



# PRODIGE 98 (FFCD 2105) – AMPIRINOX

Randomized, multicenter Phase III trial of adjuvant chemotherapy with modified FOLFIRINOX versus capecitabine or gemcitabine in patients with resected ampullary adenocarcinoma

#### Phase III randomized - comparative - multicentre

EU number: 2024-511070-68-01

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# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

	REVIATIONS
ACD	Dextrose citric acid
AE	Adverse event
AFP	Alpha-feto protein
ALT	Alanine aminotransferase (or SGPT: serum glutamic pyruvic transaminase)
ALP	Alkaline phosphatases
ANSM	National agency for the safety of medicines and health products
AMPAC	Ampullary adenocarcinoma
APHP	Assistance Publique- Hôpitaux de Paris
AST	Aspartate aminotransferase (or SGOT: serum glutamic oxaloacetic transaminase)
BAL	Bronchoalveolar lavage
BCLC	Barcelona clinic liver cancer
BID	Bis in die (twice a day)
BP	Blood pressure
CBC	Complete blood count
CEA	carcino-embryonic antigen
CNIL	Commission Nationale de l'informatique et des libertés
CRB	Centre de Ressource Biologique/ Biological ressources center
CRF	Case report form
CRP	C reactive protein
CT	CT scan
CT DNA	Circulating tumor DNA
CTFG	Clinical trial coordination group
DFS	Disease-free survival
dMMR	Deficient MisMatch repair
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid
DPD	Dihydropyrimidine deshydrogenase
DSMB	Data safety monitoring board
EC	Ethic committee
ECG	Electrocardiogram
EDTA	Ethylene diamine tetra acetic
EHS	Extrahepatic spread
EORTC	European Organisation For Research And Treatment Of Cancer
ESMO	European society for medical oncology
EU	European union
FFCD	French-speaking federation of digestive oncology
FFPE	Formalin Fixed Paraffin Embedded
G-CSF	Granulocyte-colony stimulating factor
GGT	Gamma glutamyl transpeptidase
HAS	Haute Autorité de Santé
HbA1C	Glycated haemoglobin
HBV	Hepatisis B virus
HCC	Hepato cellular carcinoma
HCV	Hepatitisis C virus
HIV	Human immunodeficiency viruses
HR	Hazard ratio
IB	Investigator brochure
INCa	Institut National du Cancer
INR	International Normalized Ratio
ITT	Intention to treat
IV	Intravenous
KM	Kaplan Meier
MDRD	Modification of Diet in Renal Disease
MSI	Microsatellite instability

NGS	Now as antique as a sugar sing
	New generation sequencing
MIV	Macrovascular invasion
MRI	Magnetic resonance imaging
N NGL CTCAE	Normal Control of the
NCI-CTCAE	National Cancer Institute -Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events
OR	Objective response
ORR	Objective response rate
OS	Overall survival
PAF	Familial adenomatous polyposis
PBMC	Peripheral blood mononuclear cell
PFS	Progression-free survival
PKC	Protein kinase C
PNN	Neutrophilic Polynuclear
PPC	Committee for the Protection of Individuals
PR	Partial response
PT	Prothrombin level
PUI	Internal use pharmacy
Q1-Q3	Quartiles
QLQ	Quality of Life Questionnaire
RC	Full Answer
RECIST	Response Evaluation Criteria In Solid Tumors
RLP	Infusion-related reaction
RNA	Ribonucleic acid
SAP	Statistical analysis plan
SAE	Serious adverse event
SC	Subcutaneous
SD	Stable Disease
SmPC	Summary products characteristics
SUSAR	Suspected unexpected serious adverse reactions
T4L	Free thyroxine
TAP scan	Thoracic-Abdomino-Pelvic scanner
TCM	Disease Control Rate
TSH	Thyroid stimulating hormone
UNL	Upper normal limit
WBC	White blood cells
WHO	World Health Organization
β-HCG	Human chorionic gonadotropic hormone
5-FU	5 Fluorouracile
	O 1 Individualle

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#### PROTOCOL AGREEMENT FORM

## PRODIGE 98 (FFCD 2105) - AMPIRINOX

Randomized, multicenter Phase 3 trial of adjuvant chemotherapy with modified FOLFIRINOX versus capecitabine or gemcitabine in patients with resected ampullary adenocarcinoma

EU number : 2024-511070-68-01 Version 1.0 –24.07.2024

This	version	of the	protocol	is an	proved	hv
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The Sponsor/On behalf of the spons	sor: Mme Cécile GIRAULT	Date: 24.07.2024Signature	1. pur
The Coordinator:	Dr Gaël ROTH	Date: 24.07.2024Signature:	
The administrative coordinator:	Pr Sylvain MANFREDI	Date: 24.07.2024Signature	SM

I, the undersigned, Dr/Pr:

After having read the requirements of this research, the protocol and its appendices, I hereby certify that I will conduct this trial in compliance with Good Clinical Practice (GCP) and in accordance with the applicable provisions of the French Public Health Code.

## In particular, I undertake to:

- to respect the protocol and all modifications/amendments notified to me by the Sponsor
- agree to supervise the research in the center and to train my collaborators in the conduct of the research and to provide a list of my collaborators by name
- to ask the town halls of birth, in case of lost patients, for the status of the patients at the time of the analyses or when the Sponsor will ask me for it
- to have each patient sign a written consent after having made him/her aware of the information note intended for him/her and this before any act for the research
- report to the Sponsor any serious adverse events or new facts without delay after becoming aware of them, and in accordance with the indications of the protocol
- respect the inclusion and non-inclusion criteria, as well as the start and end dates of the study
- to participate in the biological part of the study and to send the samples according to the recommendations
- complete all the items in the case report form (CRF), ensure the quality of the data collection and the proper management of the products and keep the data and documents related to the research for a period of 25 years after the end of the study
- inform the Sponsor of any conflict of interest that may affect my scientific independence in the research
- to inform the Sponsor without delay of any action, whether amicable or contentious, taken by a
  person involved in the research or his or her beneficiaries, which could call into question the
  responsibility of the Sponsor
- accept periodic visits from the Sponsor's CRAs or those mandated by the Sponsor, and make
  available to them all source documents and materials relating to the research in order to ensure
  quality control of the data recorded in the case report form and to ensure that the rights and welfare
  of the patient are respected
- allow the CRA FFCD the time necessary to sign the forms of CRF, answer any questions and take action
- accept audits by the Sponsor or one of its representatives and/or inspections by health authorities
- respond to requests for corrections or clarifications regarding the case report form

Date: Signature:

Stamp of the site:

Send the original to the CRGA of FFCD – 7 bd Jeanne d'Arc – BP 87900 – 21079 Dijon Cedex

# **SYNOPSIS**

PRODIGE 98 (FFCD 2105) – AMPIRINOX Randomized, multicenter Phase 3 trial of adjuvant chemotherapy with modified FOLFIRINOX versus capecitabine or gemcitabine in patients with resected ampullary adenocarcinoma					
Fédération Francophone de Cancérologie Digestive (FFCD)					
Phase III randomized study - multicenter					
<ul> <li>Main objective: to assess efficacy of adjuvant mFOLFIRINOX versus single-agent chemotherapy (gemcitabine or capecitabine) in improving disease-free survival (DFS) after surgical resection of an ampullary adenocarcinoma.</li> <li>Secondary objectives:         <ul> <li>Overall survival (OS)</li> <li>Rate of patients completing 3 and 6-month chemotherapy schedule according to percentage of administered dose of each product</li> <li>Assessment of quality of life by EORTC QLQ-C30 and QLQ-PAN26</li> <li>Assessment of toxicities according to NCI-CTCAE v5.0</li> <li>Subgoup analyses on OS and DFS by prespecified subgroups</li> </ul> </li> </ul>					
<ul> <li>Histologically proven adenocarcinoma on surgical specimen</li> <li>Macroscopically complete surgical resection of an ampullary adenocarcinoma (R0 or R1)</li> <li>Adenocarcinoma removed within 12 weeks prior to enrollment</li> <li>Patients ≥ 18 years of age</li> <li>Patient without metastatic disease on CT scan &lt; 4 weeks prior to inclusion</li> <li>WHO performance status 0 or 1 (WHO 0 if age &gt;75)</li> <li>Normal values of kalemia, magnesemia and calcemiaPatient able to understand and sign the information and informed consent note</li> <li>Women of childbearing age and men who are sexually active with women of childbearing age must agree to use highly effective contraception during the trial treatment at least until 6 months after the end of experimental treatment. Women of childbearing potential must use highly effective contraception at least 9 months after the end of treatment with oxaliplatin</li> <li>Patient affiliated to a social security scheme for France, or equivalents in European countries</li> <li>CA19.9 level &lt; 180 U/L at inclusion (post-operative level)</li> </ul>					
<ul> <li>Neoadjuvant systemic chemotherapy</li> <li>pT1N0M0 tumors</li> <li>Active infection by HBV, HCV or HIV</li> <li>Dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase deficiency (uracilemia ≥ 16 ng/mL)</li> <li>Pre-existing peripheral neuropathy (grade ≥ 2)</li> <li>Unresolved or uncontrolled concomitant medical conditions</li> <li>Neutrophils &lt; 1500/mm³, platelets &lt; 150 000/mm³, Haemoglobin &lt; 9 g/dL</li> <li>Total bilirubin &gt; 1.5x normal,</li> <li>Creatinine clearance &lt; 50 ml/min according to MDRD</li> <li>AST or ALT &gt; 2.5 x UNL, alkaline phosphatase &gt; 2.5x normal at least 15 days after resection</li> <li>Patients with poor nutritional status represented by albuminemia &lt; 30.0g/dl</li> <li>History of myocardial infarction within the last 6 months, severe coronary artery disease or severe heart failure</li> <li>Active and/or potentially severe infection</li> <li>Treatment with a strong cytochrome P450 inhibitor within 4 weeks prior to the administration of the protocol treatment (Treatment with Hypericum perforatum)</li> <li>Patient under treatment by brivudine, or treated by brivudine within 4 weeks prior to beginning of study treatment</li> <li>Concomitant use with St John's Wort</li> </ul>					

Part						
Hypersensitivity to any of the study products or their excipients   Administration of live vaccines within 28 days prior to randomization   Other cancer treated within the last 5 years except adequately treated, in situ cervical carcinoma or basocallular/spinocallular carcinoma   chronic bowel disease requiring specific treatment and/or intestinal obstruction   Pregnant or breast/feeding woman   Person under guantianship   Inability to undergo the medical follow-up of the trial for geographical, social or psychological reasons   Arm A (experimental arm): mFOLFIRINOX every 2 weeks during 12 cycles (24 weeks):   Oxaliplain 85 mg/m²   Initiate and 150 mg/m²   Horotracell 2400 mg/m² during 46 hours   Arm B (control arm: investigator's choice:   Capacitabine 1250 mg/m² hill). 2 weeks on, 1 week off during 8 cycles (24 weeks)   OR   Genicitabine 1000 mg/m² in 30 min; 3 weeks on, 1 week of, during 6 cycles ((24 weeks))						
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Other cancer treated within the last 5 years except adequately treated, in situ cervical carcinoma or basocellular/spinocellular carcinoma   Chronic bowel disease requiring specific treatment and/or intestinal obstruction   Pregnant or breastfeeding woman   Person under guardianship   Inability to undergo the medical follow-up of the trial for geographical, social or psychological reasons   Arm A (experimental arm): mFOLFIRINOX every 2 weeks during 12 cycles (24 weeks):   Oxaliplatin 85 mg/m²     Fluorouracil 2400 mg/m²     Leucovorin 400 mg/m²     Fluorouracil 2400 mg/m² during 46 hours   Arm B (control arm): investigator's choice:   Capecitabine 1250 mg/m² BiD. 2 weeks on, 1 week off during 8 cycles (24 weeks)   OR     Gemcitabine 1000 mg/m² in 30 min; 3 weeks on, 1 week of, during 6 cycles ((24 weeks))   OR     Gemcitabine 1000 mg/m² in 30 min; 3 weeks on, 1 week of, during 6 cycles ((24 weeks))   OR     Gemcitabine 1000 mg/m² in 30 min; 3 weeks on, 1 week of, during 6 cycles ((24 weeks))   OR     Gemcitabine 1000 mg/m² in 30 min; 3 weeks on, 1 week of, during 6 cycles ((24 weeks))   OR     Gemcitabine 1000 mg/m² in 30 min; 3 weeks on, 1 week of, during 6 cycles ((24 weeks))   OR     Gemcitabine 1000 mg/m² in 30 min; 3 weeks on, 1 week of, during 6 cycles ((24 weeks))   OR     Gemcitabine 1000 mg/m² in 30 min; 3 weeks on, 1 week of, during 6 cycles ((24 weeks))   OR     Gemcitabine 1000 mg/m² in 30 min; 3 weeks on, 1 week of, during 6 cycles ((24 weeks))   OR     Gemcitabine 1000 mg/m² in 30 min; 3 weeks on, 1 week of, during 6 cycles ((24 weeks))   OR     Gemcitabine 1000 mg/m² in 30 min; 3 weeks on, 1 week of, during 6 cycles ((24 weeks))   OR     Gemcitabine 1000 mg/m² in 30 min; 3 weeks on, 1 week of, during 6 cycles ((24 weeks))   OR     Gemcitabine 1000 mg/m² in 30 min; 3 weeks on, 1 week of, during 6 cycles ((24 weeks))   OR     Gemcitabine 1000 mg/m² in 30 min; 3 weeks on, 1 week of, during 6 cycles ((24 weeks))   OR     Gemcitabine 1000 mg/m² in 30 min; 3 weeks on, 1 week of, during 6 cycles ((24						
carcinoma or basocellular/spinocellular arcrinoma  chronic howel disease requiring specific treatment and/or intestinal obstruction  Pregnant or breastfeeding woman  Person under guardinaship  Inability to undergo the medical follow-up of the trial for geographical, social or psychological reasons  Study treatment  Arm A (experimental arm): mPOLFIRINOX every 2 weeks during 12 cycles (24 weeks):  Ozaliplatia 85 mg/m²  I functional 150 mg/m²  Person and 300 mg/m²  Person and 400 mg/m² in 30 min; 3 weeks on, 1 week off during 8 cycles (24 weeks)  OR  Randomization (on a 1:1 ratio) of patients will follow the minimization technique and will be stratified by the following factors:  Center  Stade: I/II versus III  Differentiation grade: well differentiated versus moderately differentiated versus poorly differentiated and undifferentiated  Histological subtype: Intestinal versus pancreately differentiated versus poorly differentiated and undifferentiated  Histological subtype: Intestinal versus pancreately differentiated versus poorly differentiated or 5 Mg/m² and mixed/undetermined  CA19 9 < 50 ws > or = 90 UFmL at inclusion  The hypotheses are:  His Absence of difference between treatment arms on 2-year DFS is expected in favor of mFOUFHRINOX arm versus control arm. An increase of 11% on 2-year DFS is expected in favor of mFOUFHRINOX arm versus control arm (angeciabine or genetiabine): change from 60% to 71%, HR=0.67  Based on 189 AC3 phase 3 irial and the FFCD Ampullome cobort's data, 2-year DFS rate is expected to be 60% in control arm. An increase of 11% on 2-year DFS is expected in favor of mFOUFHRINOX arm versus control arm (angeciabine or genetiabine): change from 60% to 71%, HR=0.67  Based on a two-sided arisk of 55% and a power of 80%, using a Schoenfeld method, 203 events are requested.  Wit		• •				
Person under guardianship   Person under guardianship   Person under guardianship   Person under guardianship   Inability to undergo the medical follow-up of the trial for geographical, social or psychological reasons    Study treatment		carcinoma or basocellular/spinocellular carcinoma				
Person under guardianship   Inability to undergo the medical follow-up of the trial for geographical, social or psychological reasons						
Inability to undergo the medical follow-up of the trial for geographical, social or psychological reasons   Arm A (experimental arm): mFOLFIRINOX every 2 weeks during 12 cycles (24 weeks):   Oxaliplatin 85 mg/m²     Irinotecan 150 mg/m²     Irinotecan 150 mg/m²     Plurouracil 2400 mg/m² during 46 hours   Arm B (control arm): investigator's choice:   Capecitabine 1250 mg/m² BID, 2 weeks on, 1 week off during 8 cycles (24 weeks)   OR     Gemcitabine 1000 mg/m² in 30 min; 3 weeks on, 1 week of, during 6 cycles ((24 weeks)) weeks     Cate     Stade: JIT versus III     Differentiation (or a 1:1 ratio) of patients will follow the minimization technique and will be stratified by the following factors:   Center     Stade: JIT versus III     Differentiation grade; well differentiated versus moderately differentiated versus poorly differentiated and undifferentiated     Histological subsype: Intestinal versus pancreatobiliary and mixed/undetermined     CA19.9 <90 vs > or = 90 UI/mL at inclusion     The hypotheses are:						
Study treatment   Arm A (experimental arms): mFOLFIRINOX every 2 weeks during 12 cycles (24 weeks): Oxaliplatin 85 mg/m²   Irinotecan 150 mg/m²   Irinotecan 150 mg/m²   Irinotecan 150 mg/m²   Leucovorin 400 mg/m²   Fluorouracil 2400 mg/m² during 46 hours						
<ul> <li>Oxaliplatin 85 mg/m²         <ul></ul></li></ul>						
Oxaliplatin 85 mg/m²     Irinotecan 150 mg/m²     Irinotecan 150 mg/m²     Ileucovorin 400 mg/m²     Fluorouracil 2400 mg/m² during 46 hours     Arm B (control arm): investigator's choicet:     Capecitabine 1250 mg/m² BID, 2 weeks on, 1 week off during 8 cycles (24 weeks)     OR	Study treatment					
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Fluorouracil 2400 mg/m² during 46 hours  Arm B (control arm): investigator's choice:     Capecitabine 1250 mg/m² BID, 2 weeks on, 1 week off during 8 cycles (24 weeks)  OR     Gemcitabine 1000 mg/m² in 30 min; 3 weeks on, 1 week of, during 6 cycles ((24 weeks))  Randomization  Randomization (on a 1:1 ratio) of patients will follow the minimization technique and will be stratified by the following factors:     Center     Stade: 1/H versus III     Differentiated and undifferentiated versus moderately differentiated versus poorly differentiated and undifferentiated     Histological subtype: Intestinal versus pancreatobiliary and mixed/undetermined     CA199 > 90 vs > or = 90 UI/mL at inclusion  The hypotheses are:     He: Absence of difference between treatment arms on 2-year DFS     He; Based on ESPAC3 phase 3 trial and the FFCD Ampullome cobort's data, 2-year DFS rate is expected to be 60% in control arm. An increase of 11% on 2-year DFS is expected in favor of mFOLFIRINOX arm versus control arm (capecitabine or gemcitabine): change from 60% to 71%, HR=0.67     Based on a two-sided a risk of 5% and a power of 80%, using a Schoenfeld method, 203 events are requested.     With a follow-up of 48 months, a recruitment of 60 months and considering 5% of patients lost to follow-up or not evaluable, it is necessary to include 294 patients in total (147 patients/arm). Two interim analyses are planned at 33% and 60% of the events for early efficacy or futility. P-values will be calculated with O'Brien-Fleming function according to the real number of events.  Statistical analyses  The main criteria will be analyzed on the intent-to-treat population (ITT).  For baseline characteristics, all the statistics will be done by treatment arms and on the overall population. Toxicities and other baseline variables will be described using usual statistic mean, standard deviation, median, inter-quartite interval and range for quantitative variables, and frequencies and percentages for qualitative variables.  Comparisons between						
Capecitabine 1250 mg/m² BID, 2 weeks on, 1 week off during 8 cycles (24 weeks)  OR     Gemcitabine 1000 mg/m² in 30 min; 3 weeks on, 1 week of, during 6 cycles ((24 weeks))  Randomization  Randomization (on a 1:1 ratio) of patients will follow the minimization technique and will be stratified by the following factors:     Center     Stade: I/II versus III     Differentiation grade: well differentiated versus moderately differentiated versus poorly differentiated and undifferentiated     Histological subtype: Intestinal versus pancreatobiliary and mixed/undetermined     CA19.9 <90 vs > or = 90 Ul/mL at inclusion  The hypotheses are:     Hi: Absence of difference between treatment arms on 2-year DFS     Hi: Based on ESPAC3 phase 3 trial and the FFCD Ampullome cohort's data, 2-year DFS rate is expected to be 60% in control arm. An increase of 11% on 2-year DFS is expected to 16 two of mFOLFIRNOX arm versus control arm (capecitabine or gencitabine): change from 60% to 71%, HR=0.67     Based on a two-sided α risk of 5% and a power of 80%, using a Schoenfeld method, 203 events are requested.     With a follow-up of 48 months, a recruitment of 60 months and considering 5% of patients lost to follow-up or not evaluable, it is necessary to include 294 patients in total (147 patients/arm). Two interim analyses are planned at 33% and 60% of the events for early efficacy or futility. P-values will be calculated with O'Brien-Fleming function according to the real number of events.  Statistical analyses  The main criteria will be analyzed on the intent-to-treat population (TTT).  For baseline characteristics, all the statistics will be done by treatment arms and on the overall population. Toxicities and other baseline variables will be described using usual statistics: mean, standard deviation, median, inter-quartile interval and range for quantitative variables, and frequencies and percentages for qualitative variables will be calculated using Cox models.  Comparisons between the two arms will be done using Student t						
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	<del>-</del>
	<ul> <li>We will study predictive and prognostic markers on tumor material after surgical resection by tumor molecular profiling by DNA NGS and RNA seq, intra tumor microbiota study, multiplex immunohistochemistry (IHC) to characterize subtype and study optimal IHC panel, transcriptomic analyses to determine transcriptomic signatures predictive of response to treatment</li> <li>Performance of CA19.9 to predict relapse and its relation with survival outcomes (tests performed as part of patient follow-up)</li> <li>Biobanking of tumour and peripheral blood for tumor and constitutional genetic analyses</li> </ul>
Number of subjects needed	294 patients
Study schedule	Planned accrual rate: 5 patients/ month Number of investigational centers: 50 Planned first patient inclusion: October 2024 Planned last patient inclusion: October 2028 End of study (primary and secondary endpoint analysis): May 2034

