

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Lynparza 100 mg film-coated tablets

Lynparza 150 mg film-coated tablets

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Lynparza 100 mg film-coated tablets: Each film-coated tablet contains 100 mg olaparib.

Lynparza 150 mg film-coated tablets: Each film-coated tablet contains 150 mg olaparib.

Excipient with known effect:

This medicinal product contains 0.24 mg sodium per 100 mg tablet and 0.35 mg sodium per 150 mg tablet, i.e. essentially “sodium-free”.

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Film-coated tablet (tablet).

Lynparza 100 mg film-coated tablets:

Yellow to dark yellow, oval, bi-convex tablet, debossed with ‘OP100’ on one side and plain on the other side.

Lynparza 150 mg film-coated tablets:

Green to green/grey, oval, bi-convex tablet, debossed with ‘OP150’ on one side and plain on the other side.

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic indications

Ovarian cancer

Lynparza is indicated as monotherapy for the:

- maintenance treatment of adult patients with advanced (FIGO stages III and IV) *BRCA1/2*-mutated (germline and/or somatic) high-grade epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube or primary peritoneal cancer who are in response (complete or partial) following completion of first-line platinum-based chemotherapy.
- maintenance treatment of adult patients with platinum-sensitive relapsed high-grade epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube, or primary peritoneal cancer who are in response (complete or partial) to platinum-based chemotherapy.

Breast cancer

Lynparza is indicated as monotherapy for the treatment of adult patients with germline *BRCA1/2*-mutations, who have HER2 negative locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer. Patients should have previously been treated with an anthracycline and a taxane in the (neo)adjuvant or metastatic setting unless patients were not suitable for these treatments (see section 5.1).

Patients with hormone receptor (HR)-positive breast cancer should also have progressed on or after prior endocrine therapy, or be considered unsuitable for endocrine therapy.

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Treatment with Lynparza should be initiated and supervised by a physician experienced in the use of anticancer medicinal products.

Detection of *BRCA1/2* mutations

Before Lynparza treatment is initiated for first-line maintenance treatment of high-grade epithelial ovarian cancer (EOC), fallopian tube cancer (FTC) or primary peritoneal cancer (PPC), patients must have confirmation of deleterious or suspected deleterious germline and/or somatic mutations in the breast cancer susceptibility genes (*BRCA*) 1 or 2 using a validated test.

There is no requirement for *BRCA1/2* testing prior to using Lynparza for the maintenance treatment of relapsed EOC, FTC or PPC who are in a complete or partial response to platinum-based therapy.

For germline breast cancer susceptibility genes (*gBRCA1/2*) mutated human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2)-negative metastatic breast cancer, patients must have confirmation of a deleterious or suspected deleterious *gBRCA1/2* mutation before Lynparza treatment is initiated. *gBRCA1/2* mutation status should be determined by an experienced laboratory using a validated test method. Data demonstrating clinical validation of tumour *BRCA1/2* tests in breast cancer are not currently available.

Genetic counselling for patients tested for mutations in *BRCA1/2* genes should be performed according to local regulations.

Posology

Lynparza is available as 100 mg and 150 mg tablets.

The recommended dose of Lynparza is 300 mg (two 150 mg tablets) taken twice daily, equivalent to a total daily dose of 600 mg. The 100 mg tablet is available for dose reduction.

Patients with platinum-sensitive relapsed (PSR) high-grade epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube, or primary peritoneal cancer who are in response (complete or partial) to platinum-based chemotherapy should start treatment with Lynparza no later than 8 weeks after completion of their final dose of the platinum-containing regimen.

Duration of treatment

First-line maintenance treatment of *BRCA*-mutated advanced ovarian cancer:

Patients can continue treatment until radiological disease progression, unacceptable toxicity or for up to 2 years if there is no radiological evidence of disease after 2 years of treatment. Patients with evidence of disease at 2 years, who in the opinion of the treating physician can derive further benefit from continuous treatment, can be treated beyond 2 years.

Maintenance treatment of platinum sensitive relapsed ovarian cancer:

For patients with platinum sensitive relapsed high-grade epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube or primary peritoneal cancer, it is recommended that treatment be continued until progression of the underlying disease or unacceptable toxicity.

gBRCA1/2-mutated HER2-negative metastatic breast cancer:

It is recommended that treatment be continued until progression of the underlying disease or unacceptable toxicity.

There are no efficacy or safety data on maintenance retreatment with Lynparza following first or subsequent relapse in ovarian cancer patients or on retreatment of breast cancer patients (see section 5.1).

Important differences in posology between Lynparza tablets and capsules

Lynparza tablets (100 mg and 150 mg) should not be substituted for Lynparza capsules (50 mg) on a milligram-to-milligram basis due to differences in the dosing and bioavailability of each formulation. Therefore, the specific dose recommendations for each formulation should be followed.

Missing dose

If a patient misses a dose of Lynparza, they should take their next normal dose at its scheduled time.

Dose adjustments for adverse reactions

Treatment may be interrupted to manage adverse reactions such as nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, and anaemia and dose reduction can be considered (see section 4.8).

The recommended dose reduction is to 250 mg (one 150 mg tablet and one 100 mg tablet) twice daily (equivalent to a total daily dose of 500 mg).

If a further dose reduction is required, then reduction to 200 mg (two 100 mg tablets) twice daily (equivalent to a total daily dose of 400 mg) is recommended.

Dose adjustments for co-administration with CYP3A inhibitors

Concomitant use of strong or moderate CYP3A inhibitors is not recommended and alternative agents should be considered. If a strong CYP3A inhibitor must be co-administered, the recommended Lynparza dose reduction is to 100 mg (one 100 mg tablet) taken twice daily (equivalent to a total daily dose of 200 mg). If a moderate CYP3A inhibitor must be co-administered, the recommended Lynparza dose reduction is to 150 mg (one 150 mg tablet) taken twice daily (equivalent to a total daily dose of 300 mg) (see sections 4.4 and 4.5).

Special populations

Elderly

No adjustment in starting dose is required for elderly patients. There are limited clinical data in patients aged 75 years and over.

Renal impairment

For patients with moderate renal impairment (creatinine clearance 31 to 50 ml/min) the recommended dose of Lynparza is 200 mg (two 100 mg tablets) twice daily (equivalent to a total daily dose of 400 mg) (see section 5.2).

Lynparza can be administered in patients with mild renal impairment (creatinine clearance 51 to 80 ml/min) with no dose adjustment.

Lynparza is not recommended for use in patients with severe renal impairment or end-stage renal disease (creatinine clearance \leq 30 ml/min), as safety and pharmacokinetics have not been studied in

these patients. Lynparza may only be used in patients with severe renal impairment if the benefit outweighs the potential risk, and the patient should be carefully monitored for renal function and adverse events.

Hepatic impairment

Lynparza can be administered to patients with mild or moderate hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh classification A or B) with no dose adjustment (see section 5.2). Lynparza is not recommended for use in patients with severe hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh classification C), as safety and pharmacokinetics have not been studied in these patients.

Non-Caucasian patients

There are limited clinical data available in non-Caucasian patients. However, no dose adjustment is required on the basis of ethnicity (see section 5.2).

Paediatric population

The safety and efficacy of Lynparza in children and adolescents have not been established. No data are available.

Method of administration

Lynparza is for oral use.

Lynparza tablets should be swallowed whole and not chewed, crushed, dissolved or divided. Lynparza tablets may be taken without regard to meals.

4.3 Contraindications

Hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients listed in section 6.1.
Breast-feeding during treatment and for 1 month after the last dose (see section 4.6).

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

Haematological toxicity

Haematological toxicity has been reported in patients treated with Lynparza, including clinical diagnoses and/or laboratory findings of generally mild or moderate (CTCAE grade 1 or 2) anaemia, neutropenia, thrombocytopenia and lymphopenia. Patients should not start treatment with Lynparza until they have recovered from haematological toxicity caused by previous anticancer therapy (haemoglobin, platelet and neutrophil levels should be \leq CTCAE grade 1). Baseline testing, followed by monthly monitoring, of complete blood counts is recommended for the first 12 months of treatment and periodically after this time to monitor for clinically significant changes in any parameter during treatment (see section 4.8).

If a patient develops severe haematological toxicity or blood transfusion dependence, treatment with Lynparza should be interrupted and appropriate haematological testing should be initiated. If the blood parameters remain clinically abnormal after 4 weeks of Lynparza dose interruption, bone marrow analysis and/or blood cytogenetic analysis are recommended.

Myelodysplastic syndrome/Acute myeloid leukaemia

The overall incidence of myelodysplastic syndrome/acute myeloid leukaemia (MDS/AML) in patients treated in clinical trials with Lynparza monotherapy, including long-term survival follow-up, was $<1.5\%$ and the majority of events had a fatal outcome. The duration of therapy with olaparib in patients who developed MDS/AML varied from <6 months to >2 years; data with longer durations of exposure are limited. All patients had potential contributing factors for the development of MDS/AML, having received previous chemotherapy with platinum agents. Many had also received other DNA damaging agents and radiotherapy. The majority of reports were in germline breast cancer

susceptibility gene 1 or 2 (*gBRCA1/2*) mutation carriers. The incidence of MDS/AML cases was similar among *gBRCA1m* and *gBRCA2m* patients (1.7% and 1.4%, respectively). Some of the patients had a history of previous cancer or of bone marrow dysplasia. If MDS and/or AML are confirmed while on treatment with Lynparza, it is recommended that Lynparza should be discontinued and the patient be treated appropriately.

Pneumonitis

Pneumonitis, including events with a fatal outcome, has been reported in <1.0% of patients treated with Lynparza in clinical studies. Reports of pneumonitis had no consistent clinical pattern and were confounded by a number of pre-disposing factors (cancer and/or metastases in lungs, underlying pulmonary disease, smoking history, and/or previous chemotherapy and radiotherapy). If patients present with new or worsening respiratory symptoms such as dyspnoea, cough and fever, or an abnormal chest radiologic finding is observed, Lynparza treatment should be interrupted and prompt investigation initiated. If pneumonitis is confirmed, Lynparza treatment should be discontinued and the patient treated appropriately.

Embryofoetal toxicity

Based on its mechanism of action (PARP inhibition), Lynparza could cause foetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman. Nonclinical studies in rats have shown that olaparib causes adverse effects on embryofoetal survival and induces major foetal malformations at exposures below those expected at the recommended human dose of 300 mg twice daily.

Pregnancy/contraception

Lynparza should not be used during pregnancy. Women of childbearing potential must use two forms of reliable contraception before starting Lynparza treatment, during therapy and for 1 month after receiving the last dose of Lynparza. Two highly effective and complementary forms of contraception are recommended. Male patients and their female partners of childbearing potential should use reliable contraception during therapy and for 3 months after receiving the last dose of Lynparza (see section 4.6).

