

# get fit to fight

THE SIDE EFFECTS OF CANCER THERAPY.

Learn about the  **OnTarget** supportive care study

It has been reported that as many as **82% of patients** experience **Cancer Treatment-Related Diarrhea (CTD)** while going through targeted-cancer therapy, and up to one third of patients experience severe (grade 3 or 4) diarrhea.<sup>i</sup>

## ABOUT THE OnTarget SUPPORTIVE CARE STUDY:

- **OnTarget (NP303-102)** is a supportive care study, designed to examine how to reduce Cancer Treatment-Related Diarrhea (CTD).
- **OnTarget** will evaluate whether the drug, crofelemer, is safe and effective in reducing cancer treatment-related diarrhea (CTD) in adult patients who are receiving targeted therapies for treatment of solid tumors, with or without chemotherapy. These include patients with gastrointestinal, respiratory, and other types of cancers, such as breast and endocrine.
- Speak with your doctor about participating in this important study to help yourself and others get fit to fight by proactively addressing CTD, a key challenge for many patients that may impact their ability to comply with the prescribed doses during targeted-cancer treatment.<sup>ii</sup>

For more information about this clinical research study, please reach out to the following contacts: **XX**



## PARTICIPATING IN THE

# OnTarget study

### WHY ARE DOCTORS STUDYING TREATMENTS FOR CTD?

- Diarrhea is a common side effect of targeted cancer therapy, with or without cycle chemotherapy.<sup>i</sup>
- Current CTD treatments are limited, and none target the underlying physiological mechanism of diarrhea.

### IMPORTANCE OF SUPPORTIVE STUDIES:

- Treatment adherence (continuing to take your cancer therapy as prescribed) is crucial to achieve optimal outcomes such as cure or improvement in quality of life.
- Poor treatment adherence decreases clinical benefits and overall effectiveness putting extra burden on the patient and the healthcare system.

- For over 30% of CTD sufferers, it interferes with their daily activities with detrimental effects on the mental and social health of cancer survivors.<sup>iii</sup>

### AM I ELIGIBLE?

- Adult, non-pregnant patients newly diagnosed with solid tumors who are scheduled to start receiving targeted cancer therapy drugs that have reported an all-grade diarrhea incidence of 50 percent or higher.
- Patients can be receiving standard chemotherapy but cannot be receiving any type of immunotherapy.
- Patients must be enrolled in the study before they begin a targeted therapy, with or without cycle chemotherapy, so that their study participation coincides with the start of their targeted therapy treatment.

**For more information on this study, speak with your doctor or visit:**

**[Placeholder for website link]**

### WHAT HAPPENS IF I CHOOSE TO PARTICIPATE?

- Individuals will participate in a 24-week (two, 12-week stages) study that will evaluate safety and efficacy of crofelemer for treating CTD in adult patients receiving targeted therapy for solid tumors. Patients will be blinded to (will not know) whether they are taking crofelemer or placebo.
- During the study, participants will take 2 study drug tablets orally, once in the morning and once in the evening.
- Participants will fill out a diary, via an interactive web recognition software (on a mobile app or computer), of every stool (bowel movement) they have and its description using a 1-7 point scale, as well as documenting urgency, fecal incontinence and abdominal pain or discomfort every day for the duration of the study.
- After the completion of Stage 1 (first 12 weeks), participants will have the option to continue on their assigned treatment arm (crofelemer vs. placebo), and enter Stage 2 (2nd 12 Weeks), after reconsenting.

<sup>i</sup>Maroun, J. A., Anthony, L. B., Blais, N., Burkes, R., Dowden, S. D., Dranitsaris, G., Samson, B., Shah, A., Thirlwell, M. P., Vincent, M. D., & Wong, R. (2007). Prevention and management of chemotherapy-induced diarrhea in patients with colorectal cancer: A consensus statement by the Canadian Working Group on chemotherapy-induced diarrhea. *Current Oncology*, 14(1), 13-20. <https://doi.org/10.3747/co.2007.96>

<sup>ii</sup>NCI. Gastrointestinal complications (PDQ)-Health Professional Version. Available at: [www.cancer.gov/about-cancer/treatment/side-effects/constipation/gi-complications-hp-pdq#section/all](http://www.cancer.gov/about-cancer/treatment/side-effects/constipation/gi-complications-hp-pdq#section/all). Accessed June 2, 2021. Okhuysen PC, et al. Abstract 12111. Presented at: ASCO Annual Meeting (virtual meeting); June 4-8, 2021.

<sup>iii</sup>McQuade, R. M., Stojanovska, V., Abalo, R., Bornstein, J. C., & Nurgali, K. (2016). Chemotherapy-Induced Constipation and Diarrhea: Pathophysiology, Current and Emerging Treatments. *Frontiers in pharmacology*, 7, 414. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fphar.2016.00414>