# CLINICIAL AND FOLLOW-UP EXAMINATION SCHEDULE

Study treatment will be stopped in case of investigator's decision, major toxicity requiring discontinuation of treatment	BEFORE TREATMENT	DURING TREATMENT or in case of treatment stop before progression (e.g. toxicity or patient refusal)		AFTER TREATMENT DISCONTINUATION	
(despite protocol adaptations), serious or unexpected event requiring discontinuation of protocol treatment, disease progression, patient's refusal, or withdrawal of consent.	Within 28 days prior to 1st cycle	Before each course of treatment (D1)	Every 12 weeks in any treatment arm Until disease progression or end of follow-up	30 days after the end of treatment (last course)	After disease progression Every 3 months until death or end of study (48 months after randomization)
Clinical and biological informed consent	X				
CLINICAL ASSESSMENT					
Review of eligibility criteria	X				
Height	X				
Weight, blood pressure, pulse rate, temperature	X	X	X	X (weight only)	X
WHO status	X	X	X	X	X
Neurological examination	X	X	X	X	X
Evaluation of treatment toxicities		X		X	
Tumor characteristics (cf section 4 of this document)	X				
Patients characteristics	X				
BIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT					
CBC, platelets	X	X	X	X	X
Biochemistry*, **	X**	X*	X**	X**	X**
Urine or serum pregnancy test ≤ 72h prior to start of treatment	X	X		X	X***
Analysis of DPD deficiency	X				
HBV, HIV and HCV serology	X				
Tumor markers: CA19-9, CEA	X		X		X
PARACLINICALS ASSESSMENT					
Thoraco-abdomino-pelvic CT scan, or thoracic CT scan plus abdomino-pelvic MRI if contraindication to contrast-enhanced CT scan	X		X		X
ECG	X				
Quality of life questionnaires: QLQ-C30 and PAN26	X		X	X	
ANCILLARY BIOLOGICAL STUDY (optional)					
ctDNA	X		X (At M3, M6)		X (At progression only)
Extra-cellular vesicles	X		X (At M3, M6)		X (At progression only)
Tumor sample	X				
SUBSEQUENT TREATMENT LINES					
The start and end dates of the treatment and the type of treatment of the subsequent lines will be completed in the CRF					X
Patient vital status			X		X
Recurrence and pattern of recurrence			X		X
Cause of death  * including actions retessions AST ALT CCT AD total bilimbin coni			X		X

<sup>\*</sup> including sodium, potassium, AST, ALT, GGT, AP, total bilirubin, conjugated bilirubin serum creatinine, creatinine clearance

\*\* including, sodium, potassium, AST, ALT, GGT, AP, total bilirubin, conjugated bilirubin, albumin, serum creatinine, creatinine clearance

\*\*\*at least until 9 months after the end of treatment with oxaliplatin, and until 6 months after the end of treatment with fluorouracil, capecitabine, gemcitabine and irinotecan

## 1 RATIONALE OF THE STUDY

#### A. Ampullary adenocarcinoma: Epidemiology

Ampullary adenocarcinoma (AMPAC) is a rare cancer accounting for 0.2% of gastrointestinal cancers [1,2]. Due to its anatomical location leading to an early main bile duct obstruction with jaundice, and its distance with arterial axes such as the coeliac trunk or the superior mesenteric artery, AMPAC is more often accessible to resection than pancreatic adenocarcinoma. For that reason, most available epidemiological data is based on cohorts of patients with locally advanced or resectable AMPAC. However, prognosis is still poor as illustrated by the recent results of a nationwide population-based cohort study coordinated by the Dutch Pancreatic Cancer Group, which reported a 3-year overall survival (OS) rate of only 37% and a median OS of 22.6 months in non-metastatic AMPAC either resected or not [3]. Indeed, even after resection, OS is low with a 5-year OS rate ranging from 30% to 67% [4–6] without significant improvement observed in the last 30 years, as illustrated by the results of a large Austrian cohort [7].

The poor prognosis of AMPAC is largely explained by its high rate of relapse after curative-intent surgery. The median disease-free survival (DFS) was 24.0 months (95% confidence interval [CI], 19.5-30.0 months) in the ESPAC3 trial [4], in line with the 2 year-DFS rate of 60% in our 400-patient cohort Ampullome-FFCD (Fédération Française de Cancérologie Digestive) (NCT03800212; Roth et al., manuscript in preparation). Survival is strongly influenced by histological subtype, with reported DFS varying from 20.6 months for pancreatobiliary subtype to 45.7 months for intestinal subtype in ESPAC 3. However, no clear consensus has been made on the standard immunohistochemistry (IHC) panel that should be used for subtype classification [6,8,9]. The impact of subtype classification on the efficacy of chemotherapy (in the adjuvant as well as in the advanced setting) is poorly known. Moreover, most trials to date have mixed AMPAC with other periampullary tumors (e.g., distal cholangiocarcinoma, pancreatic or duodenal adenocarcinoma).

#### B. The role of adjuvant chemotherapy in resected ampullary adenocarcinoma

The role of adjuvant therapy after curative-intent resection is still debated as no standard of care has been established yet. Retrospective data suggest that the benefit of adjuvant therapy varies according to tumor stage. Nassour et al. showed in a cohort of 4190 patients that the OS benefit of adjuvant chemotherapy over surveillance alone (median OS, 47.2 vs 35.5 months; hazard ratio [HR] 0.82) mainly concerned pT3/T4 and/or pN+ tumors [10]. By contrast, other series showed that stage I tumors have a spontaneous good prognosis and might not benefit from adjuvant treatment [11,12]. To date, ESPAC3 is the only phase 3 trial which attempted to prove the benefit of adjuvant therapy in resected periampullary tumors [4]. This trial compared adjuvant 5-fluorouracil (5FU)/leucovorin (LV5FU2 regimen) or gemcitabine (GEM) versus surveillance in 428 patients with resected AMPAC (n=297), biliary tract cancers (n=96) or other periampullary tumors (n=35). No OS benefit was observed with 5FU (HR 0.95; CI 0.71-1.28; p=0.74) of GEM (HR 0.77; CI 0.57-1.05; p=0.10) vs observation. However, an OS benefit was found in multivariate analysis with single-agent chemotherapy (5FU and GEM pooled) over surveillance, which was attributable to GEM (HR 0.70; CI 0.51-0.97; p=0.03). No difference in DFS was observed after multivariate analysis (median DFS: GEM, 29.1 months; LV5FU2, 23.0 months; surveillance, 19.5 months; p=0.48). In the AMPAC patient subset, median OS was 84.0 months with GEM, 57.8 months with LV5FU2 and 40.6 months with surveillance alone; however, no statistical comparisons were made in this specific population, leaving the question of the benefit of adjuvant therapy in AMPAC unanswered, as well as the choice between 5FU and GEM. Despite the lack of evidence, GEM and 5FU might both be considered as options in the adjuvant setting, based on the ESPAC3 multivariate analyses and data from retrospective cohorts. Moekotte et al. have also suggested in a retrospective study of 1163 patients with resected AMPAC that multiple-agent regimen might be more efficient to improve survival (HR of multiple-agent regimen versus surveillance, 0.38; CI 0.17-0.83; p=0.015) [13].

In the absence of any validated standard of care in the adjuvant setting, practices vary widely between countries and centers. In our French 400-patient cohort Ampullome-FFCD, 46% of patients received adjuvant chemotherapy. Therapeutic regimens were as follows: single-agent therapy such as GEM and fluoropyrimidine (either 5FU or capecitabine [CAP]) in 24% and 11% of cases, respectively, doublets such as FOLFOX, GEMOX, and GEMCAP in 4%, 24% and 9% of cases, and FOLFIRINOX in 23% of cases (5% of adjuvant therapy data being missing) (Roth et al., manuscript in preparation). Despite the lack of evidence in the literature regarding the selection of the adjuvant chemotherapy regimen according to histological subtype, we observed in a national survey conducted in 2022 among the French PRODIGE intergroup that respondents mostly proposed FOLFIRINOX (60%), fluoropyrimidine single-agent (20%), GEMCAP (10%) or GEM (5%) in case of pancreatobiliary subtype, while FOLFOX (90%) or fluoropyrimidine (5%) was preferred in case of intestinal subtype (Roth et al., unpublished data).

#### C. FOLFIRINOX, a suitable candidate for all subtypes of ampullary adenocarcinoma

Modified FOLFIRINOX (mFOLFIRINOX) is the standard of care in the adjuvant treatment of resected pancreatic adenocarcinoma [14], and FOLFIRINOX and FOLFOXIRI are standards in the treatment of localized rectal cancer and metastatic pancreatic cancer, and metastatic colorectal cancer, respectively [15–17], suggesting that mFOLFIRINOX may be effective for AMPAC whatever the subtype (pancreatobiliary, intestinal or mixed). Hence, a randomized phase 3 trial exploring whether mFOLFIRINOX could improve patient outcomes regardless of histological subtypes seems the best strategy to have a wide impact on clinical practice.

#### D. How to determine the most relevant control arm?

Despite the absence of validated standard treatment to date, single-agent 5FU or GEM is the most commonly accepted option in the adjuvant setting, based on additional analyses of the ESPAC3 trial [4], with a benefit regardless of the histological subtype. Even though in daily practice adjuvant chemotherapy regimens are often chosen by analogy with other cancers (i.e., cholangiocarcinoma or pancreatic adenocarcinoma for pancreatobiliary AMPAC and colorectal cancer for intestinal AMPAC), there is no evidence in the literature of the benefit of such histology-oriented therapeutic decision-making. Therefore, 5FU – or more generally fluoropyrimidines – and GEM appear as equally relevant for a study control arm. Orally available fluoropyrimidines such as capecitabine or S-1 are the standard options in the adjuvant treatment of resected biliary tract cancer [18–20], and fluoropyrimidine-based regimens (LV5FU2 or capecitabine alone or with oxaliplatin) are the mainstay of adjuvant treatment of stage III and high-risk stage II colon cancer [21,22]. Adjuvant GEM and 5FU have been shown equally effective in resected pancreatic cancer [23]and GEM-based regimens are standard in advanced biliary tract cancers and pancreatic cancer [24,25]. Collectively, these data argue for a control arm consisting of capecitabine or GEM as per investigator's choice, and a consensus has been reached on this point among FFCD and PRODIGE scientific committees, a large panel of experts through the PRODIGE national survey performed in 2022, and among the European collaborative groups and centers who intend to join this trial.

We hypothesize that mFOLFIRINOX is a good candidate to treat AMPAC regardless of the histological subtype (i.e. bilio-pancreatic, intestinal, mixed or undetermined), and we propose a randomized phase 3 trial comparing 6 months of adjuvant chemotherapy with mFOLFIRINOX versus capecitabine or gemcitabine in resected AMPAC.

## 2 STUDY OBJECTIVES

## 2.1 Main objective

To assess efficacy of adjuvant mFOLFIRINOX versus single-agent chemotherapy (gemcitabine or capecitabine) in improving disease-free survival (DFS) after surgical resection of an ampullary adenocarcinoma.

## 2.2 Secondary objectives

The secondary objectives are to evaluate in each treatment arm the following criteria:

- Overall survival (OS)
- Rate of patients completing 3 and 6-month chemotherapy schedule according to percentage of administered dose of each product
- Assessment of quality of life by EORTC QLQ-C30 and QLQ-PAN26
- Assessment of toxicities according to NCI-CTCAE v5.0

Ancillary biological studies include circulating tumor DNA, extra cellular vesicles for RNA analyses as well as tissues collection for immunohistochemical and transcriptomic analyses.