Interactions

Lynparza co-administration with strong or moderate CYP3A inhibitors is not recommended (see section 4.5). If a strong or moderate CYP3A inhibitor must be co-administered, the dose of Lynparza should be reduced (see sections 4.2 and 4.5).

Lynparza co-administration with strong or moderate CYP3A inducers is not recommended. In the event that a patient already receiving Lynparza requires treatment with a strong or moderate CYP3A inducer, the prescriber should be aware that the efficacy of Lynparza may be substantially reduced (see section 4.5).

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

Pharmacodynamic interactions

Clinical studies of olaparib in combination with other anticancer medicinal products, including DNA damaging agents, indicate a potentiation and prolongation of myelosuppressive toxicity. The recommended Lynparza monotherapy dose is not suitable for combination with myelosuppressive anticancer medicinal products.

Combination of olaparib with vaccines or immunosuppressant agents has not been studied. Therefore, caution should be taken if these medicinal products are co-administered with Lynparza and patients should be closely monitored.

Pharmacokinetic interactions

Effect of other medicinal products on olaparib

CYP3A4/5 are the isozymes predominantly responsible for the metabolic clearance of olaparib.

A clinical study to evaluate the impact of itraconazole, a known CYP3A inhibitor, has shown that co-administration with olaparib increased mean olaparib C_{max} by 42% (90% CI: 33-52%) and mean AUC by 170% (90% CI: 144-197%). Therefore, known strong (e.g. itraconazole, telithromycin, clarithromycin, protease inhibitors boosted with ritonavir or cobicistat, boceprevir, telaprevir) or moderate (e.g. erythromycin, diltiazem, fluconazole, verapamil) inhibitors of this isozyme are not recommended with Lynparza (see section 4.4). If strong or moderate CYP3A inhibitors must be co-administered, the dose of Lynparza should be reduced. The recommended Lynparza dose reduction is to 100 mg taken twice daily (equivalent to a total daily dose of 200 mg) with a strong CYP3A inhibitor or 150 mg taken twice daily (equivalent to a total daily dose of 300 mg) with a moderate CYP3A inhibitor (see sections 4.2 and 4.4). It is also not recommended to consume grapefruit juice while on Lynparza therapy as it is a CYP3A inhibitor.

A clinical study to evaluate the impact of rifampicin, a known CYP3A inducer, has shown that co-administration with olaparib decreased olaparib mean C_{max} by 71% (90% CI: 76-67%) and mean AUC by 87% (90% CI: 89-84%). Therefore, known strong inducers of this isozyme (e.g. phenytoin, rifampicin, rifapentine, carbamazepine, nevirapine, phenobarbital and St John's Wort) are not recommended with Lynparza, as it is possible that the efficacy of Lynparza could be substantially reduced. The magnitude of the effect of moderate to strong inducers (e.g. efavirenz, rifabutin) on olaparib exposure is not established, therefore the co-administration of Lynparza with these medicinal products is also not recommended (see section 4.4).

Effect of olaparib on other medicinal products

Olaparib inhibits CYP3A4 *in vitro* and is predicted to be a mild CYP3A inhibitor *in vivo*. Therefore, caution should be exercised when sensitive CYP3A substrates or substrates with a narrow therapeutic margin (e.g. simvastatin, cisapride, cyclosporine, ergot alkaloids, fentanyl, pimozide, sirolimus, tacrolimus and quetiapine) are combined with olaparib. Appropriate clinical monitoring is recommended for patients receiving CYP3A substrates with a narrow therapeutic margin concomitantly with olaparib.

Induction of CYP1A2, 2B6 and 3A4 has been shown *in vitro* with CYP2B6 being most likely to be induced to a clinically relevant extent. The potential for olaparib to induce CYP2C9, CYP2C19 and P-gp can also not be excluded. Therefore, olaparib upon co-administration may reduce the exposure to substrates of these metabolic enzymes and transport protein. The efficacy of some hormonal contraceptives may be reduced if co-administered with olaparib (see sections 4.4 and 4.6).

In vitro, olaparib inhibits the efflux transporter P-gp ($IC_{50} = 76 \mu M$), therefore it cannot be excluded that olaparib may cause clinically relevant drug interactions with substrates of P-gp (e.g. simvastatin, pravastatin, dabigatran, digoxin and colchicine). Appropriate clinical monitoring is recommended for patients receiving this type of medicinal product concomitantly.

In vitro, olaparib has been shown to be an inhibitor of BCRP, OATP1B1, OCT1, OCT2, OAT3, MATE1 and MATE2K. It cannot be excluded that olaparib may increase the exposure to substrates of BCRP (e.g. methotrexate, rosuvastatin), OATP1B1 (e.g. bosentan, glibenclamide, repaglinide, statins and valsartan), OCT1 (e.g. metformin), OCT2 (e.g. serum creatinine), OAT3 (e.g. furosemide and methotrexate), MATE1 (e.g. metformin) and MATE2K (e.g. metformin). In particular, caution should be exercised if olaparib is administered in combination with any statin.

Combination with anastrozole, letrozole and tamoxifen

A clinical study has been performed to assess the combination of olaparib with anastrozole, letrozole or tamoxifen. No significant interaction was observed with anastrozole or letrozole, whereas tamoxifen decreased exposure to olaparib by 27%. The clinical relevance of this effect is unknown. Olaparib does not affect the pharmacokinetics of tamoxifen.

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Women of childbearing potential/contraception in females

Women of childbearing potential should not become pregnant while on Lynparza and not be pregnant at the beginning of treatment. A pregnancy test should be performed on all women of childbearing potential prior to treatment and considered regularly throughout treatment.

Women of childbearing potential must use two forms of reliable contraception before starting Lynparza therapy, during therapy and for 1 month after receiving the last dose of Lynparza, unless abstinence is the chosen method of contraception (see section 4.4). Two highly effective and complementary forms of contraception are recommended.

Since it cannot be excluded that olaparib may reduce exposure to substrates of CYP2C9 through enzyme induction, the efficacy of some hormonal contraceptives may be reduced if co-administered with olaparib. Therefore, an additional non-hormonal contraceptive method should be considered during treatment (see section 4.5). For women with hormone dependent cancer, two non-hormonal contraceptive methods should be considered.

Contraception in males

It is not known whether olaparib or its metabolites are found in seminal fluid. Male patients must use a condom during therapy and for 3 months after receiving the last dose of Lynparza when having sexual intercourse with a pregnant woman or with a woman of childbearing potential. Female partners of male patients must also use highly effective contraception if they are of childbearing potential (see section 4.4). Male patients should not donate sperm during therapy and for 3 months after receiving the last dose of Lynparza.

Pregnancy

Studies in animals have shown reproductive toxicity including serious teratogenic effects and effects on embryofoetal survival in the rat at maternal systemic exposures lower than those in humans at therapeutic doses (see section 5.3). There are no data from the use of olaparib in pregnant women, however, based on the mode of action of olaparib, Lynparza should not be used during pregnancy and in women of childbearing potential not using reliable contraception during therapy and for 1 month after receiving the last dose of Lynparza. (See previous paragraph: “Women of childbearing potential/contraception in females” for further information about birth control and pregnancy testing.)

Breast-feeding

There are no animal studies on the excretion of olaparib in breast milk. It is unknown whether olaparib or its metabolites are excreted in human milk. Lynparza is contraindicated during breast-feeding and for 1 month after receiving the last dose, given the pharmacologic property of the product (see section 4.3).

Fertility

There are no clinical data on fertility. In animal studies, no effect on conception was observed but there are adverse effects on embryofoetal survival (see section 5.3).

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

Lynparza has moderate influence on the ability to drive and use machines. Patients who take Lynparza may experience fatigue, asthenia or dizziness. Patients who experience these symptoms should observe caution when driving or using machines.

4.8 Undesirable effects

Summary of the safety profile

Lynparza monotherapy has been associated with adverse reactions generally of mild or moderate severity (CTCAE grade 1 or 2) and generally not requiring treatment discontinuation. The most frequently observed adverse reactions across clinical trials in patients receiving Lynparza monotherapy ($\geq 10\%$) were nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, fatigue, headache, dysgeusia, decreased appetite, dizziness, upper abdominal pain, cough, dyspnoea, anaemia, neutropenia, thrombocytopenia and leukopenia.

The Grade ≥ 3 adverse reactions occurring in $> 2\%$ of patients were anaemia (16%), neutropenia (6%), fatigue/asthenia (6%), leukopenia (3%), thrombocytopenia (2%) and vomiting (2%).

Adverse reactions that most commonly led to dose interruptions and/ or reductions were anaemia (13.9%), vomiting (7.1%), nausea (6.6%), fatigue/asthenia (6.1%) and neutropenia (5.8%). Adverse reactions that most commonly led to permanent discontinuation were anaemia (1.3%), nausea (0.8%) and thrombocytopenia (0.5%).

Tabulated list of adverse reactions

The safety profile is based on pooled data from 1,826 patients with solid tumours treated with Lynparza monotherapy in clinical trials at the recommended dose.

The following adverse reactions have been identified in clinical trials with patients receiving Lynparza monotherapy where patient exposure is known. Adverse drug reactions are listed by MedDRA System Organ Class (SOC) and then by MedDRA preferred term in Table 1. Within each SOC, preferred terms are arranged by decreasing frequency and then by decreasing seriousness. Frequencies of occurrence of adverse reactions are defined as: very common ($\geq 1/10$); common ($\geq 1/100$ to $< 1/10$); uncommon ($\geq 1/1,000$ to $< 1/100$); rare ($\geq 1/10,000$ to $< 1/1,000$); very rare ($< 1/10,000$); not known (cannot be estimated from available data).

