

Crohn's Disease

A study to test the effectiveness and safety of RO7790121 for induction and maintenance therapy in patients with moderately to severely active Crohn's disease

A Study to Assess the Efficacy and Safety of Induction and Maintenance Therapy With Afimkibart (RO7790121) in Participants With Moderately to Severely Active Crohn's Disease

Trial Status
Recruiting

Trial Runs In
38 Countries

Trial Identifier
NCT06819878 2024-513053-69-00
GA45331

The source of the below information is the publicly available website ClinicalTrials.gov. It has been summarised and edited into simpler language.

Trial Summary:

This Phase III, multicenter, double-blind, placebo-controlled treat-through study will evaluate the efficacy and safety of induction and maintenance therapy with Afimkibart (also known as RO7790121) in participants with moderately to severely active Crohn's disease (CD).

Hoffman- La Roche
Sponsor

Phase 3
Phase

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Trial Identifiers

Eligibility Criteria:

Gender
All

Age
>=16 Years & <= 80 Years

Healthy Volunteers
No

1. Why is this study needed?

Crohn's disease (CD) is a type of inflammatory bowel disease. It causes chronic inflammation of the tissues in the digestive tract. When people with CD have symptoms, their CD is said to be 'active'. People with 'moderately to severely active' CD can have symptoms such as feeling tired or weak, belly pain, frequent loose or watery stools (diarrhoea), weight loss, and fever.

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Standard treatments for CD include medicines that reduce inflammation, such as corticosteroids, biologics and small molecules. But for many people living with CD, symptoms do not improve even with these treatments. Treatment can also stop working after a time or cause unacceptable or unwanted effects that affect a person's ability to continue receiving their medicine. So, better treatments are needed.

This study is testing a medicine called afimkibart (previously known as 'RO7790121' or 'PF-06480605' or 'RVT-3101'). afimkibart is an investigational medicine being developed to treat CD. This means health authorities (like the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and European Medicines Agency) have not yet approved afimkibart for treating CD.

This study aims to compare afimkibart as a treatment with a 'placebo'. A placebo is a medicine that contains no active ingredients but looks the same as the study medicine. Researchers want to see if RO7790121 works, how well it works and how safe it is when given over a long period of time. In this study, patients will get either afimkibart or placebo.

2. Who can take part in the study?

People aged 18 to 80 years old, with moderately to severely active CD can take part in the study. Their CD diagnosis must have been confirmed by an 'endoscopy'. An endoscopy is a procedure where a doctor uses a flexible tube with a camera on it to look inside the large intestine (colon). To take part, people also must have taken at least 1 other medicine for CD that didn't work very well, stopped working, or caused unacceptable unwanted effects.

People cannot take part in this study if they have had 3 or more surgeries to remove part of the intestines, or they are taking certain medicines for CD. People who have certain other medical conditions such as ulcerative colitis, abnormal cells in their bowel (known as 'dysplasia'), some types of cancer within the last 5 years, or certain infections such as HIV, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, or tuberculosis, also cannot take part. People who are pregnant, planning to get pregnant, planning to donate eggs or sperm, or are currently breastfeeding cannot take part in the study.

3. How does this study work?

This study consists of a screening period, a treatment period of 1 year, an optional treatment extension period and a safety follow up period. People will be screened to check if they are able to participate in the study. This is a 'placebo-controlled' study. This means that participants are put in a group that will receive a medicine or a group that will receive 'placebo'. Comparing results from the different groups helps researchers know if any changes seen result from the study medicine or occur by chance.

Everyone who joins this study will be placed into 1 of 3 groups randomly. Participants will be given either afimkibart or placebo. All participants may continue to take their usual anti-inflammatory treatment for CD as well as the study treatment. This is a double-blinded

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study. This means that neither the participants in the study nor the team running it will know which treatment is being given until the study is over. This is done to make sure that the results of the treatment are not affected by what people expect from the received treatment. However, the study doctor can find out which group the participant is in, if the participants' safety is at risk.

During this study, the study doctor will see participants regularly. The study doctor will see how well the treatment is working and any unwanted effects participants may have. Once participants complete the maintenance phase of the study they will be eligible to enrol into the open-label extension phase. Open-label means everyone involved, including the participant and the study doctor, will know the participant has been given afimkibart. Everyone who joins the extension will be given afimkibart as injections under the skin. Some visits may take place in the participant's home by a nurse if they prefer. If CD gets worse during the extension, afimkibart may be given more frequently.

Treatment will continue until afimkibart is commercially available in that region or until the Sponsor decides to end the study, whichever is earlier. Participants have the right to stop study treatment and leave the study at any time, if they wish to do so.

4. What are the main results measured in this study?

The main result measured in the study to assess if the medicine has worked is the number of participants with no or very few signs of CD or improved intestinal health (such as fewer and smaller ulcers)

Other key results measured in the study include:

- The number of participants with no or improved signs or symptoms of CD. This includes: the average number of bowel movements per day and the average daily belly pain score. It also includes improvements in the health of their intestines.
- The number of participants who have no visible bowel inflammation
- The number of participants who have no or few symptoms of CD
- The number of participants who have not taken steroids.
- The number of participants with a passageway, called a 'fistula', between the intestines and the exterior of the body.
- How much participants report that their CD symptoms have changed and how severe symptoms are.
- The number and seriousness of unwanted effects.

5. Are there any risks or benefits in taking part in this study?

Taking part in the study may or may not make participants feel better. But the information collected in the study can help other people with similar health conditions in the future. It may not be fully known at the time of the study how safe and how well the study treatment works. The study involves some risks to the participant. But these risks are generally not

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greater than those related to routine medical care or the natural progression of the health condition. People interested in taking part will be informed about the risks and benefits, as well as any additional procedures or tests they may need to undergo. All details of the study will be described in an informed consent document. This includes information about possible effects and other options of treatment.

Risks associated with the study drug

Participants may have unwanted effects of the drug used in this study. These unwanted effects can be mild to severe, even life-threatening, and vary from person to person. During this study, participants will have regular check-ups to see if there are any unwanted effects. afimkibart has had limited testing in humans. Participants will be told about the known unwanted effects of afimkibart and possible unwanted effects based on human and laboratory studies or knowledge of similar medicines. Known unwanted effects include allergic reactions, feeling sick and joint pain. Known unwanted effects include throwing up, wanting to throw up, a feeling of coldness that makes the body shiver, low or high blood pressure, fever, pain or discomfort in the head, and a reaction on the skin where it has been pricked with a needle to give a treatment. The study medicine(s) may be harmful to an unborn baby. Women and men must take precautions to avoid exposing an unborn baby to the study treatment.