#### 2.3 Estimands

Objectives	Estimands	Endpoints			
To compare DFS between the 2 arms of treatments in randomized patients	For all the randomized patients whatever the inclusion or non inclusion criteria, DFS will be estimated by the time between randomization and first radiological progression or death or date of last news in case no event occurs	Radiological evaluation will be done by the investigator.			
	Secondary efficacy				
To compare OS between the 2 arms of treatments in randomized patients	For all the randomized patients whatever the inclusion or non inclusion criteria, OS will be estimated by the time between randomization and death (all causes) or date of last news for alive patients				
To compare Rate of patients completing 3 and 6-month chemotherapy schedule according to percentage of administered dose of each product	For all the randomized patients whatever the inclusion or non inclusion criteria. Patients not receiving any treatment, whatever the reason, will be considered as not completing the chemotherapy schedule	All data will be derived regarding the dose indicated in the CRF and the planned doses in the protocol.			
Primary Safety					

## 3 PATIENT SELECTION FOR REGISTRATION

#### 3.1 Inclusion criteria

- 1. Histologically proven adenocarcinoma on surgical specimen
- 2. Macroscopically complete surgical resection of an ampullary adenocarcinoma (R0 or R1)
- 3. Adenocarcinoma removed within 12 weeks prior to enrollment
- 4. Patients  $\geq$  18 years of age
- 5. Patient without metastatic disease on CT scan < 4 weeks prior to inclusion
- 6. WHO performance status 0 or 1 (WHO 0 if age >75)
- 7. Normal values of kalemia, magnesemia and calcemia
- 8. Patient able to understand and sign the information and informed consent note
- 9. Women of childbearing age and men who sexually active with women of childbearing age must agree to use highly effective contraception during the trial treatment and at least until 6 months after the end of the experimental treatment. Women of childbearing potential must use highly effective contraception at least 9 months after the end of treatment with oxaliplatin
- 10. Patient affiliated to a social security scheme for France, or equivalents in European countries
- 11. CA19.9 level < 180 U/L at inclusion (post-operative level)

## 3.2 Exclusion criteria

- 1. Neoadjuvant systemic chemotherapy
- 2. pT1N0M0 tumors
- 3. Active infection by HBV, HCV or HIV
- 4. Dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase deficiency (uracilemia ≥ 16 ng/mL)
- 5. Pre-existing peripheral neuropathy (grade  $\geq 2$ )
- 6. Unresolved or uncontrolled concomitant medical conditions
- 7. Neutrophils < 1500/mm3, platelets < 150 000/mm3, Haemoglobin < 9 g/dL
- 8. Total bilirubin > 1.5x normal,
- 9. Creatinine clearance < 50 ml/min according to MDRD
- 10. AST or ALT > 2.5 x ULN, alkaline phosphatase > 2.5x normale au moins 15 j après la résection
- 11. Patients with poor nutritional status represented by albuminemia < 30.0g/dl
- 12. History of myocardial infarction within the last 6 months, severe coronary artery disease or severe heart failure
- 13. Active and/or potentially severe infection
- 14. Treatment with a strong cytochrome P450 inhibitor within 4 weeks prior to the administration of the protocol treatment
- 15. Patient under treatment by brivudine, or treated by brivudine within 4 weeks prior to beginning of study treatment
- 16. Concomitant use with St John's Wort
- 17. QT/QTc interval longer than 450msec for men and longer than 470msec for women on the ECG

- 18. Hypersensitivity to any of the study products or their excipients
- 19. Administration of live vaccines within 28 days prior to randomization
- 20. Other cancer treated within the last 5 years except adequately treated, in situ cervical carcinoma or basocellular/spinocellular carcinoma
- 21. Chronic bowel disease requiring specific treatment and/or intestinal obstruction
- 22. Pregnant or breastfeeding woman
- 23. Person under guardianship
- 24. Inability to undergo the medical follow-up of the trial for geographical, social or psychological reasons

## 4 INCLUSION ASSESSMENT

The biological, clinical and morphological inclusion assessment must be performed within 28 days prior to 1<sup>st</sup> cycle. Randomization is done within 7 working days before 1<sup>st</sup> cycle of treatment.

#### • Clinical examination:

- o Review of eligibility criteria
- o Height, weight, blood pressure, pulse rate, temperature
- WHO status
- Neurological examination
- o ECG

#### • Biological assessment including:

- o CBC, platelets
- o Biochemistry: blood ionogram (sodium, potassium), AST, ALT, GGT, AP, total bilirubin, conjugated bilirubin, albumin, serum creatinine, creatinine clearance
- Analysis of DPD deficiency according to ANSM INCa and HAS recommendations (Opinion n°2018.0053/AC/SEAP of 28 November 2018)
- HIV, HBV and HCV serology
- o CA19-9, CEA
- Urine or serum pregnancy test for women of childbearing age ≤ 72h prior to treatment's initiation. In case of a "urine pregnancy test", it must be a highly sensitive urine pregnancy test, in accordance with the recommendations of the CTFG regarding pregnancy risk management (Recommendations related to contraception and pregnancy testing in clinical trials).

#### Radiological assessment:

Thoraco-abdomino-pelvic CT scan, or thoracic CT scan plus abdomino-pelvic MRI if contraindication to contrast-enhanced CT scan,

#### • Tumor characteristics:

- o Date of diagnosis, date of resection, type of resection (T, N, M)
- Vascular and lymphatic emboli
- o Resection margins
- Tumor size
- o Degree of differentiation (well-differentiated, moderately, poorly/undifferentiated)
- Histological subtype based on morphology
- Histological subtype by immunohistochemistry: CK7/CK19/CK20/CDX2/MUC1/MUC2/Other (positive-negative or not done)
- o MSI/dMMR status if known (part of routine care)

#### Patients characteristics:

- PAF familial adenomatous polyposis
- Lynch syndrome
- Other syndromes
- History of previous cancer (type and diagnosis date)

## Quality of life questionnaires:

QLQ-C30 and PAN26 questionnaires completed by the patient at inclusion

- If participation to the ancillary biological studies (at baseline M3, M6 and progression):
  - o Circulating tumour DNA and extra cellular vesicles: blood sampling of 2 cell free DNA tubes
  - o FFPE sample of resected tumour to send to CRB EPIGENTEC (once at inclusion only)

The rationale and logistics of this study are described in Chapter 9, respectively.

#### 5 PATIENT INCLUSION AND RANDOMIZATION

After information has been given and patient has agreed to participate, both patient and site investigator must sign the informed consent form. Then patients will be recorded on the study the investigational site and identified by a patient-ID.

Registration of patients is made by the site on the FFCD e-CRF tool: RAMDAM (<a href="http://ramdam.ffcd.fr">http://ramdam.ffcd.fr</a> ). After completing the registration form, the site will receive an e-mail confirming their patient's registration. Access codes to the eCRF are sent to the investigators and the research team upon request by the investigator site (eCODE request form).

During the following period after registration, the investigator will confirm the patient's eligibility for the study by conducting the assessments detailed in the following chapter (section 10 "patient follow-up").

After the patient randomization, treatment should be started as soon as possible and within a maximum of 7 working days.

Pseudonymization must be carried out in the investigating center before any document is transferred to the sponsor by eCRF or other means (post, fax, secure e-mail).

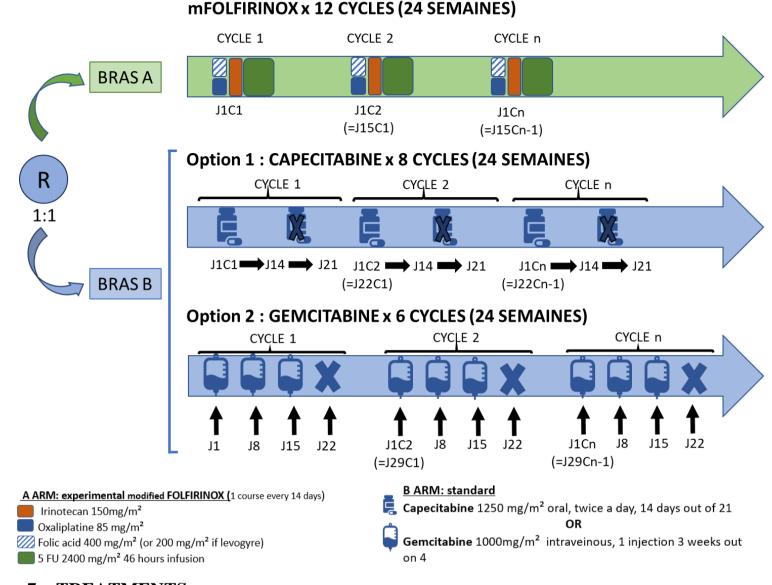
Pseudonymization involves identifying the patient by the first two letters of his given name and the first letter of his first name, as well as the date of birth in month/year format, according to the MR001 (CNIL declaration).

#### **Stratification**

Randomization (1:1 ratio) of patients will be done using the minimization technique according to the following stratification factors:

- Center
- Stade : I/II versus III
- Differentiation grade: well differentiated versus moderately differentiated versus poorly differentiated and undifferentiated
- Histological subtype: Intestinal versus pancreatobiliary and mixed/undetermined
- CA19.9 <90 vs > or = 90 UI/mL at inclusion

#### 6 DESIGN OF STUDY



#### 7 TREATMENTS

#### 7.1 Product description, packaging and labelling

It is important to refer to the updated versions of the SmPCs (Appendix 6) of the products used for the management of patients, particularly with regard to contraindications, patient monitoring and drugs that are prohibited or to be used with precautions.

The treatments are not supplied as part of the study and must be taken from the commercial stock of the PUI of the investigating center. Chemotherapy cycles will be repeated until progression, unacceptable toxicity (grade 4 non-haematological toxicity or grade 3 toxicity after 2 dose adjustments), patient refusal or investigator decision, or treatment completion (24 weeks).

## 6.1.1 IRINOTECAN

Irinotecan should be administered diluted in either 0.9% sodium chloride or 5% glucose solution. The solution may be administered via a Y-tube.

## 6.1.2 OXALIPLATIN

Oxaliplatin should only be diluted with 5% glucose solution. It is administered as an intravenous infusion, in Y, with the intravenous infusion of folic acid diluted in 5% glucose solution, over 2 hours, always before the 5FU.

Oxaliplatin should not be mixed with other drugs in the same bag or infusion line, except for folic acid with which it can be co-administered via a Y-tube. It should not be mixed with alkaline drugs (5-fluorouracil, trometamol salts), saline solutions or other solutions containing chloride ions. Oxaliplatin should not be administered with aluminum-containing material.

The infusion line should be flushed after administration of oxaliplatin, and before administration of the other study products (5-fluorouracil). For information on the stability of the solution after dilution, please refer to the product's SmCP (appendix 6).

#### 5-FLUOROURACIL (5FU)

5FU is administered either as a 10-minute bolus or continuously intravenously over 46 hours, after dilution in 5% glucose solution, by portable infuser, pump or syringe pump.

Fluorouracil should not be mixed with other solutions or drugs in the same infusion except as indicated in paragraph 6.6 of the SmCP (appendix 6).

## **GEMCITABINE**

Gemcitabine is administered as a 30-minute infusion, after dilution in sterile 0.9% sodium chloride solution for injectable preparations. If well tolerated, it can be administered in outpatient setting. This drug must not be mixed with other drugs.

## **CAPECITABINE**

Capecitabine is administered orally with water within 30 minutes of eating. Pills must not be crushed or cut. If the patient is randomized to arm B, treatment will be prescribed by the investigator (gemcitabine or capecitabine at the discretion of the investigator), and a compliance diary will be provided if the patient is treated by capecitabine. Patients have to collect their treatment from their local pharmacy. The compliance diary must be completed by the patient after each course of treatment. The patient must bring the completed booklet with him when he visits the institution.

#### 7.2 Arm A: Polychemotherapy mFOLFIRINOX (experimental Arm)

One cycle every 2 weeks (C2D1=D15) during 12 cycles (24 weeks).

At each cycle, intravenous infusion of the following drugs (doses depend on tolerance):

- Oxaliplatin 85 mg/m<sup>2</sup>
- Leucovorin 400 mg/m²
- Irinotecan 150 mg/m<sup>2</sup>
- Fluorouracil 2400 mg/m² during 46 hours

#### 7.3 Arm B (control arm):

• Oral capecitabine (1250 mg/m² BID; 14/21 days) during 8 cycles

OR

• Intravenous Gemcitabine during 6 cycles (1000 mg/m² in 30 min; 3 weeks on 4 during 24 weeks)

The choice of treatment in arm B is left to the discretion of the investigator

## 8 DOSE ADJUSTMENT ACCORDING TO ADVERSE EVENT

Adverse event (toxicities) requiring dose adjustment will all be assessed using the NCI-CTCAE v5.0 scale (Appendix 5).

## 8.1 Criteria required before any course (D1 of each course)

Dose adjustments are based on toxicities observed during the intercourse depend on the maximum grade of toxicity observed during the treatment and the intercourse period, dosage adjustments need to be considered at each injection according to patient's tolerance.

Investigators must refer to SmPC of the products used in this trial for the management of patients, especially concerning the following topics: special warnings and precautions, posology adaptation in case of toxicity, monitoring.

The occurrence of a treatment-related grade 4 toxicity (NCI-CTC V5.0) will require permanent discontinuation of the studied treatment unless the investigator considers that there is a benefit to continue the treatment after adjustment of the studied treatment dosage and optimization of supportive treatments. In all cases, patients will continue to be followed according to the protocol for a maximum of 4 years from their inclusion in the study.

#### 8.1.1 Dose adjustment for ARM A mFOLFIRINOX

Each session can be administered within  $\pm$  2 days of the scheduled theoretical date. If  $\pm$  2 days, treatment cancelled and postponed to the next (theoretical) cycle. There should be no less than 12 days between two treatments.

Patients experiencing study drug-related toxicities that require a delay in scheduled mFOLFIRINOX dosing for more than 2 cycles, treatment must be permanently discontinued (except oxaliplatin discontinuation for peripheral neuropathy), and will be followed-up (up to 48 months from randomization). In case of toxicity related to a specific drug requiring its discontinuation, patients might continue to be treated by the following schemas:

mFOLFOX,

mFOLFIRI,

LV5FU2.

When a dose reduction is required, no dose re-escalation will be permitted for the duration of study treatment.

## **Hematological toxicities**

Hematological toxicity	DISCONTINUE	DOSE REDUCTION		
on the day of the course	COURSE	Irinotecan	Oxaliplatin	LV5FU2*
$PNN \ge 1,500/ \text{ mm}^3$	No cycle delay			
and platelets ≥			No dose reduction	
$100,000/\text{mm}^3$				
GRADE 1				
1000 < PNN	Regarding patient's	1 <sup>st</sup> episode: reduce	1 <sup>st</sup> episode: no dose	1 <sup>st</sup> episode: No
$<1500/\text{mm}^3$	condition and investigator	dose to 120 mg/m <sup>2</sup>	reduction	dose reduction
GRADE 2	evaluation, consider			
	treatment discontinuation	$2^{nd}$ episode: maintain	$2^{\text{nd}}$ episode: reduce	
	until PNN $\geq 1,500/\text{mm}^3$ or	dose at 120 mg/m <sup>2</sup>	dose to 65 mg/m <sup>2</sup>	
	dose reduction with			
	intensification of G-CSF	$3^{rd}$ episode: <b>Discuss</b>	3 <sup>rd</sup> episode: <b>Discuss</b>	
	if possible**.	treatment stop or	treatment stop or	
		maintenance	maintenance	
	If not	LV5FU2	LV5FU2	
	recovered on D29			
	$(=C_{n+1}D1)$ despite optimal			
	G-CSF administration,			
	discuss discontinuation			
	of treatment or			
	maintenance by LV5FU2			
PNN< 1000/mm	Treatment discontinuation to		and reintroduction at the	e lower level dose
Grade 3	according to recommendati			
Platelets <	Discontinue treatment	1 <sup>st</sup> episode: no dose	1 <sup>st</sup> episode: reduce	1 <sup>st</sup> episode: no
$100.000/\text{mm}^3$	until recovery	reduction	dose to 65 mg/m <sup>2</sup>	reduction of
	(platelets ≥			dose
	$100,000/\text{mm}^3$ ).	$2^{\text{nd}}$ episode: reduce	2 <sup>nd</sup> episode: maintain	2 <sup>nd</sup> episode:
	If not recovered on D29,	dose to 120 mg/m <sup>2</sup>	dose reduction	

d	discuss discontinuation			reduce the
0	of treatment.	3 <sup>rd</sup> episode: discuss	3 <sup>rd</sup> episode: discuss	continuous
		treatment stop or	treatment stop or	infusion
		maintenance LV5FU2	maintenance	dose by 20%
			LV5FU2	

<sup>\*</sup>Folinic acid + continuous infusion of 5-FU

## Maximum hematological toxicity observed during intercourses

EVENTS	REDUCE DOSE AT NEXT COURSE
- Isolated febrile neutropenia*	1 <sup>st</sup> episode: reduce the dose of irinotecan to 120mg/m <sup>2</sup> and
-Grade 4 neutropenia > 7 days	adapt G-CSF
- Infection with concomitant grade 3-4 neutropenia	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> episode</b> : in addition, reduce the dose of oxaliplatin to 65
	mg/m <sup>2</sup> , and adapt G-CSF if necessary
	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> episode</b> : maintain only LV5FU2 if necessary, and adapt
	G-CSF if necessary
Grade 3-4 thrombocytopenia	1 <sup>st</sup> episode: reduce the dose of oxaliplatin to 65 mg/m <sup>2</sup>
	and the little to the control of
	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> episode</b> : in addition, reduce the dose of irinotecan to
	120 mg/m <sup>2</sup> and the dose of continuous 5-FU by 20%
	3 <sup>rd</sup> episode: discontinue oxaliplatin and irinotecan,
	continue LV5FU2

<sup>\*</sup>Definition: occurring during a period of medullar hypoplasia (neutrophils <500/mm3) with fever >38.5°C. Treatment will be continued at the same doses, but with the addition of G-CSF: The first dose should not be given within 24 hours after the end of cytotoxic chemotherapy.