Table 1: Tabulated list of adverse reactions

MedDRA System Organ Class	Adverse reactions	
	Frequency of All CTCAE grades	Frequency of CTCAE grade 3 and above
Blood and lymphatic system disorders	<p>Very common Anaemia^a, Neutropenia^a, Thrombocytopenia^a, Leukopenia^a</p> <p>Common Lymphopenia^a</p>	<p>Very common Anaemia^a</p> <p>Common Neutropenia^a, Thrombocytopenia^a, Leukopenia^a</p> <p>Uncommon Lymphopenia^a</p>
Immune system disorders	<p>Common Rash^a</p> <p>Uncommon Hypersensitivity^a, Dermatitis^a</p>	-
Metabolism and nutrition disorders	<p>Very common Decreased appetite</p>	<p>Uncommon Decreased appetite</p>
Nervous system disorders	<p>Very common Dizziness, Headache, Dysgeusia</p>	<p>Uncommon Dizziness, Headache</p>
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders	<p>Very common Cough^a, Dyspnoea^a</p>	<p>Common Dyspnoea^a</p> <p>Uncommon Cough^a</p>

MedDRA System Organ Class	Adverse reactions	
	Frequency of All CTCAE grades	Frequency of CTCAE grade 3 and above
Gastrointestinal disorders	Very common Vomiting, Diarrhoea, Nausea, Dyspepsia, Upper abdominal pain Common Stomatitis ^a	Common Vomiting, Diarrhoea, Nausea Uncommon Stomatitis ^a , Upper abdominal pain
General disorders and administration site conditions	Very common Fatigue (including asthenia)	Common Fatigue (including asthenia)
Investigations	Common Increase in blood creatinine Uncommon Mean corpuscular volume elevation	Uncommon Increase in blood creatinine

^a Anaemia includes preferred terms (PTs) of anaemia, anaemia macrocytic, erythropenia, haematocrit decreased, haemoglobin decreased, normochromic anaemia, normochromic normocytic anaemia, normocytic anaemia and red blood cell count decreased; Neutropenia includes PTs of agranulocytosis, febrile neutropenia, granulocyte count decreased, granulocytopenia, idiopathic neutropenia, neutropenia, neutropenic infection, neutropenic sepsis and neutrophil count decreased; Thrombocytopenia includes PTs of platelet count decreased, platelet production decreased, plateletcrit decreased and thrombocytopenia; Leukopenia includes PTs of leukopenia and white blood cell count decreased; Lymphopenia includes PTs of B-lymphocyte count decreased, lymphocyte count decreased, lymphopenia and T-lymphocyte count decreased; Cough includes PTs of cough and productive cough; Rash includes PTs of exfoliative rash, generalised erythema, rash, rash erythematous, rash generalised, rash macular, rash maculo-papular, rash papular and rash pruritic; Hypersensitivity includes PTs of drug hypersensitivity and hypersensitivity; Dermatitis includes PTs of dermatitis, dermatitis allergic and dermatitis exfoliative. Dyspnoea includes PTs of dyspnoea and dyspnoea exertional; Stomatitis includes PTs of aphthous ulcer, mouth ulceration and stomatitis.

Description of selected adverse reactions

Haematological toxicity

Anaemia and other haematological toxicities were generally low grade (CTCAE grade 1 or 2), however, there were reports of CTCAE grade 3 and higher events. Anaemia was the most common CTCAE grade ≥ 3 adverse reaction reported in clinical studies. Median time to first onset of anaemia was approximately 4 weeks (approximately 7 weeks for CTCAE grade ≥ 3 events). Anaemia was managed with dose interruptions and dose reductions (see section 4.2), and where appropriate with blood transfusions. In clinical studies with the tablet formulation, the incidence of anaemia adverse reactions was 38.8% (CTCAE grade ≥ 3 17.4%) and the incidences of dose interruptions, reductions and discontinuations for anaemia were 15.7%, 10.8% and 1.9%, respectively; 20.9% of patients treated with olaparib needed one or more blood transfusions. An exposure-response relationship between olaparib and decreases in haemoglobin has been demonstrated. In clinical studies with Lynparza the incidence of CTCAE grade ≥ 2 shifts (decreases) from baseline in haemoglobin was 20%, absolute neutrophils 20%, platelets 5%, lymphocytes 30% and leucocytes 20% (all % approximate).

The incidence of elevations in mean corpuscular volume from low or normal at baseline to above the ULN was approximately 55%. Levels appeared to return to normal after treatment discontinuation and did not appear to have any clinical consequences.

Baseline testing, followed by monthly monitoring of complete blood counts is recommended for the first 12 months of treatment and periodically after this time to monitor for clinically significant changes in any parameter during treatment which may require dose interruption or reduction and/or further treatment (see sections 4.2 and 4.4).

Other laboratory findings

In clinical studies with Lynparza the incidence of CTCAE grade ≥ 2 shifts (elevations) from baseline in blood creatinine was approximately 10%. Data from a double-blind placebo-controlled study showed median increase up to 23% from baseline remaining consistent over time and returning to baseline after treatment discontinuation, with no apparent clinical sequelae. 90% of patients had creatinine values of CTCAE grade 0 at baseline and 10% were CTCAE grade 1 at baseline.

Gastrointestinal toxicities

Nausea was generally reported very early, with first onset within the first month of Lynparza treatment in the majority of patients. Vomiting was reported early, with first onset within the first two months of Lynparza treatment in the majority of patients. Both nausea and vomiting were reported to be intermittent for the majority of patients and can be managed by dose interruption, dose reduction and/or antiemetic therapy. Antiemetic prophylaxis is not required.

In first-line ovarian cancer maintenance treatment, patients experienced nausea events (77% on olaparib, 38% on placebo), vomiting (40% on olaparib, 15% on placebo), diarrhoea (34% on olaparib, 25% on placebo) and dyspepsia (17% on olaparib, 12% on placebo). Nausea events led to discontinuation in 2.3% of olaparib-treated patients (CTCAE Grade 2) and 0.8% of placebo-treated patients (CTCAE Grade 1); 0.8% and 0.4% of olaparib-treated patients discontinued treatment due to low grade (CTCAE Grade 2) vomiting and dyspepsia, respectively. No olaparib or placebo-treated patients discontinued due to diarrhoea. No placebo-treated patients discontinued due to vomiting or dyspepsia. Nausea events led to dose interruption and dose reductions in 14% and 4%, respectively, of olaparib-treated patients. Vomiting events led to interruption in 10% of olaparib-treated patients; no olaparib-treated patients experienced a vomiting event leading to dose reduction.

Paediatric population

No studies have been conducted in paediatric patients.

Other special populations

Limited safety data are available in elderly (age ≥ 75 years) and non-Caucasian patients.

4.9 Overdose

There is limited experience of overdose with olaparib. No unexpected adverse reactions were reported in a small number of patients who took a daily dose of up to 900 mg of olaparib tablets over two days. Symptoms of overdose are not established and there is no specific treatment in the event of Lynparza overdose. In the event of an overdose, physicians should follow general supportive measures and should treat the patient symptomatically.

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: antineoplastic agents, other antineoplastic agents, ATC code: L01XX46

Mechanism of action and pharmacodynamic effects

Olaparib is a potent inhibitor of human poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase enzymes (PARP-1, PARP-2, and PARP-3), and has been shown to inhibit the growth of selected tumour cell lines *in vitro* and tumour growth *in vivo* either as a standalone treatment or in combination with established chemotherapies.

PARPs are required for the efficient repair of DNA single strand breaks and an important aspect of PARP-induced repair requires that after chromatin modification, PARP auto-modifies itself and dissociates from the DNA to facilitate access for base excision repair (BER) enzymes. When olaparib is bound to the active site of DNA-associated PARP it prevents the dissociation of PARP and traps it

on the DNA, thus blocking repair. In replicating cells this also leads to the formation of DNA double-strand breaks (DSBs) when replication forks meet the PARP-DNA adducts. In normal cells, homologous recombination repair (HRR) pathway is effective at repairing these DNA DSBs. In cancers that lack functional components of HRR such as BRCA1 or 2, DNA DSBs cannot be repaired accurately or effectively. Instead, alternative and error-prone pathways are activated, such as the classical non-homologous end joining (NHEJ) pathway, leading to increased genomic instability. After a number of rounds of replication, genomic instability can reach insupportable levels and result in cancer cell death, as cancer cells already have a high DNA damage load relative to normal cells. In the absence of *BRCA1* or *BRCA2* mutations, HRR pathway may be compromised by other mechanisms, although the causative aberrancy and penetrance are not fully elucidated. Absence of fully functional HRR pathway is one of the key determinants of platinum sensitivity in ovarian and other cancers.

In *BRCA1/2*-deficient *in vivo* models, olaparib given after platinum treatment resulted in a delay in tumour progression and an increase in overall survival compared to platinum treatment alone that correlated with the period of olaparib maintenance treatment.

Detection of *BRCA1/2* mutations

Local or central testing of blood and/or tumour samples for *BRCA1/2* mutations have been used in different studies. Depending on the test used and the international classification consensus, the *BRCA1/2* mutations have been classified as deleterious/suspected deleterious or pathogenic/likely pathogenic. Genetic testing should be conducted by an experienced laboratory using a validated test.

Clinical efficacy and safety

First-line maintenance treatment of BRCA-mutated advanced ovarian cancer: SOLO1 Study

The safety and efficacy of olaparib as maintenance therapy were studied in patients with newly diagnosed advanced (FIGO Stage III-IV) high-grade serous or endometrioid *BRCA1/2* mutated (*BRCA1/2m*) ovarian cancer following completion of first-line platinum-based chemotherapy in a Phase III randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, multicentre trial. In this study 391 patients were randomised 2:1 to receive either Lynparza (300 mg [2 x 150 mg tablets] twice daily) or placebo. Patients were stratified by response to first-line platinum chemotherapy; complete response (CR) or partial response (PR). Treatment was continued until radiological progression of the underlying disease, unacceptable toxicity or for up to 2 years. For patients who remained in complete clinical response (i.e. no radiological evidence of disease), the maximum duration of treatment was 2 years; however, patients who had evidence of disease that remained stable (i.e. no evidence of disease progression) could continue to receive Lynparza beyond 2 years.

Patients with germline or somatic *BRCA1/2* mutations were identified prospectively either from germline testing in blood via a local test (n=208) or central test (n=181) or from testing a tumour sample using a local test (n=2). By central germline testing, deleterious or suspected deleterious mutations were identified in 95.3% (365/383) and 4.7% (18/383) of patients, respectively. Large rearrangements in the *BRCA1/2* genes were detected in 5.5% (21/383) of the randomised patients. The *gBRCAm* status of patients enrolled via local testing was confirmed retrospectively by central testing. Retrospective testing of patients with available tumour samples was performed using central testing and generated successful results in 341 patients, of which 95% had an eligible mutation (known [n=47] or likely pathogenic [n=277]) and 2 *gBRCAwt* patients were confirmed to have *sBRCAm* only. There were 389 patients who were germline *BRCA1/2m* and 2 who were somatic *BRCA1/2m* in SOLO1.

Demographic and baseline characteristics were generally well balanced between the olaparib and placebo treatment arms. Median age was 53 years in both arms. Ovarian cancer was the primary tumour in 85% of the patients. The most common histological type was serous (96%), endometrioid

histology was reported in 2% of the patients. Most patients were ECOG performance status 0 (78%), there are no data in patients with performance status 2 to 4. Sixty-three percent (63%) of the patients had upfront debulking surgery and of these the majority (75%) had no macroscopic residual disease. Interval debulking surgery was performed in 35% of the patients and of these 82% had no macroscopic residual disease reported. Seven patients, all stage IV, had no cytoreductive surgery. All patients had received first-line platinum-based therapy. There was no evidence of disease at study entry (CR), defined by the investigator as no radiological evidence of disease and cancer antigen 125 (CA-125) within normal range, in 73% and 77% of patients in the olaparib and placebo arms, respectively. PR, defined as the presence of any measurable or non-measurable lesions at baseline or elevated CA-125, was reported in 27% and 23% of patients in the olaparib and placebo arms, respectively. Ninety three percent (93%) of patients were randomised within 8 weeks of their last dose of platinum-based chemotherapy. Patients who had been treated with bevacizumab were excluded from the study, therefore there are no safety and efficacy data on olaparib patients who had previously received bevacizumab. There are very limited data in patients with a somatic *BRCA* mutation.

