click here

For information about this study from BeiGene

Click here

Clinical study patients help researchers make important discoveries that may lead to new medical treatments worldwide. BeiGene sponsored this study and is thankful for the help of the study patients.

For more information about BeiGene:

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BeiGene thanks all the participants for their time and effort that went into making this study possible. Clinical study participants help advance science!