#### **Gastrointestinal toxicities**

EVENTS	REDUCE DOSE AT NEXT COURSE
Resistant diarrhea grade 1-2	Intensify anti-diarrhea treatment
	No dose reduction for irinotecan or oxaliplatin nor 5-FU after
	recovery unless grade 3-4 diarrhea or diarrhea + fever and/or
	grade 3-4 neutropenia*
- Grade <b>3-4</b> diarrhea or persistent grade 2 diarrhea (>	Dose adjustment:
48 h) despite anti-diarrhea treatments optimization	1st episode: reduce the dose of irinotecan to 120 mg/m <sup>2</sup>
	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> episode</b> : reduce the dose of oxaliplatin to 65 mg/m² and the dose of continuous 5-FU by 20%
	3 <sup>rd</sup> episode: discontinue irinotecan
	In case of grade 3-4 diarrhea, or grade $\geq 2$ with fever and/or severity criteria, consider to hospitalize the patient.

In case of occurrence of gastrointestinal ulceration, hemorrhagic or not, treatment with 5-fluorouracil should be stopped until disappearance of symptoms.

## **Pulmonary toxicities**

In patients with risk factors for interstitial lung disease, the occurrence of respiratory symptoms should be closely monitored before and during treatment.

## Dose adjustment in case of bilirubin elevation

If bilirubin increase is > 1.5 UNL, it is preferable to discontinue irinotecan, because it is eliminated via biliary pathway, and check the presence of a tumoral relapse or obstruction of bile duct. Indication of chemotherapy will be retained if these two diagnoses are eliminated. However, it will be preferable to stop irinotecan if bilirubin elevation is persistent.

For patients with deficient glucuronidation of bilirubin, such as Gilbert's syndrome, dose reduction of irinotecan should

<sup>\*\*</sup>To be discussed between the patient and the clinical investigator.

be considered (recommendation).

#### Mucositis or hand-foot syndrome

This type of adverse event is due to the administration of 5-FU. If it reaches a grade 3-4, the dose of continuous 5-FU should be reduced by 20% for subsequent courses.

#### **Cardiotoxicities**

- In case of angina pectoris or myocardial infarction, 5-FU treatment shall be stopped. The reintroduction of 5-FU is not allowed.
- In case of QT/QTc prolongation > 500 msec: Oxaliplatin will be stopped. Patients will be referred to a cardiologist and monitored in a hospital with continuous cardiac activity recording performed until resolution to grade 1 or baseline.

## Oxaliplatin-related peripheral neuropathy

Neurological toxicity will be assessed using the NCI-CTC V5.0.

TOXICITY	TOXICITY DURATION		
	≤7 days	> 7 days et	Persistent between
		< 14 days	courses
Paraesthesia/dysaesthesia without	No change		
functional impairment (Grade 1)			
Paraesthesia/dysesthesia with	No change	No change	65 mg/m <sup>2</sup>
Moderate symptoms; limiting	-		If no improvement:
instrumental ADL (Grade 2 NCI)			discontinue
Paraesthesia/dysesthesia with pain or	65 mg/m <sup>2</sup>	65 mg/m <sup>2</sup>	Discontinue
functional alteration affecting			
activities of daily living (Grade 3			
NCI)			
Acute laryngopharyngeal dysesthesia	Extend the next infusion time to 4hours.		

If oxaliplatin is discontinued due to neurotoxicity, irinotecan and 5-FU should be maintained according to tolerance.

In case of a dose reduction for toxicity, the dose should not be increased again when the adverse event recovers. If an adverse event requires a third dose reduction, permanent discontinuation of the treatment should be applied.

In case of allergic reaction or other toxicities  $\geq$  grade 3, or considered significant by the investigator, oxaliplatin should be permanently discontinued.

#### Recommendations in case of other toxicities:

Other toxicities with > grade 2, except anemia and alopecia, may justify a dose reduction of 20% (reduction of irinotecan to 120 mg/m<sup>2</sup> and/or oxaliplatin to 65 mg/m<sup>2</sup> and/or 5-FU decreased by 20%) if considered as necessary by the investigator.

#### 8.1.2 Dose adjustment for ARM B CAPECITABINE OR GEMCITABINE

When a dose reduction is required, no dose re-escalation will be permitted for the duration of study treatment. In case of temporary discontinuation due to treatment-related toxicity, the current treatment session is considered as cancelled and it is required to wait for the next planned treatment administration (following perfusion for gemcitabine, next cycle  $[C_{n+1}D1]$  for capecitabine) to reintroduce chemotherapy with a dose reduction according to recommendations. If the treatment is discontinued for longer than 30 days then treatment must be permanently discontinued, and patient will be followed according to surveillance protocol detailed in section 8 (up to 4 years from their inclusion)

### **GEMCITABINE**

When a dose reduction is required, no dose re-escalation will be permitted for the duration of study treatment. Dose adjustment in this arm: gemcitabine according to SmPC (Summary of Product Characteristics Appendix 6).

## Hematological toxicities

CBC before each course	CYCLE DELAY	DOSE REDUCTION
PNN $> 1 \times 10^9$ /l and platelets $> 100 \times 109$ /l	No change	100% of total dose
0,5 < PNN ≤ 1 x 109 /l or 50 < platelets ≤ 100 x 109 /l	No change	75% of total dose (25% reduction)
PNN ≤ 0,5 x 109 /l or platelets ≤ 50 x109 /l	Postpone the treatment until recovery of 0.5 x 109/l PNN and of 50 x109/l platelets	No change

## Liver toxicities

Increases in hepatic transaminases are frequently observed:

- If transaminases (ALT or AST or both) increase by less than 5 X UNL, gemcitabine is continued without dose reduction.
- If transaminases (ALT or AST or both) increase by more than 5 to 20 X UNL, the dose of gemcitabine should be reduced by 25%.
- If the transaminases (ALT or AST or both) increase by more than 20 X UNL, gemcitabine must be permanently discontinued.

#### Other toxicities

	GRADE 2*	GRADE 3	GRADE 4
			Discontinue treatment, unless
	Interrupt treatment until	Interrupt treatment until	investigator considers it to be in
	resolved to grade 0-1, then	resolved to grade 0-1, then	the best interest of the patient to
	continue gemcitabine at	continue at 80% of original	continue at 50% of the original
1 <sup>ST</sup> APPEARANCE	original dose, with	dose with prophylaxis if	dose, once toxicity has resolved to
	prophylaxis if possible	possible and/or	Grade 0-1.
	and/or optimization of	optimization of supportive	Consider prophylaxis if possible
	supportive treatments	treatments	and/or optimization of supportive
			treatments
	Interrupt treatment until	Interrupt treatment until	
	resolved to grade 0-1, then	resolved to grade 0-1, then	
	continue at 80% of original	continue at 50% of original	
2 <sup>ND</sup> APPEARANCE	dose with prophylaxis if	dose with prophylaxis if	Discontinue treatment
	possible and/or	possible and/or	
	optimization of supportive	optimization of supportive	
	treatments	treatments	
	Interrupt treatment until		
	resolved to grade 0-1, then		
	continue at 50% of original	Discontinue treatment	
3 <sup>RD</sup> APPEARANCE	dose with prophylaxis if		
	possible and/or		
	optimization of supportive		
	treatments		
4T <sup>H</sup> APPEARANCE	Discontinue treatment		

#### **CAPECITABINE**

When a dose reduction is required, no dose re-escalation will be permitted for the duration of study treatment.

#### Anaemia

All grade: no dose reduction, to be treated as clinically indicated

#### **Hand-Foot Syndrome**

In case of hand-foot syndrome grade 1, intensify topic supportive care treatments.

In case of hand-foot syndrome grade 2, administration of capecitabine should be interrupted until the event resolves or decreases in intensity to grade 1, intensify topic supportive care treatments and consider dose reduction.

In case of hand-foot syndrome grade 3, intensify topic supportive care treatments, discontinue capecitabine until symptoms resolve or regress to grade 1 and re-introduce capecitabine at a lower level dose.

For grade 2, 3 and 4: dose reduction to be carried out according to the Capecitabine dose reduction table.

#### Diarrhea, nausea, vomiting

For grade 2/3 diarrhea, nausea, vomiting:

- Stop capecitabine and treat symptomatically (recommended use of Loperamide for diarrhea).
- Restart at 100% of original dose if considered adequately controlled within 2 days of initiation of treatment.
- If control takes longer, then the dose should be modified according to next table (NOTE: diarrhea of > 2 days requires medical evaluation, including relevant diagnostic procedures, alternative treatment and possible investigation of DPD deficiency).
- If the adverse event recurs despite prophylaxis then dose modifications should also be made according to the Capecitabine dose reduction table

#### **Liver Function**

Drug-related Hyperbilirubinaemia

For drug related grade 2/3/4 elevations in bilirubin: administration of capecitabine should be immediately discontinued. Dose modifications should be managed according to the next table.

#### Capecitabine dose reduction table

	GRADE 2*	GRADE 3	GRADE 4
			Discontinue treatment, unless
	Interrupt treatment until	Interrupt treatment until	investigator considers it to be in
	resolved to grade 0-1, then	resolved to grade 0-1, then	the best interest of the patient to
	continue capecitabine at	continue at 75% of original	continue at 50% of the original
1 <sup>ST</sup> APPEARANCE	original dose, with	dose with prophylaxis if	dose, once toxicity has resolved to
	prophylaxis if possible	possible and/or	grade 0-1.
	and/or optimization of	optimization of supportive	Consider prophylaxis if possible
	supportive treatments	treatments	and/or optimization of supportive
			treatments
	Interrupt treatment until	Interrupt treatment until	
	resolved to grade 0-1, then	resolved to grade 0-1, then	
	continue at 75% of original	continue at 50% of original	
2 <sup>ND</sup> APPEARANCE	dose with prophylaxis if	dose with prophylaxis if	Discontinue treatment
	possible and/or	possible and/or	
	optimization of supportive	optimization of supportive	
	treatments.	treatments	
	Interrupt treatment until		
	resolved to grade 0-1, then	Discontinue treatment	
3 <sup>RD</sup> APPEARANCE	continue at 50% of original		
	dose with prophylaxis if		
	possible and/or		

	optimization of supportive treatments	
4 <sup>TH</sup> APPEARANCE	Discontinue treatment	

<sup>\*</sup>If a patient experiences recurrent grade 2 toxicity, which resolves to grade 0-1 within the scheduled interval between two treatment session, the investigator can decide to continue at the same dose.

NOTE: For any event/toxicity that was apparent at baseline, the dose modifications will apply according to a corresponding shift in toxicity grading, if the investigator feels it is appropriate.

# 8.2 Premedication, concomitant treatments and contraindicated treatments (see SmPC of the different molecules of the protocol)

#### 8.2.1 Premedication

All patients must be pre-treated according to local standard practice and in accordance with ESMO Guidelines (Annals of Oncology 27 (Supplement 5): v119–v133, 2016 doi:10.1093/annonc/mdw270).

However, some recommendations may be proposed as follows:

#### ARM A mFOLFIRINOX

- Recommended antiemetic prophylaxis:
  - o Corticosteroids plus dopamine receptors antagonist (e.g. metoclopramide)
  - Plus 5HT3 serotonin receptor antagonist + Neurokinin-1 receptor antagonist, for example:
    - Ondansetron 8 mg at D1 + APREPITANT 125mg D1 and 80 mg D2 and D3
      - With APREPITANT, corticosteroids doses should be decreased:
        - The dose of IV and oral dexamethasone should be reduced by 50%.
        - o The dose of IV and oral methylprednisolone should be reduced by 25%.
    - Or NETUPITAN 300mg + PALONOSETRON 0.5 mg at D1
- Hypersensitivity and infusion reactions should be treated as per institutional standards.
  - Cholinergic syndrome (manifested as lacrimation, rhinorrhea, miosis, diaphoresis, hot flashes, flushing, abdominal cramping, diarrhea, or other symptoms) may occur during or shortly after receiving irinotecan.
  - Atropine 0.25-1 mg IV or SC may be used to treat these symptoms (as above). In patients with troublesome or recurrent symptoms, prophylactic administration of atropine shortly before irinotecan therapy may be considered.
- Combination anticholinergic medications should be discussed with institutional pharmacy given effect on irinotecan metabolism. Anticholinergics should be used with caution in patients with potential contraindications (e.g. obstructive uropathy, glaucoma, tachycardia, etc.).
- Supportive care for neurologic toxicity is allowed at the discretion of the treating physician.
- Extravasation of oxaliplatin has been associated with necrosis and should be treated according to institutional guidelines.
- Recommended anti-diarrhea in case of diarrhea: diosmectite, loperamide, racecadotril
   It is recommended to provide an anti-diarrhea drug prescription with clear explanations to patients before cycle 1

## ARM B (CAPECITABINE or GEMCITABINE)

Anti-emetics will be given to patients according to local standard practice and in accordance with international guidelines. Dexpanthenol has shown some efficacy in the prophylaxis of hand-foot syndrome in patients treated with capecitabine.

Recommended anti-diarrhea in case of diarrhea: diosmectite, loperamide, racecadotril.

It is recommended to provide an anti-diarrhea drug prescription with clear explanations to patients before cycle 1.

#### 8.3 Concomitant treatments

Treatments considered necessary for the well-being of the patient may be administered at the discretion of the investigator (anti-emetic, anti-diarrheal, ...).

However, regarding primary neutropenia prevention, systematic use of prophylactic GCSF within 24-48 hours of completion of continuous infusion 5-FU is highly recommended with mFOLFIRINOX. Use of biosimilar WBC growth factor products is acceptable. Duration and dosage of prophylactic GCSF is left to the discretion of the investigator.

In case of febrile neutropenia, curative treatment should be performed as local practice and international guidelines. Optimization of GCSF prophylaxis should be considered for following cycles.

#### 8.2.3 Forbidden treatments or to use with caution

Administration of all the treatments of this protocol are contraindicated in cases of hypersensitivity to the active ingredient or any of the excipients.

As with any chemotherapy," antiamaril" (yellow fever) and live attenuated vaccines are contraindicated due to the risk of potentially fatal systemic particularly in immunocompromised patients.

#### With mFOLFIRINOX

- Any other antitumor treatments (chemotherapy, hormonotherapy, immunotherapy, biological response modifier, targeted therapy) or approved therapies during this trial or within 30 days, after the last dose administration, are prohibited.
- Herbal medicine and grapefruit juice should be cautiously used and after specialist advice.
- Pimozide (Orap®) and cisapride (Prepulsid®) are strictly contraindicated: they are associated with a major risk of disorder of the ventricular rhythm (notably twisting spuces).
- Medications that can interact with drug Irinotecan: Strong CYP 3A4 enzyme-inducing agents such as rifampicin, phenytoin, carbamazepine, phenobarbital, dexamethasone, and ketoconazole, St-John's wort are forbidden. Antivitamin K is not recommended. Whether vitamin K antagonists are medically indicated, INR (International Normalized Ratio) testing should be performed more frequently.
- Medications that can interact with drug Oxaliplatin: Drugs that prolong QTc and/or cause twisting spikes must be used with caution.
- Main medications that can interact with drug 5FU and Capecitabine: Metronidazole (Flagyl®) and ornidazole, Brivudine (forbidden within 4 weeks of stopping 5FU), Allopurinol (Zyloric), Phenytoin, Interferon alpha Drugs that may affect dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase (DPD) activity are not permitted. Antivitamin K is not recommended, If vitamin K antagonists are indicated, INR (International Normalized Ratio) testing should be performed more frequently.

Aprepitant is an inducer of CYP2C9 cytochromes and renders oral contraceptives ineffective. An alternative method of contraception is therefore necessary for non-menopausal patients.