The primary endpoint was progression-free survival (PFS) defined as time from randomisation to progression determined by investigator assessment using modified Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors (RECIST) 1.1, or death. Secondary efficacy endpoints included time from randomisation to second progression or death (PFS2), overall survival (OS), time from randomisation to discontinuation of treatment or death (TDT), time from randomisation to first subsequent anti-cancer therapy or death (TFST) and health related quality of life (HRQoL). Patients had tumour assessments at baseline and every 12 weeks for 3 years, and then every 24 weeks relative to date of randomisation, until objective radiological disease progression.

The study demonstrated a clinically relevant and statistically significant improvement in investigator assessed PFS for olaparib compared to placebo. The investigator assessment of PFS was supported with a blinded independent central radiological (BICR) review of PFS. At the time of PFS analysis, interim OS data were immature (21%), with HR 0.95 (95% CI 0.60, 1.53; p-value=0.9). Efficacy results are presented in Table 2 and Figures 1 and 2.

Table 2: Efficacy results for newly diagnosed patients with *BRCA1/2m* advanced ovarian cancer in SOLO1

	Olaparib 300 mg bd	Placebo ^c
PFS (51% maturity)^a		
Number of events: Total number of patients (%)	102:260 (39)	96:131 (73)
Median time (months)	NR	13.8
HR (95% CI) ^b	0.30 (0.23-0.41)	
P value (2-sided)	p<0.0001	
PFS2 (31% maturity)		
Number of events: Total number of patients (%)	69:260 (27)	52:131 (40)
Median time (months)	NR	41.9
HR (95% CI) ^c	0.50 (0.35-0.72)	
P value (2-sided)	p=0.0002	
TFST (49% maturity)		
Number of events: Total number of patients (%)	99:260 (38)	94:131 (72)
Median time (months)	51.8	15.1
HR (95% CI) ^c	0.30 (0.22-0.40)	
P value* (2-sided)	p<0.0001	

^a Based on Kaplan-Meier estimates, the proportion of patients that were progression free at 24 and 36 months were 74% and 60% for olaparib versus 35% and 27% for placebo; the median follow-up time was 41 months for both the olaparib and placebo arms.

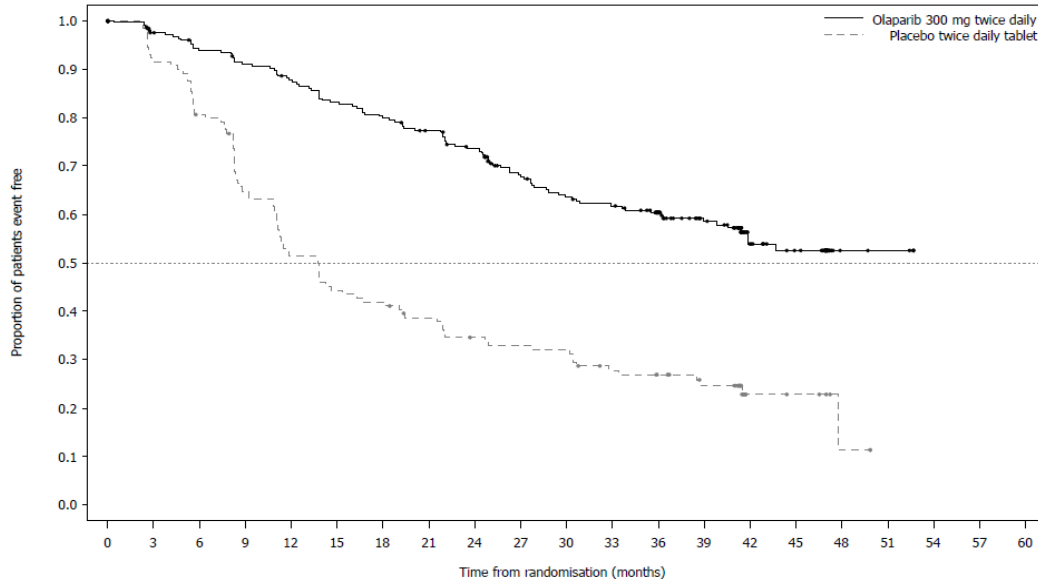
^b A value <1 favours olaparib. The analysis was performed using a Cox proportional hazards model including response to previous platinum chemotherapy (CR or PR) as a covariate.

^c Of the 94 patients on the placebo arm who received subsequent therapy, 49 (52%) received a PARP inhibitor.

* Not controlled for multiplicity.

bd Twice daily; NR Not reached; CI Confidence interval; PFS Progression-free survival; PFS2 Time to second progression or death; OS Overall survival; TFST Time from randomisation to first subsequent anti-cancer therapy or death.

Figure 1: SOLO1: Kaplan-Meier plot of PFS in newly diagnosed patients with *BRCA1/2m* advanced ovarian cancer (51% maturity - investigator assessment)



Number of patients at risk:

Time (months)	0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48	51	54	57	60
Olaparib 300 mg twice daily tablet	260	240	229	221	212	201	194	184	172	149	138	133	111	88	45	36	4	3	0	0	0
Placebo twice daily tablet	131	118	103	82	65	56	53	47	41	39	38	31	28	22	6	5	1	0	0	0	0

Figure 2: SOLO1: Kaplan-Meier plot of OS in newly diagnosed patients with BRCA1/2m advanced ovarian cancer (21% maturity)

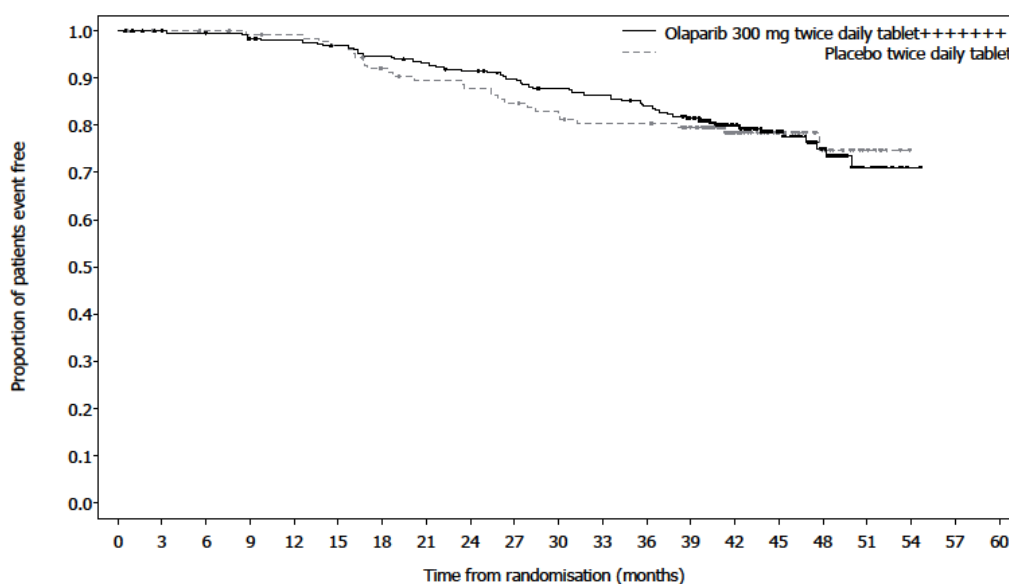
Consistent results were observed in the subgroups of patients by evidence of the disease at study entry. Patients with CR defined by the investigator had HR 0.34 (95% CI 0.24–0.47); median PFS not reached on olaparib vs 15.3 months on placebo. At 24 and 36 months, respectively, 68% and 45% patients remained in CR in the olaparib arm, and 34% and 22% of patients in the placebo arm. Patients with PR at study entry had PFS HR 0.31 (95% CI 0.18, 0.52; median PFS 30.9 months on olaparib vs 8.4 months on placebo). Patients with PR at study entry either achieved CR (15% in olaparib arm and 4% in the placebo arm at 24 months, remained in CR at 36 months) or had further PR/stable disease (43% in olaparib arm and 15% in the placebo arm at 24 months; 17% in olaparib arm and 15% in placebo arm at 36 months). The proportion of patients who progressed within 6 months of the last dose of platinum-based chemotherapy was 3.5% for olaparib and 8.4% for placebo.

Maintenance treatment of platinum-sensitive relapsed (PSR) ovarian cancer

SOLO2 Study

The safety and efficacy of olaparib as maintenance therapy were studied in a Phase III randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial in patients with germline *BRCA1/2*-mutated PSR ovarian, fallopian tube or primary peritoneal cancer. The study compared the efficacy of Lynparza maintenance treatment (300 mg [2 x 150 mg tablets] twice daily) taken until progression with placebo treatment in 295 patients with high-grade serous or endometrioid PSR ovarian cancer (2:1 randomisation: 196 olaparib and 99 placebo) who were in response (CR or PR) following completion of platinum-containing chemotherapy.

Patients who have received two or more platinum-containing regimens and whose disease had recurred >6 months after completion of penultimate platinum-based chemotherapy were enrolled. Patients could not have received prior olaparib or other PARP inhibitor treatment. Patients could have received prior bevacizumab, except in the regimen immediately prior to randomisation.



Number of patients at risk:

Time (months)	0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48	51	54	57	60
Olaparib 300 mg twice daily tablet	260	252	250	246	243	239	234	229	224	216	210	207	200	189	131	84	51	17	1	0	0
Placebo twice daily tablet	131	129	128	126	125	121	113	109	107	103	99	96	96	91	58	36	18	9	0	0	0

All patients had evidence of *gBRCA1/2m* at baseline. Patients with *BRCA1/2* mutations were identified either from germline testing in blood via a local test or by central testing at Myriad or from testing a tumour sample using a local test. Large rearrangements in the *BRCA1/2* genes were detected in 4.7% (14/295) of the randomised patients.

Demographic and baseline characteristics were generally well balanced between the olaparib and placebo arms. Median age was 56 years in both arms. Ovarian cancer was the primary tumour in >80% of the patients. The most common histological type was serous (> 90%), endometrioid histology was reported in 6% of the patients. In the olaparib arm 55% of the patients had only 2 prior lines of treatment with 45% receiving 3 or more prior lines of treatment. In the placebo arm 61% of patients had received only 2 prior lines with 39% receiving 3 or more prior lines of treatment. Most patients were ECOG performance status 0 (81%), there are no data in patients with performance status 2 to 4. Platinum free interval was >12 months in 60% and >6-12 months in 40% of the patients. Response to prior platinum chemotherapy was complete in 47% and partial in 53% of the patients. In the olaparib and placebo arms, 17% and 20% of patients had prior bevacizumab, respectively.

