Official Title: Belova: A non-interventional study to collect data on the safety and efficacy of frontline bevacizumab treatment in Figo Stage IV Ovarian Cancer patients ≥ 70

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Title	BELOVA: A NON-INTERVENTIONAL STUDY TO COLLECT DATA ON THE SAFETY AND EFFICACY OF FRONTLINE BEVACIZUMAB TREATMENT IN FIGO STAGE IV OVARIAN CANCER PATIENTS ≥ 70 YEARS
Protocol Number:	ML29515
Version number, Date:	Final 04 June 2020
EU PAS register number:	ENCEPP/SDPP/13849
Medicinal product :	Bevacizumab (AVASTIN®)
Indication:	Ovarian Cancer
Countries of Study:	Belgium
Phase:	IV (Post-marketing observational study)
Marketing authorisation holder:	Roche Registration GmbH Emil-Barrel-Strasse 1, 79639 Grenzach-Wyhlen, Germany
Joint PASS	No
Study Objectives:	**Primary objective**: To assess in routine clinical practice safety and tolerability of bevacizumab in the frontline treatment of elderly FIGO stage IV ovarian cancer patients. **Secondary objectives:** To describe in routine clinical practice: • The key demographic characteristics and medical history of the elderly population receiving bevacizumab as part of their frontline treatment of ovarian cancer, • The clinical efficacy measured by progression free survival, overall survival and the objective response rate • The evolution of the comprehensive geriatric assessment, • The dosage, schedule of bevacizumab and the chemotherapies used in combination with bevacizumab for the treatment of elderly ovarian cancer patients
Authors of the report:	[redacted] NV Roche SA Dantestraat 75; 1070 Anderlecht - Belgium Coordinating authors: [redacted], [redacted] Scientific Writers, contractors for NV Roche SA [redacted]
The study was conducted in accordance with the International Conference on Harmonisation (ICH) Guideline for Good Clinical Practice, the guiding principles of the 'Declaration of Helsinki', the local data protection requirements, and all other applicable regulatory requirements.	

- **SYNOPSIS/ABSTRACT**

Title:

BELOVA: A non-interventional study to collect data on the safety and efficacy of frontline bevacizumab treatment in FIGO stage IV ovarian cancer patients ≥ 70 years.

Keywords

Ovarian Cancer, bevacizumab, safety, routine clinical practice.

Rationale and background

In the current guidelines, bevacizumab combined with carboplatin/paclitaxel is indicated as a frontline treatment for advanced ovarian cancer (OC). According to the Belgian Cancer Registry, in 2011, 46% of these patients were over 70 years old. However, in the main trials leading to bevacizumab marketing authorization, elderly patients were underrepresented and caution should be exercised in extrapolating the results to the senior adult population. Therefore, additional data are needed to provide evidence-based clinical recommendations for this older population.

Objectives

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the safety and efficacy (progression free survival [PFS], objective response rate [ORR]) of the use of bevacizumab in the frontline treatment of OC in patients ≥ 70 years old, in routine clinical practice.

Study design

This was a Belgian multi-centre, non-interventional, post-authorization safety study.

Setting

The study was conducted in selected centres with experience in treating elderly OC patients, using bevacizumab in their current practice and performing a comprehensive geriatric assessment (CGA). 29 centres participated to the study and recruited patients between April 2015 and March 2019.

Subjects and study size

Patients with OC, ≥ 70 years were recruited, for whom bevacizumab was started in combination with chemotherapy, according to standard of care and in line with the current summary of product characteristics (SmPC) and according to Belgian reimbursement criteria. The study enrolled 76 patients of whom, 73 were included in the safety analysis and 68 in the efficacy analysis.

Variables and data sources

Adverse events (treatment emergent [TEAEs] or not) including serious events (SAEs) and events of special interest (TEAESI), medical history, CGA score and treatments, were collected from patient's medical record. PFS and ORR were derived from the investigator assessment of disease progression and median estimate durations were derived using Kaplan-Meier analyses.

Results

The mean patients' age, was 76 (SD: 4) years, ranging from 70 to 88 years. Main OC diagnoses were serous cystoma (47%) and adenocarcinoma (29%) with metastases frequently localised in pleural effusion (40%) and gastrointestinal tract (25%). Patients received mainly bevacizumab in association with carboplatin/paclitaxel (96%); estimated median duration of

carboplatin/paclitaxel was 5.1 months while the estimated duration of bevacizumab was 9.3 months, which is in line with SmPC recommendation.

At least one TEAE was reported for most of the patients (93%) and events were considered as related to bevacizumab for 82%. About 50% of the patients experienced SAEs. TEAESI (AESIs are a subset of serious or non-serious Events to Monitor [EtMs] of scientific and medical concern and are specific to the Sponsor's product, for which ongoing monitoring and rapid communication by the Investigator to the Sponsor is required) were reported for 80% of the patients. TEAESI were considered as related to bevacizumab for 69%, were considered as severe and related to bevacizumab for 40% and led to treatment discontinuation for 11%. Four events were fatal, one of which was considered as related to bevacizumab (small bowel perforation). Overall, safety findings were in line with the SmPC.

The estimate median PFS was 14.5 months (95%CI: 11.1- 22.0) and a positive ORR was observed for 84% of the patients. Ca-125 levels over time were also suggestive of a positive response to treatment while GCA did not suggest any worsening in patient's quality of life.

Conclusion

The results of this study confirm the tolerability profile of bevacizumab in the Belgian current care management of OC patients over 70 years old.