#### With GEMCITABINE

Gemcitabine has no known drug interactions.

#### With CAPECITABINE

Administration of capecitabine is contraindicated is case of hypersensitivity to one of the components of capecitabine, history of severe reaction to fluoropyrimidine treatment.

Proton pump inhibitors can modify capecitabine efficacy and their use should be considered with caution.

Main medications that can interact with drug 5FU and Capecitabine: Metronidazole (Flagyl®) and ornidazole, Brivudine, Allopurinol (Zyloric), Phenytoin, Interferon alpha Drugs that may affect dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase (DPD) activity are not permitted. Antivitamin K is not recommended, If vitamin K antagonists are indicated, INR (International Normalized Ratio) testing should be performed more frequently.

#### 8.2.3 Contraception

Patients of childbearing potential or men participants who are sexually active with women of childbearing potential, should use effective contraception throughout chemotherapy treatment and for:

- Up to 9 months after the end of treatment with oxaliplatin
- Up to 6 months after the end of treatment with fluorouracil, capecitabine, gemcitabine and irinotecan

Effective methods of contraception are:

- Combined hormonal contraception (containing estrogen and progestin): oral, intravaginal or transdermal
- Progestin-only hormonal contraception: oral, injectable, implantable
- Intrauterine devices

Men who are sexually active with women of childbearing age should use a condom and ensure that effective contraception is used by their partner throughout the study treatment and up to 9 months after the last dose of chemotherapy.

# 9 LOGISTICS OF THE BIOLOGICAL STUDY(IES)

For patients who have signed the biological informed consent, the rationale and the different biological ancillary studies (circulating DNA and tumour samples) are described in Appendix 2 of this protocol.

The modalities for sample collection and shipping of samples are defined in the biological procedures present in the study documents.

#### 9.1 Ancillary biological study on blood samples (optional for the patient)

Blood sampled will be collected, regardless of the date of the cure, for ancillary studies on:

- ctDNA analyses and extra cellular vesicles: sampling of 2 cell free DNA tubes of 10ml:
  - o At baseline, before the first course of treatment
  - o At the visit at 12 weeks (M3)
  - o At the visit at 24 weeks (M6)
  - At reccurence

: The blood samples will be sent and stored at the EPIGENETEC CRB to:

CRB EPIGENETEC
Center de Recherche des Cordeliers
INSERM U1138 -Eq 26-Pr Laurent-Puig. RdC
15 rue de l'Ecole de Médecine
75006 Paris, France

Mailing boxes are provided at the opening of your site and after each shipment. If you have any questions or logistical problems, please contact Claire MULOT du CRB EPIGENETEC, au +33 (0)1 42 86 61, claire.mulot@parisdescartes.fr or FFCD au +33 (0)3 80 39 34 86.

#### 9.2 Ancillary biological study on tumor samples (optional for the patient)

**FFPE samples** of resected tumors will be collected after inclusion of each patient enrolled in PRODIGE 98-AMPIRINOX if specific informed consent has been signed. This collection will allow extensive and homogeneous analysis to complete the compilation of on-site NGS results already planned to be analyzed as secondary endpoint in the main study. The sample will be stored in EPIGENETEC:

CRB EPIGENETEC

Center de Recherche des Cordeliers INSERM U1138 -Eq 26-Pr Laurent-Puig. RdC 15 rue de l'Ecole de Médecine 75006 Paris, France DNA and RNA will be extracted from the samples to allow predictive molecular alteration analysis. A large panel of genes together with an RNAseq is planned to be studied, according to the knowledge at the moment of the analysis. Up to date proposal will be submitted after the completion of the clinic-biologic cohort. Subgroup analyses will be performed according to clinical data.

Centralized pathological reading will be performed by Pr Jérôme Cros (Pathology department, Beaujon Hospital, APHP, University of Paris, INSERM U1149) to study inter-observers' variability and better characterize the optimal IHC panel in this disease. The correlation between the molecular data (mutation/RNA) and the morphology could help to improve the markers used for tumor classification.

#### 10 PATIENT FOLLOW-UP

## **10.1 During treatment**

## 10.1.1 Before each administration of treatment (D1):

- Clinical examination:
  - o Height
  - O Vital signs: blood pressure, pulse, temperature
  - $\circ$  WHO
  - o ECG before and at the end of each intravenous administration of oxaliplatin
  - o Neurological examination
  - o Evaluation of the toxicities of the last course of treatment
- Biological examination/assessment (see examination schedule p.11)
  - o CBC, platelets
  - o Biochemistry: blood ionogram (sodium, potassium), AST, ALT, GGT, ALP, total bilirubin, conjugated bilirubin, albumin, serum creatinine, creatinine clearance (MDRD)
  - Urine or serum pregnancy test for women of childbearing age ≤ 72h prior to treatment's initiation

In case of a "urine pregnancy test", it must be a highly sensitive urine pregnancy test, in accordance with the recommendations of the CTFG regarding pregnancy risk management (Recommendations related to contraception and pregnancy testing in clinical trials).

# 10.1.1 Assessment every 12 weeks until disease progression or end of follow-up

Patients will be evaluated every 12 weeks (regardless of the number of cycles completed) until disease progression or at the end of the follow-up (48 months after randomization):

- Clinical examination:
  - o Weight
  - o Vital signs: blood pressure, pulse, temperature
  - o WHO
  - o Neurological examination
- Biological tumor markers:
  - o CBC, platelets
  - o Biochemistry: blood ionogram (sodium, potassium) AST, ALT, GGT, ALP, total bilirubin, conjugated bilirubin, albumin, serum creatinine, creatinine clearance (MDRD)
  - o CA19.9, CEA
- Quality of life questionnaires to be completed by the patient **every 3 months until disease progression or end of study** (Appendix 3):
  - o Questionnaire EORTC QLQ-C30
  - Questionnaire QLQ-PAN26

- Morphological assessment every **3 months until disease progression or end of study:** 
  - oThoraco-abdomino-pelvic CT or thoracic CT and abdomino-pelvic MRI if CT with injection contraindicated). Use the same technique as for the initial evaluation.
  - If participation in the ancillary biological study on (at M3, M6 and progression):
    - o Circulating tumor DNA and extra cellular vesicles: blood sampling of 2 cell free DNA tubes

#### 10.2 After discontinuation of treatment

## 10.2.1 Safety Follow-up 30 (+/- 3) days after the last administration of treatment

For the evaluation of the toxicity of the last administration of treatment:

- Clinical examination:
  - o Weight
  - o Neurological examination
  - o other toxicities according to NCI-CTCAE v5.0
  - o WHO
- Biological examination:
  - o CBC, platelets
  - o Biochemistry: blood ionogram (sodium, potassium,), AST, ALT, GGT, ALP, total bilirubin, conjugated bilirubin, albumin
  - Urinary or serum pregnancy test for women of childbearing age  $\leq$  72h prior to treatment's initiation, and monthly at least until:
    - 9 months after the end of treatment with oxaliplatin,
    - 6 months after the end of treatment with fluorouracil, capecitabine, gemcitabine and irinotecan

In case of a "urine pregnancy test", it must be a highly sensitive urine pregnancy test, in accordance with the recommendations of the CTFG regarding pregnancy risk management (Recommendations related to contraception and pregnancy testing in clinical trials).

A monthly pregnancy test must be performed until the end of systemic treatment exposure and in accordance with the recommendations of the CTFG regarding pregnancy risk, i.e. 3 months after the end of treatment for women treated with oxaliplatine.

- o CRP, serum creatinine, creatinine clearance (MDRD)
- Quality of life questionnaires to be completed by the patient (Appendix 3):
  - Questionnaire EORTC QLQ-C30
  - o Questionnaire QLQ-PAN26
- 10.2.2 <u>Survival follow-up: patients will be evaluated every 12 weeks from randomization (regardless of the number of cycles completed) until tumor progression, death or end of the follow-up (48 months after randomization):</u>
  - Clinical examination:
    - o Weight
    - o Vital signs: blood pressure, pulse, temperature
    - o WHO

- Neurological examination
- Biological tumor markers:
  - o CBC, platelets
  - o Biochemistry: blood ionogram (sodium, potassium), AST, ALT, GGT, ALP, total bilirubin, conjugated bilirubin, albumin
  - o Serum creatinine, creatinine clearance (MDRD)
  - o CA19.9, CEA
- Endpoints collected during follow-up (will be filled in every 12 weeks):
  - o Recurrence events and pattern of recurrence (locoregional and/or metastatic)
  - o Patient vital status
  - Cause of death
- Morphological assessment every 3 months during adjuvant therapy and surveillance until the end of study or disease progression:
  - o Thoraco-abdomino-pelvic CT or thoracic CT and abdomino-pelvic MRI if CT with injection contraindicated). Use the same technique as for the initial evaluation.
- If participation in the ancillary biological study on (at M3, M6 and progression):
  - o Circulating tumor DNA and extra cellular vesicles: blood sampling of 2 cell free DNA tubes

#### 10.3 Survival follow up after disease progression

After disease progression during adjuvant treatment or follow-up, patients will be clinically followed at least every **3 months** until death or end the study or minimal follow-up (48 months after randomization). If chemotherapy is discontinued, further treatment will be at the discretion of the investigator.

Data from subsequent chemotherapy will be collected in the case report form (CRF) to assess the impact on overall survival.

- o Patient vital status until death or end of treatment
- o Endpoints collected during follow-up (will be filled in every 12 weeks):
- o Recurrence events and pattern of recurrence (locoregional and/or metastatic)
- Subsequent lines of treatment:
  - The start date (D1) of the 1st course
  - Date of D1 of the last course
  - Drugs used
- Cause of death

## 11 CRITERIA FOR DISCONTINUATION OF TREATMENT

In accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki a trial participant has the right to withdraw from the study at any time and for any reason.

Every effort should be made to have patients complete the study within the provision of informed consent.

However, participation must be discontinued at any time during the study when, in the judgment of the investigator, sponsor or subject, it is appropriate. For example:

- o Recurrence,
- o Unacceptable toxicity,
- o Patient refusal,
- o Investigator decision,
- o Withdraw of consent,

- o Death,
- o Pregnancy.

If the patient stopped the treatment because of tolerability problems, s/he should be under medical supervision as long as deemed appropriate by the treating physician.

If the patient discontinued treatment due to an adverse event, the event will be followed until resolution or stabilization.

## 12 END OF STUDY

The end of the study is defined as the last visit of the last patient randomized in the study (LPLV). Each patient is followed up for 48 months from their inclusion in the trial.

Early study termination can occur, for example, when the Sponsor decides:

- not to start the study despite the authorization of the ANSM and the approval of an ethics committee (CPP);
- not to restart the study after having temporarily stopped it or after its suspension by the ANSM.

When the study is stopped earlier, the end of the study must be declared to the authorities.

## 13 VIGILANCE AND MANAGEMENT OF SERIOUS ADVERSE EVENTS (SAE)

#### 13.1 Définitions

**Adverse event:** any untoward medical occurrence in a subject to whom a medicinal product is administered and which does not necessarily have a causal relationship with this treatment.

**Adverse reaction:** any untoward and involuntary drug response having a reasonable possibility of a causal relationship with the medicinal product.

#### Causal relationship:

- o <u>Related</u>: an event is said to be related when a causal relationship between the event and the product under study can reasonably be suspected
- Unrelated: an event is said to be unrelated when a causal relationship between the event and the product under study cannot reasonably be suspected
- <u>Doubtful</u>: Causality is said to be "doubtful" when there is doubt about the causal relationship between
  the event and the product under study (the relationship can then be neither formally excluded nor
  formally affirmed). Doubtful causality is assimilated to the term 'related' in the context of the reporting
  of unexpected serious adverse reactions.

**Serious adverse event**: means any untoward medical occurrence that at any dose requires inpatient hospitalization or prolongation of existing hospitalization, results in persistent or significant disability or incapacity, results in a congenital anomaly or birth defect, is life-threatening, or results in death.

"Important medical events" which are medical events that may jeopardize the subject or may require an intervention to prevent a serious adverse event should also be considered as 'serious'.

**Unexpected serious adverse reaction**: a serious adverse reaction, the nature, severity or outcome of which is not consistent with the reference safety information.

Note that the safety reference information may change during the course of a clinical trial. The version that applies is the one in force at the time of receipt of the serious adverse events by the sponsor. This version is used for follow-up reporting.

**Severity:** severity of the events is estimated according to the NCI-CTC classification version 5.0 classification (Appendix 5), ranging from grade 1 to grade 5.

Unexpected events which might influence the benefit-risk assessment: any unexpected event that might materially influence the benefit-risk assessment of the medicinal product or that would lead to changes in the

administration of a medicinal product or in overall conduct of a clinical trial. Examples of such unexpected events include an increase in the rate of occurrence of expected serious adverse reactions which may be clinically important, a significant hazard to the patient population, such as lack of efficacy of a medicinal product, or a major safety finding from a newly completed animal study (such as carcinogenicity).

## 13.2 Investigator's responsibilities

The investigator records all adverse events in the case report form as they become known.

The investigator shall report all serious adverse events to the sponsor without undue delay but not later than within 24 hours of obtaining knowledge of the events.

The completed serious adverse event report form should be sent by fax to the FFCD's Centre de Randomisation Gestion Analyse (CRGA) on 03 80 38 18 41. If it is impossible to send by fax, it is possible to send the case by e-mail to the following address: permanencedm@ffcd.fr.

Additional information may be requested by the sponsor. The investigator is careful to document the report as accurately as possible. To this end, all the documents necessary for the analysis of the case must be provided as soon as possible: hospitalization report, imaging report, biological analysis results. These documents are made anonymous.

If an adverse event consists of several signs or symptoms that can be represented by a single syndrome or diagnosis, it is preferable that the syndrome or diagnosis be included in the report.

The investigator is responsible for the appropriate medical follow-up of patients until the event is resolved or stabilised or the patient dies. This may sometimes mean that follow-up continues after the patient has left the study.

The investigator must send additional information and follow-up on the serious adverse event to the sponsor without delay after obtaining it. The investigator should use the Serious Adverse Event Report Form, specifying that it is a follow-up report (check box). He/she also sends to the sponsor the last follow-up at the resolution, stabilisation or death of the patient.

If pregnancy is discovered after inclusion, the patient should be excluded from the study. The sponsor should be informed without delay via the Serious Adverse Event Form (no seriousness criteria should be ticked). The patient should be followed until the outcome of the pregnancy and this outcome, whatever it may be, should be reported to the sponsor. Similarly, if a pregnancy occurs in the partner of a patient included in the trial, the sponsor should be informed in the same way and should try, as far as possible, to follow the pregnancy to term.

# 13.3 Sponsor's responsabilities

In accordance with European Regulation N°536/2014, the sponsor reports electronically and without delay via Eudravigilance all Suspected Unexpected Serious Adverse Reactions (SUSAR).

The period for the reporting of SUSAR shall be as follows:

- in the case of fatal or life-threatening suspected unexpected serious adverse reactions, as soon as possible and in any event not later than seven days after the sponsor became aware of the reaction;
- in the case of non-fatal or non-life-threatening suspected unexpected serious adverse reactions, not later than 15 days after the sponsor became aware of the reaction;
- in the case of a suspected unexpected serious adverse reaction which was initially considered to be non-fatal or nonlife threatening but which turns out to be fatal or life-threatening, as soon as possible and in any event not later than seven days after the sponsor became aware of the reaction being fatal or life-threatening.

The minimum criteria for reporting a SUSAR are as follows:

- a suspect experimental drug
- a person who experienced the adverse reaction, identifiable in particular by his/her code number in the research concerned,
- a suspected serious and unexpected adverse reaction
- an assessment of causality
- an investigator or other identifiable notifier

- a unique research identifier or protocol number assigned by the sponsor

Moreover, the sponsor shall notify the Member States concerned through the EU portal of all unexpected events which affect the benefit-risk balance of the clinical trial, but are not suspected unexpected serious adverse reaction. That notification shall be made without undue delay but no later than 15 days from the date the sponsor became aware of this event.

Once a year for the duration of the study, the sponsor reports to the competent authority and the EC a safety report taking into account all the safety information available. Only one annual safety report will be written for this study and will contain information on all investigational drugs.

#### 13.4 Research events

In this trial, adverse events are collected according to the "clinical and follow-up examination schedule". Serious adverse events are collected between the first day of treatment and up to 30 days after the last administration of the protocol drug and are identified during clinical, biological or other protocol examinations, by questioning by the investigator and by spontaneous reporting by subjects who are informed of the need to contact the investigator in case of an adverse event.

Serious adverse events will be collected without time limitation if they are likely to be due to the investigational product or procedure under study (e.g. immuno-induced adverse events, cancers, congenital malformations, etc).