The primary endpoint was PFS determined by investigator assessment using RECIST 1.1. Secondary efficacy endpoints included PFS2; OS, TDT, TFST, TSST; and HRQoL.

The study met its primary objective demonstrating a statistically significant improvement in investigator assessed PFS for olaparib compared with placebo with a HR of 0.30 (95% CI 0.22-0.41; $p<0.0001$; median 19.1 months olaparib vs 5.5 months placebo). The investigator assessment of PFS was supported with a blinded independent central radiological review of PFS (HR 0.25; 95% CI 0.18-0.35; $p<0.0001$; median 30.2 months for olaparib and 5.5 months placebo). At 2 years, 43% olaparib-treated patients remained progression free compared with only 15% placebo-treated patients.

A summary of the primary objective outcome for patients with *gBRCA1/2m* PSR ovarian cancer in SOLO2 is presented in Table 3 and Figure 3.

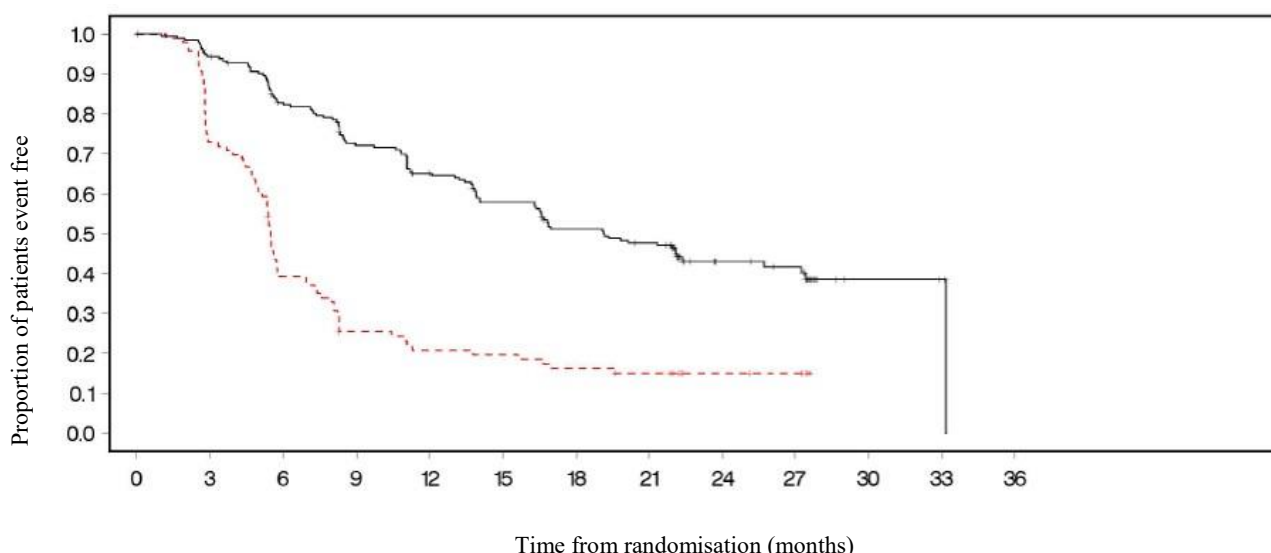
Table 3: Summary of primary objective outcome for patients with *gBRCA1/2m* PSR ovarian cancer in SOLO2

	Olaparib 300 mg tablet bd	Placebo
PFS (63% maturity)		
Number of events: Total number of patients (%)	107:196 (55)	80:99 (81)
Median time (months) (95% CI)	19.1 (16.3-25.7)	5.5 (5.2-5.8)
HR (95% CI) ^a	0.30 (0.22-0.41)	
P value (2-sided)	$p<0.0001$	

^a HR= Hazard Ratio. A value <1 favours olaparib. The analysis was performed using a Cox proportional hazard model including response to previous platinum chemotherapy (CR or PR), and time to disease progression (>6-12 months and >12 months) in the penultimate platinum-based chemotherapy as covariates.

bd Twice daily; PFS progression-free survival; CI confidence interval

Figure 3: SOLO2: Kaplan-Meier plot of PFS in patients with *gBRCA1/2m* PSR ovarian cancer (63% maturity - investigator assessment)



Number of patients at risk:

196	182	156	134	118	104	89	82	32	29	3	2	0	Olaparib 300 mg bd
99	70	37	22	18	17	14	12	7	6	0	0	0	Placebo bd

bd Twice daily; PFS Progression free survival

The secondary endpoints TFST and PFS2 demonstrated a persistent and statistically significant improvement for olaparib compared with placebo (Table 4).

Table 4: Summary of key secondary objective outcomes for patients with gBRCA1/2m PSR ovarian cancer in SOLO2

	Olaparib 300 mg tablet bd	Placebo
TFST (58% maturity)		
Number of events: Total number of patients (%)	92:196 (47)	79:99 (80)
Median time (months) (95% CI)	27.9 (22.6-NR)	7.1 (6.3-8.3)
HR (95% CI) ^a	0.28 (0.21-0.38)	
P value* (2-sided)	p<0.0001	
PFS2 (40% maturity)		
Number of events: Total number of patients (%)	70:196 (36)	49:99 (50)
Median time (months) (95% CI)	NR (24.1-NR)	18.4 (15.4-22.8)
HR (95% CI) ^a	0.50 (0.34-0.72)	
P value (2-sided)	p=0.0002	

* Not controlled for multiplicity.

^a HR= Hazard Ratio. A value <1 favours olaparib. The analysis was performed using a Cox proportional hazard model including response to previous platinum chemotherapy (CR or PR), and time to disease progression (>6-12 months and >12 months) in the penultimate platinum-based chemotherapy as covariates.

bd Twice daily; NR not reached; CI confidence interval; PFS2 time from randomisation to second progression or death; TFST Time from randomisation to start of first subsequent therapy or death.

Among the patients entering the trial with measurable disease (target lesions at baseline), an objective response rate of 41% was achieved in the Lynparza arm versus 17% on placebo. Of patients treated with Lynparza, who entered the study with evidence of disease (target or non-target lesions at baseline), 15.0% experienced complete response compared with 9.1% of patients on placebo.

At the time of the analysis of PFS the median duration of treatment was 19.4 months for olaparib and 5.6 months for placebo. The majority of patients remained on the 300 mg bd starting dose of olaparib. The incidence of dose interruptions, reductions, discontinuations due to an adverse event was 45.1%, 25.1% and 10.8%, respectively. Dose interruptions occurred most frequently in the first 3 months and dose reductions in the first 3-6 months of treatment. The most frequent adverse reactions leading to dose interruption or dose reduction were anaemia, nausea and vomiting.

Patient-reported outcome (PRO) data indicate no difference for the olaparib-treated patients as compared to placebo as assessed by the change from baseline in the TOI of the FACT-O.

Study 19 (D0810C00019)

The safety and efficacy of olaparib as a maintenance therapy in the treatment of PSR ovarian, including fallopian tube or primary peritoneal cancer patients, following treatment with two or more platinum-containing regimens, were studied in a large Phase II randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial (Study 19). The study compared the efficacy of Lynparza capsule maintenance treatment (400 mg [8 x 50 mg capsules] twice daily) taken until progression with placebo treatment in 265 (136 olaparib and 129 placebo) PSR high grade serous ovarian cancer patients who were in response (CR or PR) following completion of platinum-containing chemotherapy. The primary endpoint was PFS based on investigator assessment using RECIST 1.0. Secondary efficacy endpoints included OS, disease control rate (DCR) defined as confirmed CR/PR + SD (stable disease), HRQoL and disease related symptoms. Exploratory analyses of TFST and TSST were also performed.

Patients whose disease had recurred >6 months after completion of penultimate platinum-based chemotherapy were enrolled. Enrolment did not require evidence of *BRCA1/2* mutation (*BRCA* mutation status for some patients was determined retrospectively). Patients could not have received prior olaparib or other PARP inhibitor treatment. Patients could have received prior bevacizumab, except in the regimen immediately prior to randomisation. Retreatment with olaparib was not permitted following progression on olaparib.

Patients with *BRCA1/2* mutations were identified either from germline testing in blood via a local test or by central testing at Myriad or from testing a tumour sample using a test performed by Foundation Medicine. Large rearrangements in the *BRCA1/2* genes were detected in 7.4% (10/136) of the randomised patients.

Demographic and baseline characteristics were generally well balanced between the olaparib and placebo arms. Median age was 59 years in both arms. Ovarian cancer was the primary tumour in 86% of the patients. In the olaparib arm 44% of the patients had only 2 prior lines of treatment with 56% receiving 3 or more prior lines of treatment. In the placebo arm 49% of patients had received only 2 prior lines with 51% receiving 3 or more prior lines of treatment. Most patients were ECOG performance status 0 (77%), there are no data in patients with performance status 2 to 4. Platinum free interval was > 12 months in 60% and 6-12 months in 40% of the patients. Response to prior platinum chemotherapy was complete in 45% and partial in 55% of the patients. In the olaparib and placebo arms, 6% and 5% of patients had prior bevacizumab, respectively.

The study met its primary objective demonstrating a statistically significant improvement in PFS for olaparib compared with placebo in the overall population with a HR of 0.35 (95% CI 0.25-0.49; $p < 0.00001$; median 8.4 months olaparib vs 4.8 months placebo). At the final OS analysis (data cut off [DCO] 9 May 2016) at 79% maturity, the hazard ratio comparing olaparib with placebo was 0.73 (95% CI 0.55-0.95; $p = 0.02138$ [did not meet pre-specified significance level of < 0.0095]; median 29.8 months olaparib versus 27.8 months placebo). In the olaparib-treated group, 23.5% ($n = 32/136$) of patients remained on treatment for ≥ 2 years as compared with 3.9% ($n = 5/128$) of the patients on placebo. Although patient numbers were limited, 13.2% ($n = 18/136$) of the patients in the olaparib-treated group remained on treatment for ≥ 5 years as compared with 0.8% ($n = 1/128$) in the placebo group.

Preplanned subgroup analysis identified patients with *BRCA1/2*-mutated ovarian cancer (n=136, 51.3%; including 20 patients identified with a somatic tumour *BRCA1/2* mutation) as the subgroup that derived the greatest clinical benefit from olaparib maintenance monotherapy. A benefit was also observed in patients with *BRCA1/2* wild-type/variants of uncertain significance (*BRCA1/2 wt/VUS*), although of a lesser magnitude. There was no strategy for multiple testing in place for the sub-group analyses.

A summary of the primary objective outcome for patients with *BRCA1/2*-mutated and *BRCA1/2 wt/VUS* PSR ovarian cancer in Study 19 is presented in Table 4 and for all patients in Study 19 in Table 5 and Figure 4.

