

North Central Cancer Treatment Group

N064A, Phase II Study of Panitumumab, Chemotherapy, and External Beam Radiation in Patients with
Locally Advanced Pancreatic Cancer

Addendum 7 – March 18, 2011

Summary

- Based on review of the Panitumumab investigator brochure 9.1 dated August 19, 2010 revisions have been made to Section 15.0 and the consent form
- Administrative/Editorial changes.

Replacement pages are included. Please incorporate into the protocol and keep this addendum with your protocol.

Title Page The Addendum 7 has been added and the NCI version date has been updated.

Section 15.0
Page 66

Drug Information

Based on review of the Panitumumab investigator brochure 9.1 dated August 19, 2010 revisions have been made to Section 15.144, as follows:

- Allergy/Immunology: Allergic reaction, **in rare circumstances can include the development of antibodies directly against Panitumumab, potentially rendering it less effective.**
- Cardiac: Acute myocardial infarction, myocardial infarction, cardio-respiratory arrest, cardiac arrest
- Constitutional symptoms: Fever, fatigue
- Dermatology/skin: Dermatitis acneiform, pruritus, erythema, rash, skin exfoliation, paronychia, dry skin, skin fissures, nail changes, excessive growth of eyelashes, macular-papular rash, **wound dehiscence**. Infectious complications including sepsis, in rare cases leading to death, and abscesses requiring incisions and drainage were reported.
- Gastrointestinal: Stomatitis, mucositis, diarrhea, dehydration, nausea, vomiting, dry mouth, lips or nose, **intestinal perforation**
- Hemorrhage/bleeding: Nose bleeds...

Appendix I

Pages 12/13

Consent Form

Based on review of the Panitumumab investigator brochure 9.1 dated August 19, 2010, three risks have been added at the end of the “Rare but serious risks of Panitumumab” and a paragraph has been added after this section, as follows:

- **Infection that has spread to the bloodstream and can cause low blood pressure, fever, and/or death (sepsis)**
- **Development of a hole or tear in the intestine, which can cause damaging intestinal fluids to leak into the abdominal cavity, resulting in bleeding, severe pain, fever, nausea, vomiting, infection and possibly death (intestinal perforation)**
- **Breakdown of a wound that has already healed (wound dehiscence)**

The risks of panitumumab used in pancreatic cancer with other agents are unknown.

As with any medication, allergic reactions are a possibility. In rare circumstances the reaction can include the development of antibodies (special kinds of proteins produced by the immune system designed to recognize and stop foreign substances in the body) directly against Panitumumab, potentially rendering it less effective.

North Central Cancer Treatment Group

**Phase II Study of Panitumumab, Chemotherapy, and External Beam Radiation
in Patients with Locally Advanced Pancreatic Cancer**

*For any communications regarding this protocol,
please call the protocol resource person on the following page.*

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Drug Availability

DCTD Supplied Investigational Agents: None

Commercial Agents: Gemcitabine, 5-fluorouracil, capecitabine

Drug Company Supplied: Panitumumab –IND # 103808

*Investigator having NCI responsibility for this protocol.

✓Study contributor(s) not responsible for patient care.

Document History	(Effective Date)	Document History	(Effective Date)
Activation	June 19, 2009	Addendum 4	July 9, 2010
Update 1	June 19, 2009	Addendum 5	October 8, 2010
Addendum 1	August 28, 2009	Addendum 6	February 18, 2011
Addendum 2	March 19, 2010	Addendum 7	March 18, 2011
Addendum 3	March 19, 2010		

Study Participants Date Activated

Entire NCCTG June 19, 2009

NCI Version Date: March 14, 2011

15.144

Known and anticipated risks

Add 1,7

- Allergy/Immunology: Allergic reaction, in rare circumstances can include the development of antibodies directly against panitumumab, potentially rendering it less effective.
- Cardiac: Acute myocardial infarction, myocardial infarction, cardio-respiratory arrest, cardiac arrest
- Constitutional symptoms: Fever, fatigue
- Dermatology/skin: Dermatitis acneiform, pruritus, erythema, rash, skin exfoliation, paronychia, dry skin, skin fissures, nail changes, excessive growth of eyelashes, macular-papular rash, wound dehiscence. Infectious complications including sepsis, in rare cases leading to death, and abscesses requiring incisions and drainage were reported.
- Gastrointestinal: Stomatitis, mucositis, diarrhea, dehydration, nausea, vomiting, dry mouth, lips or nose, intestinal perforation
- Hemorrhage/bleeding: Nose bleeds
- Infection: Infection, sepsis, abscess
- Laboratory/metabolic: Hypomagnesemia, hypocalcemia, hypokalemia
- Ocular/visual: Eye changes including dryness, itching, increased tearing and redness
- Pain: Headache
- Pulmonary/Upper Respiratory: Dyspnea, cough, dyspnea exertional, interstitial lung disease, pleural effusion, pneumonitis, respiratory arrest, pulmonary fibrosis
- Vascular: Peripheral edema, edema, pulmonary embolism, hypertension, and cerebrovascular accident, deep vein thrombosis, and superficial thrombophlebitis

- 15.15 Drug procurement: Panitumumab will be supplied by Amgen, Inc. Each institution will order the drug from the NCCTG research base pharmacist using the Clinical Drug Request Form available at <https://ncctg.mayo.edu/ncctg/forms/NonProtocolSpecificForms/ClinicalDrugRequestForm.pdf>. Submit the NCCTG Clinical Drug Request Form to:
- Medical Oncology Pharmacist
Mayo Clinic
Gonda 10-178
Rochester, MN 55905
FAX 507/284-3464

Outdated or remaining drug should be destroyed on-site in accordance with the SOPs in place at each participating NCCTG site.