The following serious adverse events in this trial do not require immediate notification to the sponsor:

- cancer disease progression: new target, increased target, or clinical deterioration. Adverse events that
  may be related to progression but may also have been caused by the protocol treatment should be
  reported.
- an event leading to a transient move to a hospital consultation or day hospital,
- hospitalisations (more than one night on site) or extensions of hospitalizations for the following reasons:
  - o programmed hospitalization for routine procedures or treatments that are part of a pre-defined monitoring or therapy program,
  - o hospitalization or surgery specifically related to the treatment of the disease. However, hospitalization or prolongation of hospitalization related to a complication of such treatments should be reported as an SAE,
  - o hospitalization or intervention required by the protocol,
  - o hospitalization performed to simplify study treatments or procedures,
  - o hospitalization for exploration not related to a change in the patient's condition
  - o comfort hospitalization or hospitalization for social reasons (e.g. hospitalisation of an elderly person who is dependent on the spouse who has just been hospitalized)
  - o elective hospitalization not associated with a worsening of the clinical condition and not related to the objective of the clinical study and taking place during the clinic.

Serious adverse events will be collected without time limitation if they are likely to be due to the investigational product or procedure under study (e.g. immuno-induced adverse events, cancers, congenital malformations, etc).

In this trial, the reference safety information (Appendix 6) are :

- For IRINOTECAN: the IRINOTECAN ACCORD® Summary of Product Characteristics (SmPC)
- For OXALIPLATINE: the OXALIPLATINE TEVA® SmPC
- For 5FLUOROURACILE: FLUOROURACILE ACCORD® SmPC
- For GEMCITABINE: the GEMCITABINE ACCORD® SmPC
- For CAPECITABINE: the CAPECITABINE ACCORD® SmPC

#### 14 STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

## 14.1 Judgement criteria

## 14.1.1 Main efficacy criterion

The primary endpoint is the Disease-free survival.

DFS will be calculated from date of randomization to the date of first relapse (locally and/or metastatic) or date of death (all causes). Patients alive without relapse will be censored at the date of last news. Second cancer will not be considered as an event. The relapse will be assessed by the investigator according to RECIST v1.1 criteria.

#### Estimand

Estimand attribute	Definition
Population	Patients with with resected ampullary adenocarcinoma
Treatment conditions	mFOLFIRINOX vs capecitabine or gemcitabine
Endpoint	Disease-free survival (DFS)
Population-level summary	Hazard ratio with 95% confidence interval
Intercurrent events	The intercurrent events specified will be dealt with via the treatment policy strategy*. The intercurrent events anticipated are: Failure to initiate treatment Wrong/modified dose of treatment or delay to treatment not in line with the protocol Treatment premature discontinuation Start a new anti-cancer therapy prior to an event

<sup>\*</sup>The treatment policy strategy means that the endpoint is estimated regardless of whether or not the intercurrent event occurs, i.e the intercurrent event is consider to be part of the treatment. This reflects the ITT principle.

## 14.1.2 Secondary criteria

## Overall survival (OS) rate:

OS is defined as the time between randomization and death (all causes). Patients alive will be censored at the date of last news.

#### **Estimand**

Estimand attribute	Definition
Population	Patients with with resected ampullary adenocarcinoma
Treatment conditions	mFOLFIRINOX vs capecitabine or gemcitabine
Endpoint	Overall survival (OS)
Population-level summary	Hazard ratio with 95% confidence interval
Intercurrent events	The intercurrent events specified will be dealt with via the treatment policy strategy*. The intercurrent events anticipated are: Failure to initiate treatment Wrong/modified dose of treatment or delay to treatment not in line with the protocol Treatment premature discontinuation Start a new anti-cancer therapy prior to an event

\*The treatment policy strategy means that the endpoint is estimated regardless of whether or not the intercurrent event occurs, i.e the intercurrent event is consider to be part of the treatment. This reflects the ITT principle.

Rate of patients completing 3 and 6-month chemotherapy schedule according to percentage of administered dose of each product. Percentage of administrated dose will be calculated as the ratio of dose received over dose planned for each product. A completed cycle will be defined by at least 80% of each product dispensed

#### **Estimand**

Estimand attribute	Definition		
Population	Patients with resected ampullary adenocarcinoma		
Treatment conditions	mFOLFIRINOX vs capecitabine or gemcitabine		
Endpoint	Rate of patients completing 3 and 6-month chemotherapy schedule		
Population-level summary	Percentage, 95% confidence intervals		
Intercurrent events	The intercurrent events anticipated are: Death: While on treatment Lost of follow-up: While on treatment Withdraw of consent: While on treatment Wrong/modified dose of treatment or delay to treatment not in line with the protocol: While on treatment		

#### **Toxicities:**

All grade and grade 3-4, will be described using NCI-CTCAE (National Cancer Institute – Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events) version 5.0

#### **Quality of Life:**

Quality of life will be assessed according to the questionnaire of EORTC QLQ-C30 and PAN26 questionnaires.

## 14.2 Sample Size calculation

The hypotheses are:

- H<sub>0</sub>: Absence of difference between treatment arms on DFS (HR=1)
- $H_{1:}$  Based on ESPAC3 phase 3 trial and the FFCD Ampullome cohort's data, 2-year DFS rate is expected to be 60% in control arm. An increase of 11% on 2-years DFS is expected in favor of experimental arm (mFOLFIRINOX) versus control arm (capecitabine or gemcitabine): change from 60% to 71%, HR=0.67

We consider a two-sided  $\alpha$  risk of 5% and a power of 80%, a follow-up of 48 months, a recruitment of 60 months. Two interim analyses are planned at 33% and 60% of the total number of events required with Both the O'Brien & Fleming type alpha spending and O'Brien & Fleming type beta spending. With these considerations, a total of 203 events are requested for the final analysis. Hence, taking into account 5% of patients lost to follow-up or not evaluable, it is necessary to include 294 patients in total (147 patients/arm).

Please find the details of information for interim analyses:

Stage	1	2	3
Planned information rate	33.3%	60%	100%
Efficacy boundary (z-value scale)	3.710	2.672	1.946
Futility boundary (z-value scale)		0.828	
Cumulative power	0.0195	0.3222	0.8000
Number of subjects	214.9	279.1	279.1
Cumulative number of events	67.8	122.1	203.5

The aim of these interim analyses are to prematurely stop the trial if the superiority of the experimental arm has been clearly demonstrated (H0 rejected) to have the opportunity to provide the best treatment to patient enrolled in the standard arm or if demonstration of a clinically-significant difference is unlikely (H0 accepted) not to expose patients to a non-effective treatment

## 14.3 Statistical analysis plan

A detailed Statistical Analysis Plan (SAP) will be written before the database lock.

## 14.3.1 Analysis Population definition

**Intent-to-treat (ITT) population:** all randomized patients, whatever their eligibility and whatever treatment they have received. Patients will be analyzed in the treatment arm allocated at randomization, even if they receive a different treatment.

**Modified Intent-to-treat (mITT) population:** ITT patients who have received at least one dose of treatment. The patients will be analyzed in the in the treatment arm allocated at randomization, even if they receive a different treatment.

**Safety population (SP):** ITT patients who have received at least one dose of treatment. The patients will be analyzed in the treatment arm really received.

**Per Protocol population (PP)**: ITT patients who have received at least one dose of treatment and who had no major violation of inclusion or exclusion criteria. The patients will be analyzed in the treatment arm really received.

**QoL population** (**QoL**): ITT patients with at least one questionnaire EORTC QLQ-C30 at baseline and one questionnaire during follow-up.

Statistical analyses for baseline characteristics will be done on ITT population. Efficacy will be performed on the ITT (main analysis), mITT and on the PP populations. The safety analysis will be performed on the SP population and Quality of life analysis on the QoL population.

#### 14.3.2 Endpoint evaluation

#### **Evaluation of baseline characteristics (ITT)**

All the baseline characteristics will be described on the overall population and by treatment arm.

The quantitative variables are described by the usual statistics as mean (with standard deviation), median (with interval inter-quartiles) and minimum-maximum.

The qualitative variables will be described using patient numbers and percentages.

Comparisons between the 2 arms could be done using Student t test, or Wilcoxon (depending on the quantitative variable distribution) or Chi² or Fischer Exact test for qualitative variable.

#### Evaluation of primary and secondary endpoints (ITT, mITT and PP)

For survival analyses (DFS, OS), the Kaplan-Meier method will be used to estimate median and curves will be plotted. The median and the rates at different times will be described with their 95% confidence interval. The two arms will be compared using both the log-rank test and stratified log-rank test

Hazard ratios will be calculated using Cox models. The hazard ratio for the treatment effect will be calculated using a Cox model (Cox, 1984).

Log-linearity assumptions will be checked graphically thanks to residuals (Martingale residuals).

The hypothesis of proportionality of rates will be verified using the graphical representation and test based on Schöenfeld residuals (Grambsch, 1994). The proportional hazards assumptions will be also assessed by plotting the hazards over time (i.e. the log cumulative hazard plot) for each treatment arm and using appropriate statistical tests.

If the non-proportionality assumption is not verified then appropriate analyses methods will be investigated. For example, restricted mean survival time (RMST) method can be applied. RMST is the expected survival time over a specific time horizon, and is an alternative measure for summarizing the survival profile.

Similarly, alternative tests to take account of HR invalidity have been proposed in the literature and can be applied (e.g. Qiu and Shen test or Gehan-Wilcoxon test).

# Treatment of missing datas for the survival endpoints

A sensitivity analysis will be performed to ensure the nature of the censoring pattern, i.e., random or not (informative or not). In the case of informative censoring, a multiple imputation method will be applied: the imputed times for the censored values are drawn from the distribution of event times conditional on the follow-up stop time (censoring time).

The median follow-up time will be calculated using the "reverse Kaplan-Meier" method.

# **Evaluation of safety (SP)**

The dose received and the percentages of actual dose received over theoretical dose, as well as the percentage of patients with at least one dose modification or at least one administrative report will be described by treatment arms.

Toxicities will be described by treatment arm with the number and percentage of patients according to the various grades (grade 1-2 versus grade 3-4-5) by types of toxicities (SOC: System Organ Class) ad Preferredterm (PT).

A Serious Adverse Event (SAE) report will be provided by pharmacovigilance.

Rate of patients completing 3 and 6-month chemotherapy schedule: will be described by treatment arms.

# Evaluation of quality of life

Quality of life will be evaluated using the EORTC QLQ-C30 questionnaires and PAN26 module.

The scores will be described at baseline by treatment arms.

The time until first deterioration of the global health score will be calculated: it is defined as the time between the date of randomization and the date of death or date of first deterioration by more than ten points on the global health scale in comparison with the score at baseline (without any subsequent improvement). Patients alive without deterioration will be censored at date of last news.

# Subgroup analyses

Analyses of DFS, OS will be also performed by:

- -Histological subtypes
- -Stade
- -Score AGEO
- -Score Moekotte, if possible

# 15 STUDY COMMITTEES

# 15.1 Independent Committee

An independent committee (**Data and Safety Monitoring Board** (DSMB)) is constituted and includes at least two gastrointestinal oncologists, a statistician or methodologist, and a pharmacovigilance expert. The members of the independent committee will be selected by the sponsor and will be independent of the study.

The Independent Committee (DSMB) will meet at least once a year, or more often if the Sponsor deems it necessary in view of the analysis of the SAEs.

The Committee will make decisions on all safety data submitted to the Sponsor by the site (AEs and/or SAEs). It will evaluate the data of all patients included in the trial up to 2 months prior to the date of the independent committee meeting.

# 15.2 Steering Committee.

A Steering Committee is established. The president of this committee is the study coordinator. This committee also includes the study co-coordinators, the FFCD study project manager, the FFCD statistician, and the chairman of the Biological Research Committee. Its mission is, among other things, to take decisions related to the management of the research (substantial amendment, premature closure if necessary, extension of the study, relevance of the control arm, etc.). This committee will meet as often as necessary throughout the study.

# 15.3 Medical Review

A medical review will be set up to improve the quality of the clinical data collected. In the event of a discrepancy between the data provided by the investigator and the medical review, requests for clarification will be sent to the investigator by the data manager.

# 15.4 Biological Research Committee

A Biological Research Committee is established and its mission is to answer questions relating to the collection and banking of biological samples and the organization of their analysis. The committee will meet regularly and report its proposals to the Steering Committee. The committee will include, among others, the study coordinator and a biologist; the chairman of the committee will be Prof. Jérôme Cros.

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# 16 ADMINISTRATIVE CONSIDERATIONS

#### TRIAL SPONSOR AND DELEGATION

The trial sponsor is the Dijon Burgundy University Hospital. The trial is registered under the EU number 2024-511070-68-01. Management of the trial has been delegated to Fédération Francophone de Cancérologie Digestive (FFCD).

# REMINDER CONCERNING APPLICABLE REGULATIONS

This trial will be conducted according to the French law, in accordance with:

- the ethical principles of the Helsinki declaration of 1964 and its revisions,
- the Good Clinical Practices (GCP) of the International Conference of Harmonization (ICH-E6, 17/07/96)
- the Regulation (EU) N° 536/2014 of the European parliament and of the council of 16 April 2014 on clinical trials on medicinal products for human use, and repealing Directive 2001/20/EC on the conduct of clinical trials.
- the modified Huriet law (20/12/98) on the Protection of Persons undergoing Biomedical Research
- the provisions of the National Commission for Information Technology and Civil Liberties (CNIL Act n°94-548 of 1/07/94 completing Act n°78-17 of 6/01/78) and the Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European parliament and of the council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation-GDPR)

# REMINDER OF THE LEGAL TEXTS IN FORCE

This trial will be conducted according to the French law in force, in accordance with:

- the ethical principles of the Helsinki declaration of 1964 and its revisions,
- the Good Clinical Practices (GCP) of the International Conference of Harmonization (ICH-E6, 17/07/96)
- the Regulation (EU) N° 536/2014 of the European parliament and of the council of 16 April 2014 on clinical trials on medicinal products for human use, and repealing Directive 2001/20/EC on the conduct of clinical trials,
- the modified Huriet law (20/12/98) on the Protection of Persons undergoing Biomedical Research
- the provisions of the National Commission for Information Technology and Civil Liberties (law n°94-548 of 1/07/94 completing the law n°78-17 of 6/01/78) and the Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European parliament and of the council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation-GDPR)

# PUBLIC LIABILITY INSURANCE

An insurance policy was taken out by the sponsor (Dijon Burgundy University Hospital) on 28/02/2024 under number 137,681, in accordance with Article L 1121-10 of the Public Health Code (Appendix 10).

# ETHICS COMMITTEE (EC) APPROVAL AND HEALTH AUTHORITY (HA)

This trial has been submitted according to the regulation (EU)  $N^{\circ}536/2014$  of the European Parliament and of the council of 16/04/2014 relating to clinical trials on medicinal products for human use and repealing directive 2001/20/EC.

In this context, the trial received the authorization of the Health authority reporting member state (ANSM-France) and the ethics committee (EC-xxxxx) on xx/xx/xxxx (Appendix 11).

# **PATIENT CONSENT**

The investigator undertakes to obtain the patient's written clinical and biological consent (information sheets and consent forms in Appendix 1) before the patient is enrolled in the study. A copy of these consents must be kept by the investigator for 25 years, to be presented to the regulatory authorities in case of inspection. A copy should be given to the patient.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Cancer Plan (Measure 5.1.), this document has been submitted to the Patients' Committee for Clinical Research (CPRC) of the Ligue Nationale Contre le Cancer.

#### HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH AGREEMENT

Prior to the initiating the study in site, the administrative investigating site management will be informed by the sponsor of the investigator's interest in participating in this trial.

A research agreement will be drawn up between the administrator of the investigating site and the sponsor.

# DATA AND STUDY DOCUMENTS ARCHIVING

The files will remain confidential and can only be consulted under the responsibility of the investigator in charge of the patients. The sponsor and the health authorities in case of inspection will have direct access to these documents.

At the end of the trial, the study documents will be kept for 25 years by the investigating site.

# **DATA PROCESSING AND IT SUPPORT**

Patient data is recorded in an eCRF and the FFCD is the controller as defined by the regulations applicable to the processing of personal data, the European regulation 2016/679 of 27 April 2016.

The FFCD is responsible for the management and analysis of the patient and health personnel data and ensures that the data will be managed:

- In accordance with the text of law n° 78-17 of 6 January 1978 modified by the law of 9 August 2004 and in accordance with the regulations applicable to the processing of personal data, the European regulation 2016/679 of 27 April 2016 and the French law n° 78-17 of 6 January 1978, relating to data processing, files and freedoms
- And in accordance to the reference methodology MR 001 (reporting number 2225592).

Patient personal data and health personnel data collected during clinical research will be processed in order to the results of the research are analysed for the purpose of the study and for scientific research purposes.

# MONITORING, QUALITY ASSURANCE AND INSPECTIONS BY AUTHORITIES

The investigator agrees in advance that the records of the patients included in the trial may be consulted by a person mandated by the Sponsor and/or by the health authorities to carry out an audit.