Table 5: Summary of primary objective outcome for all patients and patients with *BRCA1/2*-mutated and *BRCA1/2 wt/VUS* PSR ovarian cancer in Study 19

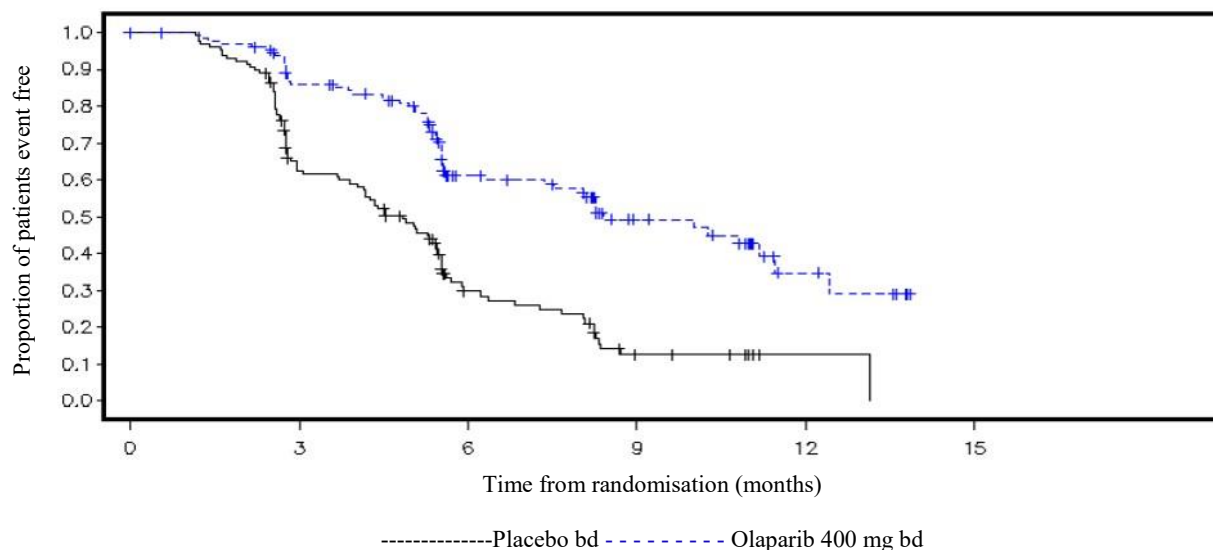
	All patients ^a		<i>BRCA1/2</i> -mutated		<i>BRCA1/2 wt/VUS</i>	
	Olaparib 400 mg capsule bd	Placebo	Olaparib 400 mg capsule bd	Placebo	Olaparib 400 mg capsule bd	Placebo
PFS – DCO 30 June 2010						
Number of events: Total number of patients (%)	60:136 (44)	94:129 (73)	26:74 (35)	46:62 (74)	32:57 (56)	44:61 (72)
Median time (months) (95% CI)	8.4 (7.4-11.5)	4.8 (4.0-5.5)	11.2 (8.3-NR)	4.3 (3.0-5.4)	7.4 (5.5-10.3)	5.5 (3.7-5.6)
HR (95% CI) ^b	0.35 (0.25-0.49)		0.18 (0.10–0.31)		0.54 (0.34-0.85)	
P value (2-sided)	p<0.00001		p<0.00001		p=0.00745	

^a All patients comprises of the following subgroups: *BRCA1/2*-mutated, *BRCA1/2 wt/VUS* and *BRCA1/2* status unknown (11 patients with status unknown, not shown as a separate subgroup in table).

^b HR= Hazard Ratio. A value <1 favours olaparib. The analysis was performed using a Cox proportional hazards model with factors for treatment, ethnic descent, platinum sensitivity and response to final platinum therapy.

bd Twice daily; PFS progression-free survival; DCO data cut off; CI confidence interval; NR not reached.

Figure 4: Study 19: Kaplan-Meier plot of PFS in the FAS (58% maturity - investigator assessment) DCO 30 June 2010



Number of patients at risk:							
136	106	53	24	7	0	Olaparib 400 mg bd	
129	72	24	7	1	0	Placebo	

bd Twice daily; DCO Data cut-off; FAS Full analysis set; PFS progression-free survival

A summary of key secondary objective outcomes for patients with *BRCA1/2*-mutated and *BRCA1/2 wt/VUS* PSR ovarian cancer in Study 19 is presented in Table 6 and for all patients in Study 19 in Table 6 and Figure 5.

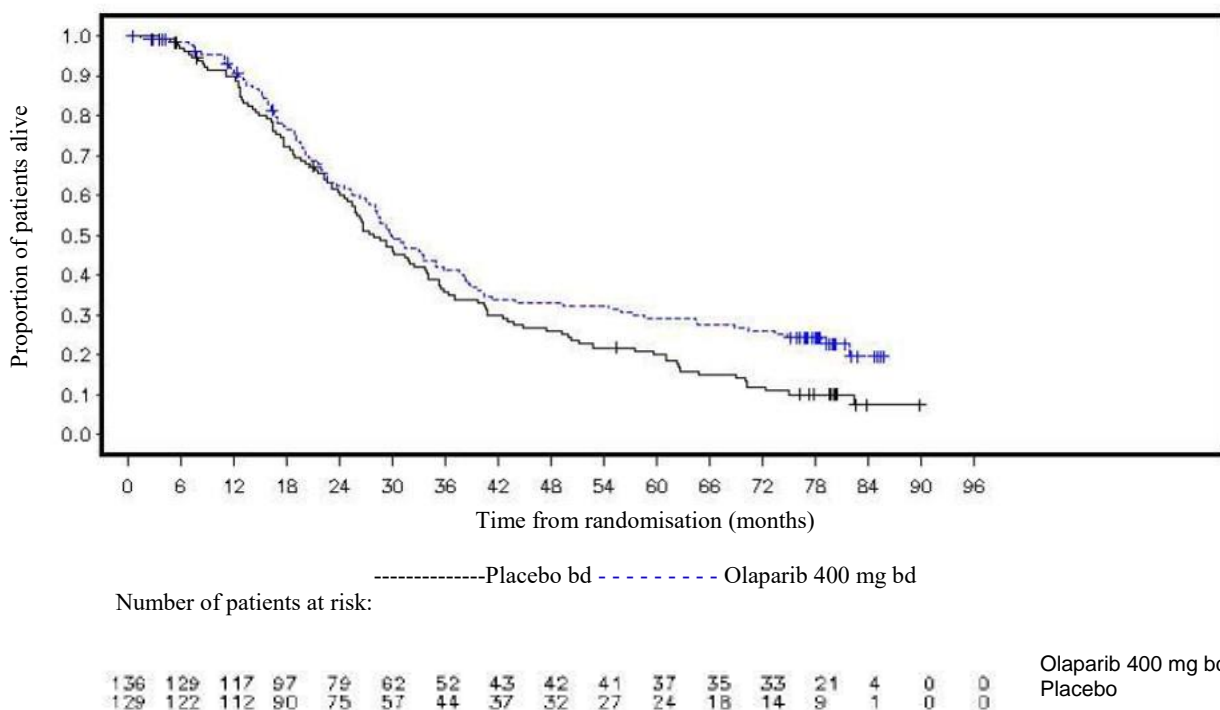
Table 6: Summary of key secondary objective outcomes for all patients and patients with *BRCA1/2*-mutated and *BRCA1/2 wt/VUS* PSR ovarian cancer in Study 19

	All patients ^a		<i>BRCA1/2</i> -mutated		<i>BRCA1/2 wt/VUS</i>	
	Olaparib 400 mg capsule bd	Placebo	Olaparib 400 mg capsule bd	Placebo	Olaparib 400 mg capsule bd	Placebo
OS - DCO 09 May 2016						
Number of events: Total	98:136 (72)	112:129 (87)	49:74 (66)	50:62 (81) ^c	45:57 (79)	57:61 (93)
number of patients (%)						
Median time (months)	29.8 (26.9-35.7)	27.8 (24.9-33.7)	34.9 (29.2-54.6)	30.2 (23.1-40.7)	24.5 (19.8-35.0)	26.6 (23.1-32.5)
(95% CI)						
HR (95% CI) ^b	0.73 (0.55-0.95)		0.62 (0.42-0.93)		0.84 (0.57-1.25)	
P value* (2-sided)	p=0.02138		p=0.02140		p=0.39749	
TFST – DCO 09 May 2016						
Number of events: Total	106:136 (78)	124:128 (97)	55:74 (74)	59:62 (95)	47:57 (83)	60:61 (98)
number of patients (%)						
Median time (months)	13.3 (11.3-15.7)	6.7 (5.7-8.2)	15.6 (11.9-28.2)	6.2 (5.3-9.2)	12.9 (7.8-15.3)	6.9 (5.7-9.3)
(95% CI)						
HR (95% CI) ^b	0.39 (0.30-0.52)		0.33 (0.22-0.49)		0.45 (0.30-0.66)	
P value* (2-sided)	p<0.00001		p<0.00001		p=0.00006	

* There was no strategy for multiple testing in place for the sub-group analyses or for the all patients TFST.

- a All patients comprises of the following subgroups: *BRCA1/2*-mutated, *BRCA1/2 wt/VUS* and *BRCA1/2* status unknown (11 patients with status unknown, not shown as a separate subgroup in table).
- b HR= Hazard Ratio. A value <1 favours olaparib. The analysis was performed using a Cox proportional hazards model with factors for treatment, ethnic descent, platinum sensitivity and response to final platinum therapy.
- c Approximately a quarter of placebo-treated patients in the *BRCA*-mutated subgroup (14/62; 22.6%) received a subsequent PARP inhibitor.
- bd Twice daily; OS Overall survival; DCO data cut off; CI confidence interval; TFST time from randomisation to start of first subsequent therapy or death.

Figure 5: Study 19: Kaplan Meier plot of OS in the FAS (79% maturity) DCO 09 May 2016



bd Twice daily; DCO Data cut off; FAS Full analysis set; OS Overall survival

At the time of the analysis of PFS the median duration of treatment was 8 months for olaparib and 4 months for placebo. The majority of patients remained on the 400 mg bd starting dose of olaparib. The incidence of dose interruptions, reductions and discontinuations due to an adverse event was 34.6%, 25.7% and 5.9%, respectively. Dose interruptions and reductions occurred most frequently in the first 3 months of treatment. The most frequent adverse reactions leading to dose interruption or dose reduction were nausea, anaemia, vomiting, neutropenia and fatigue. The incidence of anaemia adverse reactions was 22.8% (CTCAE grade ≥ 3 7.4%).