15.16 Nursing guidelines

- 15.161 Patient may experience typical EGFR inhibitor related rash, which is generally acneiform in nature and may be associated with pruritus and erythema. Treat symptomatically and monitor for effectiveness.
- 15.162 Premedication is generally not required with Panitumumab administrations as infusion related reactions are rare. If patients do

Risks and side effects related to the panitumumab include:

Add 1

Likely risks of panitumumab (*events occurring greater than 20% of the time*)

- Rash that looks like acne or pimples, (macular-papular rash)
- Dry skin (xerosis)
- Itching sensation (pruritis)
- Cracks in the skin from excessive dryness (fissures)
- Redness of the skin (erythema)
- Peeling of the skin (skin exfoliation)
- An infection where the nail and skin meet at the side or the base of a finger or toenail, which can be painful (paronychia)
- Tiredness (fatigue)
- Loose stools (diarrhea)

Add
1,2**Less likely risks of panitumumab** (*events occurring less than 20% of the time*)

- Low levels of magnesium in the blood (hypomagnesemia)
- Low potassium levels in the blood (hypokalemia)
- Abnormally low calcium in your blood stream that can result in muscle cramps, abdominal cramps, or spasms (hypocalcemia)
- Inflammation and/or sores in the mouth that may make swallowing difficult and are painful (mucositis)
- Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing (dyspnea)
- Cough
- Excessive or abnormal loss of body fluid (dehydration)
- Feeling sick to your stomach (nausea)
- Throwing up (vomiting)
- Headaches
- Nail changes
- Excess growth of eyelashes
- Eye changes including dryness, itching, increased tearing, redness, possible infection
- Dryness in mouth, lips or nose
- Nose bleeds (epistaxis)
- Fever (pyrexia)
- Skin infection

Add
1,2,7**Rare but serious risks of panitumumab** (*events occurring less than 2-3% of the time*)

- Collection of fluid in the space around the lung (pleural effusion)
- Fever, chills, swelling of body, shortness of breath (allergic reaction)
- Inflammation/infection of the lungs (pneumonitis)
- Scarring of the lungs (pulmonary fibrosis)
- Swelling in the body, especially in the arms and legs (edema)
- Blood clots in the lungs which could be life threatening or cause death (pulmonary embolism)
- Blood clot in vein (deep vein thrombosis)

- Inflammation of veins (phlebitis)
- High blood pressure (hypertension)
- Lack of oxygen to the heart muscle which can cause damage to the heart (heart attack)
- Heart stops beating, which can cause death (cardiac arrest)
- Breathing stops which can cause death (respiratory arrest)
- Lack of oxygen to the brain caused by either bleeding in the brain or blood clot. Also called a stroke (cerebrovascular accident)
- Infection that has spread to the bloodstream and can cause low blood pressure, fever, and/or death (sepsis)
- Development of a hole or tear in the intestine, which can cause damaging intestinal fluids to leak into the abdominal cavity, resulting in bleeding, severe pain, fever, nausea, vomiting, infection and possibly death (intestinal perforation)
- Breakdown of a wound that has already healed (wound dehiscence)

The risks of panitumumab used in pancreatic cancer with other agents are unknown.

Add 7

As with any medication, allergic reactions are a possibility. In rare circumstances the reaction can include the development of antibodies (special kinds of proteins produced by the immune system designed to recognize and stop foreign substances in the body) directly against panitumumab, potentially rendering it less effective.

Risks and side effects related to the gemcitabine include:

Add 1,4

Likely risks of gemcitabine (*events occurring greater than 10% of the time*)

- Decrease in white blood cells (may increase chance of developing an infection).
- Decrease in red blood cells (may cause feelings of being tired).
- Decrease in platelets (may increase the chance of bruising or bleeding after injury).
- Nausea (feeling sick to your stomach).
- Vomiting (being sick).
- Inflammation of the mucous membranes of the mouth and throat (stomatitis).
- Flu-like symptoms, including fever, headaches, mild chills, muscle soreness, fatigue, weakness, lethargy, loss of appetite, cough, runny nose, and sweating.
- Changes in liver function tests (tests that show how your liver is working). These changes are usually mild and non-progressive and rarely require stopping treatment with gemcitabine.
- Diarrhea.
- Constipation.
- Temporary red itchy rash.
- Itchiness (pruritus).
- Shortness of breath.
- Fluid retention (usually seen as swelling of the hands, feet, or face) (peripheral edema).
- Pain.