On-site visits of records, scheduled after agreement by the investigator, may take place during or after the period of inclusion in the trial.

This protocol will be monitored by the FFCD's CRA or other person mandated by the Sponsor.

# 17 PUBLICATION RULES

They will be consistent with those established by the PRODIGE group (Appendix 8).

# 18 APPENDICES

# APPENDIX 1: CLINICAL AND BIOLOGICAL CONSENTEMENT FORM

# NOTICE D'INFORMATION ET CONSENTEMENT DE L'ETUDE CLINIQUE DES RECHERCHES SUR DES MATERIELS BIOLOGIQUES

#### PRODIGE 98 - FFCD 2105 - AMPIRINOX

Etude de phase III randomisée multicentrique comparant une chimiothérapie adjuvante de 6 mois par FOLFIRINOX modifié à une monochimiothérapie par capécitabine ou gemcitabine chez les patients opérés d'un adénocarcinome de l'ampoule de Vater

N° EU : 2024-511070-68-00

Promoteur : Fédération Francophone de Cancérologie Digestive (FFCD)

Faculté de Médecine,

7 Boulevard Jeanne d'Arc, BP 87900

21079 Dijon Cedex, France

Tél.: + 33 (0)3 80 66 80 13 - Fax: + 33 (0)3 80 38 18 41

#### Investigateur coordonnateur :

Dr. Gaël ROTH

Service d'Hépato-Gastroentérologie et Oncologie Digestive

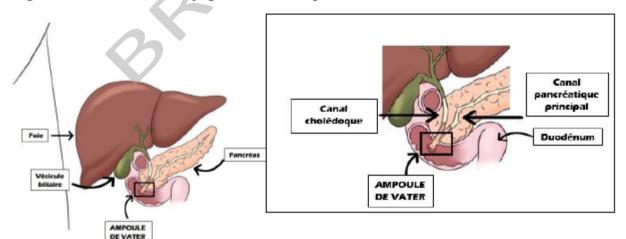
CHU Grenoble-Alpes

(Fait en 2 exemplaires : un remis au/à la patient(e), l'autre conservé par l'investigateur.)

Madame, Monsieur,

Vous êtes actuellement suivi(e) pour un cancer de l'ampoule de Vater ou adénocarcinome ampullaire. Votre médecin investigateur vous a proposé de participer à l'étude PRODIGE 98 - FFCD 2105 - AMPIRINOX dont le but est d'évaluer une combinaison de chimiothérapie post-opératoire dans le traitement de cette maladie.

L'ampoule de Vater est une structure à la jonction entre le duodénum, le pancréas et la voie biliaire principale dont la fonction est de déverser la bile et les enzymes pancréatiques dans le duodénum, respectivement par le canal cholédoque, et par le canal pancréatique principal, afin de permettre la digestion. Ces deux canaux se rejoignent formant l'ampoule de Vater.



L'adénocarcinome ampullaire (AMPAC) est un cancer rare (0,2 % des cancers digestifs) qui touche l'ampoule de Vater. Ce cancer se divise en 3 sous-types : intestinal, bilio-pancréatique et mixte ou indéterminé. Le seul traitement ayant pour objectif la guérison est la chirurgie, néanmoins, environ 40% des patients récidivent dans les 2 ans suivant la résection chirurgicale.

L'objectif de la chimiothérapie post-opératoire dite adjuvante est de diminuer le risque de récidive de la maladie et les seules chimiothérapies qui peuvent être considérées comme des standards à ce jour sont la capécitabine et la gemcitabine suite aux résultats de l'étude ESPAC 3 (Neoptolemos et al. JAMA 2012).

Dans le cadre de cet essai, nous proposons une autre stratégie expérimentale de traitement utilisant le FOLFIRINOX modifié (mFOLFIRINOX), composé de 3 chimiothérapies qui ont une action complémentaire : le 5-fluorouracile, l'irinotécan, et l'oxaliplatine associées à l'acide folique qui est une vitamine permettant d'augmenter l'efficacité du 5 fluorouracile.

Ce traitement est utilisé depuis plusieurs années et a déjà fait ses preuves dans plusieurs cancers digestifs. En effet, suite à des résultats positifs, le FOLFIRINOX (modifié ou non) est devenu le standard de soin dans les cancers du pancréas métastatiques, les cancers du pancréas localisés après chirurgie (mFOLFIRINOX adjuvant) ainsi que dans certains sous-types de cancers du côlon métastatiques et en situation pré-opératoire dans les cancers du rectum.

Ainsi cette étude propose deux schémas de traitement dont l'attribution se fait par tirage au sort (= randomisation) :

- groupe A: mFOLFIRINOX: oxaliplatine, irinotecan, 5 fluorouracile, avec l'acide folinique
- groupe B : mono-chimiothérapie par capécitabine ou gemcitabine

Votre participation à cette étude est strictement volontaire. Cela signifie que vous êtes entièrement libre de décider si vous souhaitez ou non y participer.

Avant de faire votre choix, prenez tout le temps qu'il vous faudra pour lire attentivement ce document. Son but est de vous informer sur l'intérêt de cette recherche, son déroulement, les bénéfices attendus, mais aussi les contraintes et les risques prévisibles. Vous pouvez lire ce document et en discuter si besoin avec une ou plusieurs personnes de votre entourage; y compris votre médecin traitant si vous le souhaitez.

Des études biologiques complémentaires sont mises en place en parallèle de l'étude clinique. Ces études biologiques sont optionnelles et elles vous sont décrites dans ce document, en page 8. Ces études font l'objet d'un consentement à part entière de votre part.

Si vous acceptez de participer à cette étude :

- vous devez être affilié(e) à un régime de sécurité sociale ou être bénéficiaire d'un tel régime,
- vous ne recevrez pas de rémunération,
- vous ne pourrez pas participer à une autre étude s'intéressant au traitement de votre cancer en même temps.

Si vous décidez de ne pas participer à cette étude :

- cette décision vous appartient et vous ne serez nullement obligé(e) de vous justifier,
- cela n'affectera en rien la qualité de votre prise en charge, de même que vos relations avec l'équipe soignante,
- vous aurez les mêmes examens de surveillance et d'évaluation, avec une fréquence identique,
- un traitement adapté à votre maladie vous sera préférentiellement proposé par votre oncologue si vous décidez de ne pas participer à cette étude.

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# GLOSSAIRE

Adjuvant	Traitement complémentaire au traitement principal
ACE	Antigène Carcino-embryonnaire : marqueurs sanguins de l'évolution tumorale
AMPAC	Adénocarcinome (tumeur) du pancréas et plus précisément de l'ampoule de Vater
Ancillaire	Etude annexe au projet initial
ANSM	Agence Nationale de Sécurité du Médicament et des Produits de Santé
Bolus	Préparation d'un produit administré en dose unique par voie intra- veineuse directe
CNIL	Commission Nationale de l'informatique et des libertés
CPP	Comité de Protection des Personnes
CPRC	Comité de Patients pour la Recherche Clinique
CRB	Centre de Ressources Biologique
DPD	Dihydropyrimidine déshydrogénase : enzyme métabolisant le 5- fluorouracile
ECG	Electro-cardiogramme
ESPAC	Etude clinique dans laquelle l'efficacité du traitement par gemcitabine adjuvante et capécitabine versus gemcitabine seul a été comparé chez des patients qui ont reçu un traitement chirurgical suite à une cancer pancréatique
Etude de phase III	Une étude de phase III a pour objectif de confirmer l'efficacité supérieure d'un nouveau traitement ou d'une nouvelle stratégie de traitement en comparaison à un traitement de référence
FFCD	Fédération Francophone de Cancérologie Digestive
IRM	Imagerie par Résonnance Magnétique
Multicentrique	Etude ouverte à plusieurs établissements en France
OMS	Organisation Mondiale de la Santé
Randomisation	Tirage au sort dû au hasard
SHAM	Société Hospitalière d'Assurance Mutuelles
5-FU	5-Fluorouracile

# DESCRIPTION DE L'ETUDE CLINIQUE

# Objectifs de l'étude clinique :

L'objectif de cette étude est de diminuer le risque de récidive post-opératoire mesuré par la survie sans maladie, proposant le mFOLFIRINOX comparé aux traitements standards capécitabine et gemcitabine.

Vous trouverez ci-dessous le détail des chimiothérapies.

# Déroulement de l'étude clinique :

# Examens préalables :

Si vous acceptez de participer à cette étude, le médecin investigateur s'assurera que vous ne présentez pas de contre-indications au traitement proposé.

Pour cela, il vous examinera et fera le bilan de votre maladie (examen clinique avec évaluation de l'avancée de votre maladie, prise de sang pour un bilan biologique complet, scanner ou IRM pour évaluer le degré d'extension de la maladie ainsi qu'un électrocardiogramme). Le bilan d'évaluation est le même que celui réalisé dans la prise en charge habituelle.

Nous vous demanderons également de compléter deux questionnaires de qualité de vie (durée de remplissage environ 10 minutes) à chaque évaluation de votre maladie, c'est-à-dire tous les 3 mois pendant votre traitement et jusqu'au démarrage d'une autre chimiothérapie. Les réponses à ces questionnaires sont pseudonymisées et sont stockées dans une base de données informatique sécurisée, à laquelle seul le promoteur où les personnes mandatées ont accès. Au besoin, l'équipe médicale qui vous accompagne peut vous aider à répondre à certaines de ces questions

Tirage au sort du traitement ;

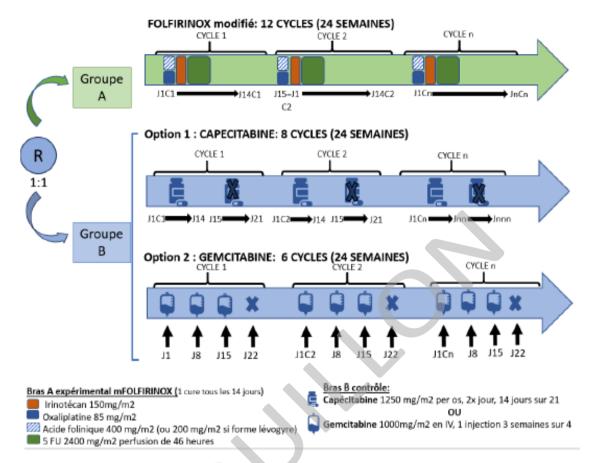
Si vous acceptez de participer à cette étude, vous recevrez l'un des deux schémas de traitement :

- groupe A : FOLFIRINOX modifié
- groupe B: gemcitabine ou capécitabine. Dans le schéma B, votre médecin choisira avec vous le traitement le plus adapté, entre la gemcitabine et la capécitabine.

Le choix du schéma de traitement que vous recevrez sera fait par tirage au sort informatique appelé « randomisation ». Cette randomisation est indispensable dans les essais cliniques. Elle permet de constituer 2 groupes de patients et de comparer de façon rigoureuse les effets des deux traitements.

Vous aurez une probabilité sur deux (50 % de chance) de recevoir le traitement du groupe A, et une probabilité sur deux (50 % de chance) de recevoir le traitement du groupe B.

Une fois que le tirage au sort aura été effectué, votre médecin investigateur vous indiquera le traitement qui vous sera administré dans un délai de 10 jours.



R= randomisation ; J= Jour ; C= Cycle.

Vous recevrez du traitement pendant une période de 6 mois au maximum, et la période de suivi est de 2 ans maximum.

# Déroulement des cures :

Si vous faites partie du groupe A FOLFIRINOX modifié :

A chaque cure, vous recevrez successivement l'administration d'acide folinique, d'oxaliplatine, d'irinotécan, et de 5-fluorouracile comme indiqué ci-dessous :

Ces traitements vous seront administrés par perfusion intra-veineuse tous les 14 jours. Elles pourront être interrompues ou reportées en cas de mauvaise tolérance.

La perfusion est administrée sur deux jours à l'aide d'un « diffuseur » ou une pompe portable qui est un dispositif médical stérile permettant d'administrer par voie intraveineuse en continu à débit constant des quantités prédéterminées de médicaments.

L'administration du traitement, de manière classique, peut nécessiter la pose d'une chambre implantable ou d'un diffuseur. Toutes les informations concernant ces dispositifs médicaux vous seront expliquées par le médecin qui vous suit dans le cadre de votre traitement.

L'administration commencera dans le service de l'hôpital dans lequel vous êtes suivi(e). Après le début de la perfusion de 5-fluorouracile en continu, vous pourrez poursuivre la cure à domicile. A cet effet, vous serez équipé(e) du diffuseur ou de la pompe qui comprend un flacon contenant le

5FU, qui sera branché directement sur votre dispositif implantable percutané. Quarante-six heures après, un(e) infirmier/ère se rendra à votre domicile pour retirer le dispositif de perfusion. La visite de cet(te) infirmier/ère pourra être organisée soit par le service dans lequel vous êtes suivi(e), soit directement par vous-même.

Au total, vous passerez environ 4 à 6h dans le service pour l'administration du traitement, qui pourra se terminer à domicile (46h après).

Si vous faites partie du groupe B gemcitabine ou capécitabine :

Dans le cas où votre médecin choisit avec vous la gemcitabine, le traitement vous sera administré par perfusion intra-veineuse.

Le schéma est organisé en cycles de 4 semaines. Sur ces quatre semaines, vous recevrez le traitement une fois par semaine pendant trois semaines. La quatrième semaine vous ne recevrez pas de traitement, et vous reprendrez le traitement à la cinquième semaine.

Cette cinquième semaine représente le début du second cycle. Vous poursuivrez votre traitement ainsi, pendant 6 cycles en tout, soit 24 semaines.

Si votre médecin choisit avec vous la capécitabine, vous prendrez ce traitement par voie orale.

Ce schéma est organisé en cycles de 21 jours. Pendant les 14 premiers jours du cycle, vous prendrez votre traitement deux fois par jour selon les conseils fournis par votre médecin. Du 15 em au 21 em jour du cycle vous ne prendrez pas de capécitabine puis vous démarrerez le cycle suivant au 22 jour.

Vous poursuivrez ainsi votre traitement pendant 8 cycles, soit 24 semaines.

La capécitabine est un médicament présenté sous forme de comprimés, pour lequel votre médecin vous fournira une prescription. Vous pourrez récupérer votre traitement dans une pharmacie de ville.

Si vous êtes traité(e) par capécitabine, l'équipe médicale vous fournira, en plus de la prescription médicale, un carnet d'observance.

Le carnet d'observance est un petit carnet de bord, dans lequel vous devrez indiquer les comprimés que vous avez pris et les éventuels effets indésirables ressentis. Ce carnet pourra également être une aide vous permettant de vous rappeler les jours du cycle pendant lesquels vous devrez prendre votre traitement, et ceux pendant lesquels vous ne devrez pas le prendre.

Vous devrez l'apporter à chacune de vos visites médicales et le présenter à l'équipe qui réalise votre suivi. Une fois complet, vous remettrez ce carnet à l'équipe médicale qui l'archivera pendant une durée règlementaire de 25 ans, dans un dossier prévu à cet effet.

# Durée de l'étude clinique :

Deux cent quatre-vingt-quatorze patients devront être traités dans le cadre de cette étude. De nombreux centres investigateurs en France et en Europe y participeront. La période pendant laquelle les patients seront inclus dans cette étude est d'environ 4 ans. L'étude durera environ 9 ans dans sa totalité (délai entre 1<sup>er</sup> patient inclus et fin de suivi du dernier patient inclus).

Vous serez suivi(e) tout au long de votre traitement avec des examens biologiques avant chaque cure et éventuellement entre les cures si nécessaire, qui permettront d'évaluer la tolérance aux chimiothérapies.

De même des imageries (scanners et IRM) seront réalisées tous les 3 mois afin de rechercher la présence d'une récidive comme cela est réalisé dans le cadre des soins courant (hors recherche clinique) jusqu'à la fin de l'étude. Dans le cadre de cette étude, le traitement vous sera administré pendant 6 mois et le suivi durera 48 mois à partir du début de l'étude en l'absence de récidive. L'apparition d'une récidive interrompra le traitement et/ou le suivi dans le cadre de l'étude. Votre

prise en charge sera ainsi réalisée selon les caractéristiques de votre maladie et les décisions de votre équipe médicale.

Nous vous demanderons également de compléter deux questionnaires de qualité de vie : QLQ-C30 et PAN26. Ces questionnaires sur format papier (durée de remplissage environ 20 minutes) seront à compléter à l'hôpital lors de chaque consultation de réévaluation, c'est-à-dire toutes les 12 semaines pendant toute la durée de l'étude.

Vous trouverez dans le tableau ci-dessous les différents examens que vous aurez au cours du traitement et après arrêt du traitement, ainsi que leurs fréquences.