Patient-reported outcome (PRO) data indicate no difference for the olaparib-treated patients as compared to placebo as measured by improvement and worsening rates in the TOI and FACT-O total.

gBRCA1/2-mutated HER2-negative metastatic breast cancer
OlympiAD (Study D0819C00003)

The safety and efficacy of olaparib in patients with *gBRCA1/2*-mutations who had HER2-negative metastatic breast cancer were studied in a Phase III randomised, open-label, controlled trial (OlympiAD). In this study 302 patients with a documented deleterious or suspected deleterious *gBRCA* mutation were randomised 2:1 to receive either Lynparza (300 mg [2 x 150 mg tablets] twice daily) or physician's choice of chemotherapy (capecitabine 42%, eribulin 35%, or vinorelbine 17%) until progression or unacceptable toxicity. Patients with *BRCA1/2* mutations were identified from germline testing in blood via a local test or by central testing at Myriad. Patients were stratified based on: receipt of prior chemotherapy regimens for metastatic breast cancer (yes/no), hormone receptor (HR) positive vs triple negative (TNBC), prior platinum treatment for breast cancer (yes/no). The

primary endpoint was PFS assessed by blinded independent central review (BICR) using RECIST 1.1. Secondary endpoints included PFS2, OS, objective response rate (ORR) and HRQoL.

Patients must have received treatment with an anthracycline unless contraindicated and a taxane in either a (neo)adjuvant or metastatic setting. Patients with HR+ (ER and/or PgR positive) tumours must have received and progressed on at least one endocrine therapy (adjuvant or metastatic) or had disease that the treating physician believed to be inappropriate for endocrine therapy. Prior therapy with platinum was allowed in the metastatic setting provided there had been no evidence of disease progression during platinum treatment and in the (neo)adjuvant setting provided the last dose was received at least 12 months prior to randomisation. No previous treatment with a PARP inhibitor, including olaparib, was permitted.

Demographic and baseline characteristics were generally well balanced between the olaparib and comparator arms (see Table 7).

Table 7: Patient demographic and baseline characteristics in OlympiAD

	Olaparib 300 mg bd n=205	Chemotherapy n=97
Age - year (median)	44	45
Gender (%)		
Female	200 (98)	95 (98)
Male	5 (2)	2 (2)
Race (%)		
White	134 (65)	63 (65)
Asian	66 (33)	28 (29)
Other	5 (2)	6 (6)
ECOG performance status (%)		
0	148 (72)	62 (64)
1	57 (28)	35 (36)
Overall disease classification		
Metastatic	205 (100)	97 (100)
Locally advanced	0	0
New metastatic breast cancer (%)	26 (13)	12 (12)
Hormone receptor status (%)		
HR+	103 (50)	49 (51)
TNBC	102 (50)	48 (49)
gBRCA mutation type (%)		
gBRCA1	117 (57)	51 (53)
gBRCA2	84 (41)	46 (47)
gBRCA1 and gBRCA2	4 (2)	0
≥2 Metastatic sites (%)	159 (78)	72 (74)
Location of the metastasis (%)		
Bone only	16 (8)	6 (6)
Other	189 (92)	91 (94)
Measurable disease (%)	167 (82)	66 (68)
Progressive disease at time of randomization (%)	159 (78)	73 (75)
Tumour grade at diagnosis		
Well differentiated (G1)	5 (2)	2 (2)
Moderately differentiated (G2)	52 (25)	23 (24)
Poorly differentiated (G3)	108 (53)	55 (57)
Undifferentiated (G4)	4 (2)	0
Unassessable (GX)	27 (13)	15 (16)
Missing	9 (4)	2 (2)
Number of prior lines of chemotherapy for metastatic breast cancer (%)		
0	68 (33)	31 (32)
1	80 (39)	42 (43)
2	57 (28)	24 (25)
Previous platinum-based therapy (%)	60 (29)	26 (27)
in (neo)adjuvant setting	15 (7)	7 (7)

metastatic setting	43 (21)	14 (14)
in (neo)adjuvant and metastatic setting	3 (1)	1 (1)
Previous anthracycline treatment		
in (neo) adjuvant setting	169 (82)	76 (78)
metastatic setting	41 (20)	16 (17)
Previous taxane treatment		
in (neo)adjuvant setting	146 (71)	66 (68)
metastatic setting	107 (52)	41 (42)
Previous anthracycline and taxane treatment	204 (99.5)	96 (99)

As subsequent therapy, 0.5% and 8% of patients received a PARP inhibitor in the treatment and comparator arms, respectively; 29% and 42% of patients, respectively, received subsequent platinum therapy.

A statistically significant improvement in PFS, the primary efficacy outcome, was demonstrated for olaparib-treated patients compared with those in the comparator arm (see Table 8 and Figure 6).

Table 8: Summary of key efficacy findings for patients with gBRCA1/2-mutated HER2-negative metastatic breast cancer in OlympiAD

	Olaparib 300 mg bd	Chemotherapy
PFS (77% maturity) – DCO 09 December 2016		
Number of events: Total number of patients (%)	163:205 (80)	71:97 (73)
Median time (months) (95% CI)	7.0 (5.7-8.3)	4.2 (2.8-4.3)
HR (95% CI)	0.58 (0.43-0.80)	
P value (2-sided) ^a	p=0.0009	
PFS2 (65% maturity) - DCO 25 September 2017^b		
Number of events: Total number of patients (%)	130:205 (63)	65:97 (67)
Median time (months) (95% CI)	12.8 (10.9-14.3)	9.4 (7.4-10.3)
HR (95% CI)	0.55 (0.39-0.77)	
P value (2-sided) ^a	p=0.0005	
OS (64% maturity) – DCO 25 September 2017		
Number of events: Total number of patients (%)	130:205 (63)	62:97 (64)
Median time (months) (95% CI)	19.3 (17.2-21.6) ^c	17.1 (13.9-21.9)
HR (95% CI)	0.90 (0.66-1.23)	
P value (2-sided) ^a	p=0.5131	
Confirmed ORR – DCO 09 December 2016		
Number of objective responders: Total number of patients with measurable disease (%)	87: 167 (52) ^d	15:66 (23)
95% CI	44.2-59.9	13.3-34.7
DOR – DCO 09 December 2016		
Median, months (95% CI)	6.9 (4.2, 10.2)	7.9 (4.5, 12.2)

^a Based on stratified log-rank test.

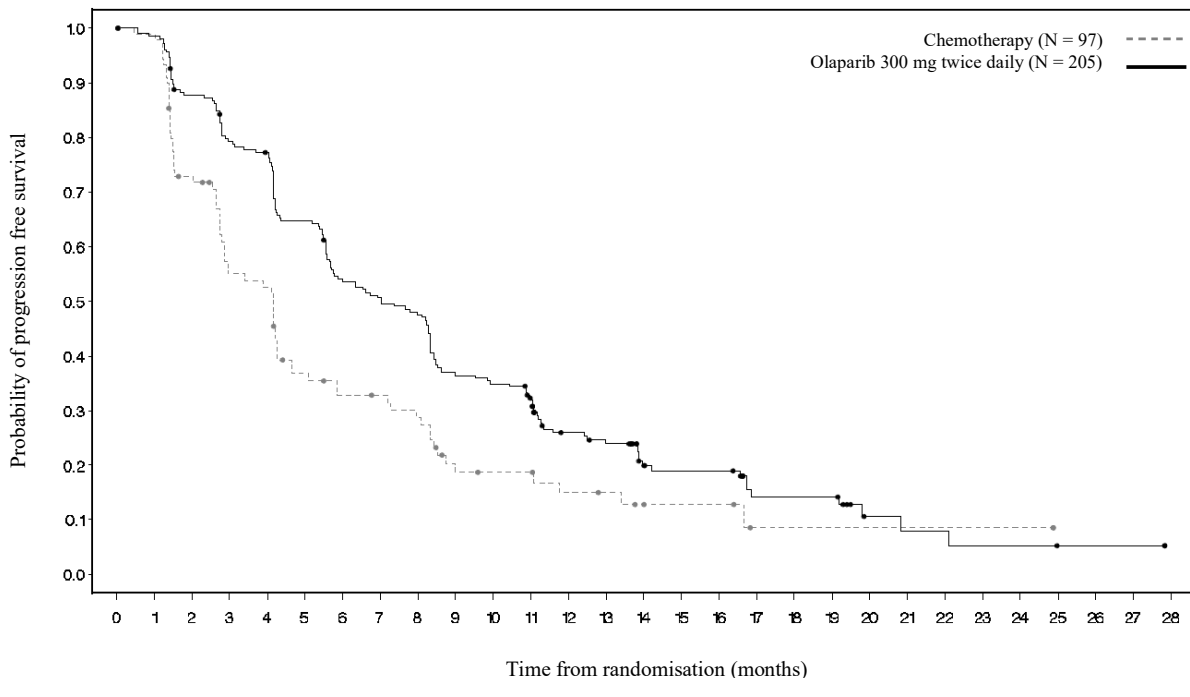
^b Post-hoc analysis.

^c The median follow-up time in censored patients was 25.3 months for olaparib versus 26.3 months for comparator.

^d Confirmed responses (by BICR) were defined as a recorded response of either CR/PR, confirmed by repeat imaging not less than 4 weeks after the visit when the response was first observed. In the olaparib arm 8% with measurable disease had a complete response versus 1.5% of patients in the comparator arm; 74/167 (44%) of patients in the olaparib arm had a partial response versus 14/66 (21%) of patients in the chemotherapy arm. In the TNBC patient subgroup the confirmed ORR was 48% (41/86) in the olaparib arm and 12% (4/33) in the comparator arm. In the HR+ patient subgroup the confirmed ORR was 57% (46/81) in the olaparib arm and 33% (11/33) in the comparator arm.

bd Twice daily; CI Confidence interval; DOR Duration of response; DCO Data cut off; HR Hazard ratio; HR+ Hormone receptor positive, ORR Objective response rate; OS overall survival; PFS progression-free survival; PFS2 Time to second progression or death, TNBC triple negative breast cancer.

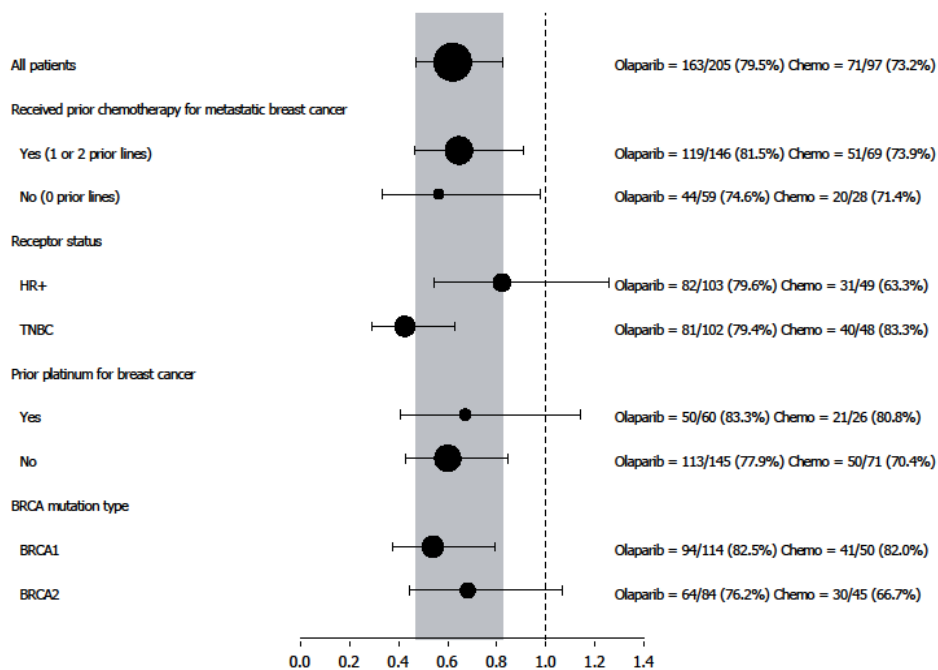
Figure 6: OlympiAD: Kaplan-Meier plot of BICR PFS in patients with gBRCA1/2-mutated HER2-negative metastatic breast cancer (77% maturity) DCO 09 December 2016



Number of patients at risk	
Olaparib 300 mg twice daily tablet	205 201 177 159 154 129 107 100 94 73 69 61 40 36 23 21 21 11 11 11 4 3 3 2 2 1 1 1 1 0
Chemotherapy	97 88 63 46 44 29 25 24 21 13 11 11 8 7 4 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0

Consistent results were observed in all predefined patient subgroups (see Figure 7). Subgroup analysis indicated PFS benefit of olaparib versus comparator in TNBC (HR 0.43; 95% CI: 0.29-0.63, n=152) and HR+ (HR 0.82; 95% CI: 0.55-1.26, n=150) patient subgroups.

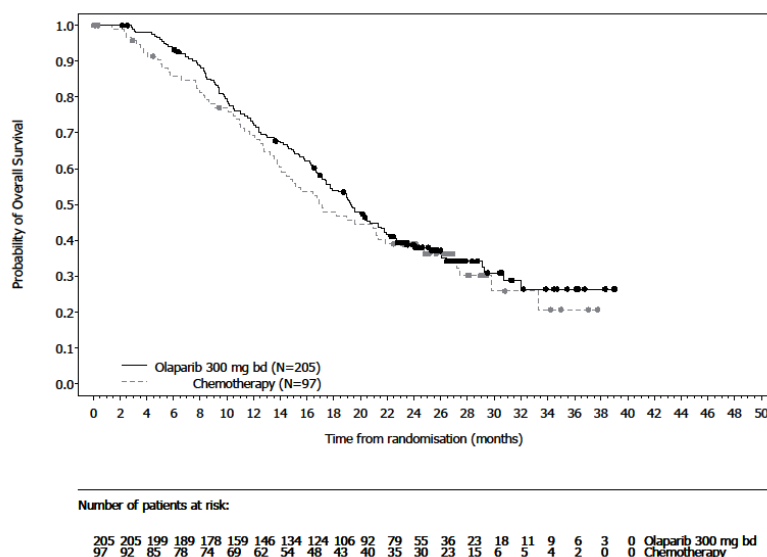
Figure 7: PFS (BICR), Forest plot, by prespecified subgroup



In a post-hoc analysis of the subgroup of patients that had not progressed on chemotherapy other than platinum, the median PFS in the olaparib arm (n=22) was 8.3 months (95% CI 3.1-16.7) and 2.8 months (95% CI 1.4-4.2) in the chemotherapy arm (n=16) with a HR of 0.54 (95% CI 0.24-1.23). However, the number of patients is too limited to make meaningful conclusions on the efficacy in this subgroup.

Seven male patients were randomised (5 olaparib and 2 comparator). At the time of the PFS analysis, 1 patient had a confirmed partial response with a duration of response of 9.7 months in the olaparib arm. There were no confirmed responses in the comparator arm.

Figure 8: OlympiAD: Kaplan-Meier plot of OS in patients with gBRCA1/2-mutated HER2-negative metastatic breast cancer (64% maturity) DCO 25 September 2017



OS analysis in patients with no prior chemotherapy for metastatic breast cancer indicated benefit in these patients with a HR of 0.45 (95% CI 0.27-0.77), while for further lines of therapy HR exceeded 1.

Paediatric population

The European Medicines Agency has waived the obligation to submit the results of studies with Lynparza in all subsets of the paediatric population, in ovarian carcinoma (excluding rhabdomyosarcoma and germ cell tumours) (see section 4.2 for information on paediatric use).

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

The pharmacokinetics of olaparib at the 300 mg tablet dose are characterised by an apparent plasma clearance of ~7 L/h, an apparent volume of distribution of ~158 L and a terminal half-life of 15 hours. On multiple dosing, an AUC accumulation ratio of 1.8 was observed and PK appeared to be time-dependent to a small extent.

Absorption

Following oral administration of olaparib via the tablet formulation (2 x 150 mg), absorption is rapid with median peak plasma concentrations typically achieved 1.5 hours after dosing.

Co-administration with food slowed the rate (t_{max} delayed by 2.5 hours and C_{max} reduced by approximately 21%) but did not significantly affect the extent of absorption of olaparib (AUC increased 8%). Consequently, Lynparza may be taken without regard to food (see section 4.2).

Distribution

The *in vitro* plasma protein binding is approximately 82% at 10 µg/mL which is approximately C_{max} .

In vitro, human plasma protein binding of olaparib was dose-dependent; the fraction bound was approximately 91% at 1 µg/mL, reducing to 82% at 10 µg/mL and to 70% at 40 µg/mL. In solutions of purified proteins, the olaparib fraction bound to albumin was approximately 56%, which was independent of olaparib concentrations. Using the same assay, the fraction bound to alpha-1 acid glycoprotein was 29% at 10 µg/mL with a trend of decreased binding at higher concentrations.

Biotransformation

In vitro, CYP3A4/5 were shown to be the enzymes primarily responsible for the metabolism of olaparib (see section 4.5).

Following oral dosing of ¹⁴C-olaparib to female patients, unchanged olaparib accounted for the majority of the circulating radioactivity in plasma (70%) and was the major component found in both urine and faeces (15% and 6% of the dose, respectively). The metabolism of olaparib is extensive. The majority of the metabolism was attributable to oxidation reactions with a number of the components produced undergoing subsequent glucuronide or sulfate conjugation. Up to 20, 37 and 20 metabolites were detected in plasma, urine and faeces, respectively, the majority of them representing < 1% of the dosed material. A ring-opened piperazin-3-ol moiety, and two mono-oxygenated metabolites (each ~10%) were the major circulating components, with one of the mono-oxygenated metabolites also being the major metabolite in the excreta (6% and 5% of the urinary and faecal radioactivity, respectively).

In vitro, olaparib produced little/no inhibition of UGT2B7, or CYPs 1A2, 2A6, 2B6, 2C8, 2C9, 2C19, 2D6 or 2E1 and is not expected to be a clinically significant time dependent inhibitor of any of these CYP enzymes. Olaparib inhibited UGT1A1 *in vitro*, however, PBPK simulations suggest this is not of clinical importance. *In vitro*, olaparib is a substrate of the efflux transporter P-gp, however, this is unlikely to be of clinical significance (see section 4.5).

In vitro, data also show that olaparib is not a substrate for OATP1B1, OATP1B3, OCT1, BCRP or MRP2 and is not an inhibitor of OATP1B3, OAT1 or MRP2.

Elimination

Following a single dose of ^{14}C -olaparib, ~86% of the dosed radioactivity was recovered within a 7-day collection period, ~44% via the urine and ~42% via the faeces. Majority of the material was excreted as metabolites.

Special populations

In population based PK analyses, patient age, gender, bodyweight or race (including White and Japanese patients) were not significant covariates.

Renal impairment

In patients with mild renal impairment (creatinine clearance 51 to 80 ml/min), AUC increased by 24% and C_{max} by 15% compared with patients with normal renal function. No Lynparza dose adjustment is required for patients with mild renal impairment.

In patients with moderate renal impairment (creatinine clearance 31 to 50 ml/min), AUC increased by 44% and C_{max} by 26% compared with patients with normal renal function. Lynparza dose adjustment is recommended for patients with moderate renal impairment (see section 4.2).

There are no data in patients with severe renal impairment or end-stage renal disease (creatinine clearance <30 ml/min).

Hepatic impairment

In patients with mild hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh classification A), AUC increased by 15% and C_{max} by 13% and in patients with moderate hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh classification B), AUC increased by 8% and C_{max} decreased by 13% compared with patients with normal hepatic function. No Lynparza dose adjustment is required for patients with mild or moderate hepatic impairment (see section 4.2). There are no data in patients with severe hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh classification C).

Paediatric population

No studies have been conducted to investigate the pharmacokinetics of olaparib in paediatric patients.

5.3 Preclinical safety data

Genotoxicity

Olaparib showed no mutagenic potential, but was clastogenic in mammalian cells *in vitro*. When dosed orally to rats, olaparib induced micronuclei in bone marrow. This clastogenicity is consistent with the known pharmacology of olaparib and indicates potential for genotoxicity in man.

Repeat-dose toxicity

In repeat-dose toxicity studies of up to 6 months duration in rats and dogs, daily oral doses of olaparib were well-tolerated. The major primary target organ for toxicity in both species was the bone marrow, with associated changes in peripheral haematology parameters. These changes were reversible within 4 weeks of cessation of dosing. In rats, minimal degenerative effects on gastrointestinal tract were also noted. These findings occurred at exposures below those seen clinically. Studies using human bone marrow cells also showed that direct exposure to olaparib can result in toxicity to bone marrow cells in *ex vivo* assays.

Reproductive toxicology

In a female fertility study where rats were dosed until implantation, although extended oestrus was observed in some animals, mating performance and pregnancy rate was not affected. However, there was a slight reduction in embryofoetal survival.

In rat embryofoetal development studies, and at dose levels that did not induce significant maternal toxicity, olaparib caused reduced embryofoetal survival, reduced foetal weight and foetal developmental abnormalities, including major eye malformations (e.g. anophthalmia, microphthalmia), vertebral/rib malformation and visceral and skeletal abnormalities.

Carcinogenicity

Carcinogenicity studies have not been conducted with olaparib.

6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

Tablet core

Copovidone
Silica, colloidal anhydrous
Mannitol
Sodium stearyl fumarate

Tablet coating

Hypromellose
Macrogol 400
Titanium dioxide (E171)
Iron oxide yellow (E172)
Iron oxide black (E172) (150 mg tablets only)

6.2 Incompatibilities

Not applicable.

6.3 Shelf life

Please refer to expiry date on the blister strip or outer carton

6.4 Special precautions for storage

Store below 30°C in the original package in order to protect from moisture.

This medicinal product does not require any special temperature storage conditions.

6.5 Nature and contents of container

Alu/Alu non-perforated blister containing 8 film-coated tablets.

A box of 56 film-coated tablets (7 blisters).

6.6 Instructions for use, handling and disposal

No specific requirements.

7. MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

AstraZeneca (Thailand) Ltd., Bangkok, Thailand.

8. DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT

June 2019