# Calendrier des examens de suivi :

	AVANT TRAITEMENT	PEND TRAITE			Après arrêt du traitement	
X= examen réalisé	A l'inclusion	Avant chaque cure	Tous les 3 mois	Dans les 30 jours	Tous les 3 mois pendant 2	
					ans *	
Consentement éclairé clinique	X					
	EXAMEN CLI	NIQUE				
Poids	X	X	X	X	X	
Taille	X	X				
Etat général OMS	X	X	X	X	X	
Evaluation des toxicités neuropathiques (hypersensibilité au niveau des doigts)	X	X	X	X	X	
2 questionnaires de qualité de vie	X		X		X	
Evaluation des évènements indésirables		X	X	X		
	BILAN BIOLO	GIQUE				
Bilan biologique	X	X	X	X		
Test de grossesse	X	X				
Marqueurs ACE et CA19-9	X		X			
E	XAMENS PARAC	LINIQUES				
Scanner thoraco-abdomino-pelvien ou IRM abdominopelvienne + scanner thoracique	X		X		X	
ECG	X					
ETUDE BIOLOGIQUES COMPLEMENTAIRES A réalisez si vous souhaitez participer à ces recherches						
ADN tumoral circulant : prélèvement de 2 tubes de sang	х		A 12 semaines et à 24 semaines		X (En cas d'évolution de votre	
Echantillon de tumeur	X	() ( ) (			maladie)	

<sup>\*</sup>Dans le cadre de l'étude, vous continuerez d'être suivi(e) tous les 3 mois tant que votre maladie est contrôlée par le traitement, et jusqu'à 2 ans au maximum.

# Bénéfice attendu :

Le bénéfice attendu est une diminution du risque de récidive post-opératoire, c'est-à-dire de diminuer le nombre de patients chez qui une récidive survient ou d'allonger le délai entre la chirurgie et la récidive.

Néanmoins, les effets sont variables d'un patient à l'autre, et par conséquent nous ne pouvons pas vous garantir que ce traitement vous sera bénéfique.

# Risques prévisibles :

Il est important de savoir que tout traitement quel qu'il soit, peut engendrer des effets indésirables.

Le traitement de ce protocole présente des effets indésirables potentiels, liés aux molécules utilisées. Ces effets sont inconstants et variables dans leur survenue et dans leur sévérité d'une personne à l'autre. Vous pouvez au cours de cette étude ressentir un ou plusieurs des effets indésirables décrits ci-dessous. Ils sont le plus souvent réversibles. Il peut exister des effets indésirables qui ne peuvent pas être prédits.

Si vous présentez ces effets, ils seront pris en charge par votre médecin investigateur (le numéro de téléphone où vous pourrez le contacter sera noté en dernière page lors de la signature du consentement) qui pourra vous prescrire des médicaments adaptés pour diminuer ces effets indésirables. N'essayez pas de traiter tout seul ces effets car certains médicaments peuvent être incompatibles avec les traitements que vous prenez dans le cadre de cette étude. Dans tous les cas, il est important que vous préveniez le médecin investigateur immédiatement si vous ressentez un effet qui vous semble anormal. N'oubliez pas de signaler également au médecin investigateur les traitements additionnels que vous auriez pu prendre. En cas d'urgence, contacter les services d'urgence médicale en téléphonant au 15.

Compte tenu des informations disponibles à ce jour, les effets indésirables les plus fréquents (pouvant affecter plus d'une personne sur dix -10 %) décrits, liés aux différentes molécules de chimiothérapie utilisées dans le cadre de ce protocole sont :

# Oxaliplatine:

- Fourmillement/engourdissement des doigts, des orteils, autour de la bouche ou dans la gorge, parfois associés à des crampes. Vous pouvez aussi éprouver des difficultés à réaliser des gestes fins comme boutonner vos vêtements. Dans la majorité des cas, ces symptômes disparaissent spontanément et totalement à l'arrêt du traitement. Il existe par ailleurs une possibilité de persistance des symptômes après la fin du traitement.
- Fourmillement semblable à une sensation de décharge électrique au soulèvement du bras ou à la flexion du cou.
- Sensation désagréable dans la gorge, en particulier en avalant.
- Diarrhées.
- Nausées, vomissements.
- Diminution temporaire du nombre de cellules sanguines.
- Sensation de gêne au niveau du site d'injection de la perfusion.
- Fièvre, frissons.
- Fatigue, douleurs.
- Variation de poids, perte ou manque d'appétit, troubles du goût.
- Constipation.
- Maux de tête, douleurs dorsales.
- Spasmes musculaires, raideurs de la nuque, sensation anormale au niveau de la langue pouvant modifier la capacité à parler, inflammation de la bouche ou d'autres muqueuses (lèvre douloureuses ou aphtes).
- Douleurs abdominales.
- Saignements anormaux incluant des saignements de nez.
- Toux et difficulté à respirer.
- Réaction allergique, éruption cutanée avec rougeurs et démangeaisons.
- Perte de cheveux modérée.

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# 5 FU (5-fluorouracile) :

- Infections.
- Diminution des cellules sanguines, diminution des leucocytes et diminution des plaquettes.
- Diarrhées.
- Nausées, vomissements.
- Stomatite (inflammation de la bouche).
- Inflammation de la muqueuse buccale.
- Perte de cheveux, poils.

#### Irinotécan :

- Diminution des cellules sanguines, diminution des leucocytes et diminution des plaquettes.
- Diminution de l'appétit.
- Diarrhée immédiate ou tardive, vomissements, nausées, douleurs abdominales.
- Perte de cheveux.
- Inflammation des muqueuses, fièvre, fatigue intense.

#### Capécitabine :

- Anorexie
- Diarrhées.
- Nausées, vomissements.
- Stomatite (inflammation de la muqueuse de la bouche)
- Douleurs abdominales.
- Syndrome main-pied ou érythrodysesthésie palmoplantaire (fourmillement, rougeurs, œdème avec ou sans douleurs).
- Fatigue.

#### Gemcitabine :

- Modification des résultats des prises de sang : baisse des polynucléaires (neutropénie), baisse de l'hémoglobine dans le sang (anémie), diminution des plaquettes (thrombopénie), diminution des globules blancs (leucopénie).
- Difficultés respiratoires légères (dyspnée).
- Nausées, vomissements.
- Augmentation des enzymes hépatiques (transaminases ASAT, ALAT) et phosphatase alcaline.
- Éruption cutanée allergique avec démangeaisons (prurit), perte des cheveux (alopécie).
- Sang dans les urines (hématurie), présence de protéines dans les urines.
- Symptômes grippaux (fièvres, douleurs musculaires, perte d'appétit, sensation de malaise, fatigue, mal de tête).
- Gonflement des organes périphériques et de la face.

# Les conditions d'arrêt de traitement :

Votre participation à cette recherche est strictement volontaire. Cela signifie que vous êtes libre de vous retirer de l'étude à tout moment, sans avoir d'explication à donner. Dans ce cas, vous devrez simplement en informer le médecin investigateur. Cela n'affectera en rien votre relation avec ce dernier et vous continuerez de bénéficier des meilleurs soins actuellement disponibles pour votre maladie.

Le médecin investigateur en charge de votre suivi dans cette étude pourra également décider d'interrompre le traitement s'il en estime la nécessité :

- en cas d'altération de votre état général et de vos souffrances,
- en cas de toxicité majeure qui ne permette plus de continuer le traitement,
- en cas d'évènement grave ou imprévu nécessitant l'arrêt du traitement.

# Alternatives médicales :

Après arrêt du traitement proposé dans le cadre de ce protocole, vous continuerez d'être suivi(e) par votre médecin et vous pourrez, si votre médecin le juge nécessaire, recevoir une autre chimiothérapie. Vous continuerez donc à être suivi(e) selon les recommandations et la pratique de votre équipe médicale.

# Contraception:

Si vous êtes un homme ou une femme en âge de procréer (toute femme n'étant pas chirurgicalement stérilisée ni ménopausée) et que vous n'êtes pas totalement abstinent(e) sexuellement, vous devrez utiliser un moyen de contraception efficace durant toute la durée de traitement. Vous devrez également continuer à utiliser votre contraception pendant toute la période d'élimination du médicament c'est-à-dire 6 mois après la dernière cure.

Si vous êtes un homme traité par capécitabine, vous devrez utiliser un moyen de contraception efficace pendant toute la durée du traitement et pendant les 3 mois suivants la dernière dose de traitement.

Également, toute personne traitée par une chimiothérapie, ayant des apports, expose son partenaire à la chimiothérapie. Il est donc important d'utiliser un préservatif ou tout autre forme de barrière lors d'un rapport, afin d'éviter d'exposer le/la partenaire aux risques liés à la chimiothérapie, en plus des risques classiques liés au rapport (IST).

Une contraception efficace comprend entre autres la contraception hormonale oestroprogestative ou progestative (orale – pilule - ou transdermique – implant - ou vaginale – anneau - ou injectable), la contraception intra-utérine (stérilet) au cuivre ou au lévonorgestrel, le préservatif masculin, ou la stérilisation définitive masculine ou féminine. Si vous êtes une femme en âge de procréer, il faut que votre partenaire masculin (si non stérilisé) utilise un moyen de contraception efficace pendant toute la période de traitement et d'élimination du traitement. L'arrêt de la contraception après cette période doit être discuté avec votre médecin investigateur. Si vous avez un bébé, vous devez vous abstenir d'allaiter pendant cette période.

Si vous êtes un homme non stérilisé et non abstinent et que votre partenaire féminine est en âge de procréer, il faut que cette dernière utilise une méthode de contraception hautement efficace pendant toute la période définie ci-dessus. Attention, l'abstinence périodique, la méthode du rythme et la méthode du retrait ne sont pas des méthodes de contraception acceptables. Vous devrez également vous abstenir de tout don de sperme pendant cette période. Les hommes vasectomisés sont considérés comme fertiles et doivent continuer à utiliser un préservatif masculin avec spermicide comme indiqué ci-dessus pendant l'étude clinique.

Il faut impérativement éviter tout début de grossesse pendant le traitement au vu du danger potentiel pour la croissance du fœtus.

Si vous avez un doute concernant la méthode de contraception que vous utilisez ou que votre partenaire utilise, n'hésitez pas à demander conseil à votre médecin investigateur (dont le numéro est noté sur le formulaire de signature du consentement), qui pourra vous orienter vers un spécialiste en onco-fertilité.

# DESCRIPTION DE LA RECHERCHE BIOLOGIQUE SUR ECHANTILLONS DE SANG ET DE TUMEUR (FACULTATIF)

# Objectif de la recherche biologique et analyses prévues :

Le but de la recherche biologique est de mieux comprendre les facteurs (moléculaires et génétiques) susceptibles de prédire la tolérance et l'efficacité du traitement qui vous est proposé). Ces facteurs seront recherchés au niveau de l'ADN tumoral présent dans le sang circulant (plasma) et sur les cellules de votre tumeur. La détermination de certaines caractéristiques moléculaires et génétiques de votre maladie, est d'un intérêt scientifique important pour mieux comprendre la sensibilité aux médicaments et le pronostic de ce cancer. Ces résultats permettront de proposer à l'avenir un traitement personnalisé aux patients atteints d'un cancer de l'ampoule de Vater après une chirurgie.

Dans le cadre de PRODIGE 98-AMPIRINOX plusieurs études complémentaires, appelées études ancillaires, sont prévues permettant ces analyses à travers :

- -La recherche complémentaire sur « ADN tumoral circulant » (sur sang)
- -La recherche complémentaire sur « vésicules extra cellulaires » (sur sang)
- -La recherche complémentaire sur « blocs tumoral » (sur échantillons de tumeur)

# Les échantillons biologiques qui vous seront prélevés ;

Si vous acceptez de participer à toutes ces recherches biologiques, voici les différents types de prélèvements qui seront effectués lors de vos examens de suivi :

- Avant le début de votre traitement : 2 tubes de 8.5 ml.
- A la visite des 12 semaines après le début du traitement (3 mois): 2 tubes de 8.5 ml M3
- A la visite des 24 semaines après le début du traitement (6 mois): 2 tubes de 8.5 ml M6
- A l'évolution de votre maladie le cas échéant : 2 tubes de 8.5 ml (apparition d'une récidive).

Ces prélèvements seront réalisés en même temps que les prises de sang qui seront réalisées pour le bilan avant votre inclusion dans l'étude clinique.

Un échantillon de votre tumeur qui a été retirée par le chirurgien lors de la duodéno-pancréatectomie céphalique (ou un échantillon issu d'une biopsie réalisée au moment du diagnostic de votre maladie le cas échéant) sera également récupérés auprès du laboratoire pour analyse. Ce qui permettra d'étudier les caractéristiques de ce cancer. A partir de l'ADN de celui-ci, nous pourrons analyser les anomalies génétiques associées à cette maladie et qui pourraient prédire le risque de récidive ainsi que l'efficacité des traitements dans la prévention de cette dernière.

# Recueil des échantillons biologiques :

Les échantillons sanguins et de tumeur seront manipulés et conservés selon les lois en vigueur, dans une institution appelée Centre de Ressources Biologiques (CRB) - EPIGENETEC, situé à Paris (Laboratoire de toxicologie moléculaire – 45, rue des Saints Pères – 75006 PARIS), actuellement sous la responsabilité du Pr Pierre Laurent-Puig.

# DESCRIPTION DES CARACTERISTIQUES GENETIQUES LIEES AUX RECHERCHES ANCILLAIRES BIOLOGIQUES SUR LES ECHANTILLONS SANGUINS ET TUMORAUX

Dans le cadre de ces recherches complémentaires réalisées à partir de vos échantillons de sang ou de tumeur, il est possible que nous fassions des découvertes qui sont de l'ordre de la recherche génétique.

La recherche génétique est un domaine qui permet d'étudier les composantes génétiques d'un individu à des fins médicales ou de recherche scientifique. Ces analyses peuvent permettre de rechercher des gènes qui ont un rôle dans la prédisposition génétique des individus à certaines maladies et d'établir le diagnostic d'une maladie génétique, ou de savoir, dans un contexte particulier, si une personne à risque peut transmettre cette maladie à ses enfants. Ces informations

génétiques peuvent être mises en évidence de manière intentionnelle, ou de manière fortuite (par hasard).

Trois types de résultats sont possible à l'issu d'un examen génétique :

- L'identification des variations au niveau des gènes (des mutations) qui pourraient expliquer la maladie
- L'identification des variations au niveau des gènes (des mutations) qui ne permettent pas d'expliquer de façon certaine la maladie. Dans ce cas, des examens génétiques complémentaires peuvent être réalisés chez vous, ou des membres de votre famille (ce qui nécessite leur accord).
- Aucune identification de variations génétiques expliquant la maladie.

Si l'on découvre que vous êtes porteur/se d'une anomalie génétique alors les membres de votre famille peuvent l'être aussi. Dans le cas où les conséquences de cette maladie génétique peuvent être graves, il est légalement obligatoire d'en informer votre famille (vous ou votre médecin).

Ce niveau de conséquence est évalué par votre médecin, ou par un professionnel du domaine de la génétique (médecin généticien ou conseiller en génétique) en prenant en compte la nature de l'anomalie génétique, et le degré de parenté.

Si vous le souhaitez, vous avez la possibilité d'informer les membres de votre famille concernés de manière anonyme. Ainsi, votre médecin enverra aux membres concernés un courrier recommandant de réaliser une consultation génétique.

Dans le cas où vous auriez fait un don de spermatozoïdes ou d'ovules, et si vous l'autorisez, le médecin informera le centre d'Assistance Médicale à la Procréation de ce risque afin de prendre les mesures nécessaires pour les enfants qui seraient nés de ce don.

Si vous refusez que l'information soit transmise, d'une manière ou d'une autre, cela pourrait engager votre responsabilité civile.

Vous avez le droit de ne pas être informé(e) des résultats de vos analyses.

Ainsi nous vous demandons d'exprimer vos souhaits quant à ces différentes possibilités, grâce au formulaire de consentement proposé en page 18.

# ASPECTS REGLEMENTAIRES ET ADMINISTRATIFS DES DONNEES CLINIQUES, DES DONNEES ISSUES DES ANALYSES ET DES ECHANTILLONS

### Protection des personnes

Le promoteur de cette étude, le CHU de Dijon, a pris toutes les dispositions prévues par la loi sur la protection des participants (Code de la Santé Publique, titre II, livre 1er, relatif aux recherches médicales) et a souscrit une assurance en responsabilité civile pour cette étude auprès de la société hospitalière d'assurances mutuelles (SHAM) sous le numéro de 137.681. Si vous estimez avoir subi un préjudice du fait de votre participation à l'étude, vous devez contacter votre médecin investigateur.

Les modalités de ce protocole (clinique et biologique) ont été soumises à l'examen d'un Comité de Protection des Personnes (CPP) XXXXXX et à l'Agence Nationale de Sécurité du Médicament et des produits de santé (ANSM), qui ont pour mission de vérifier si les conditions requises pour votre protection et l'ensemble de vos droits ont été respectées, et qui ont donné un avis favorable et une autorisation le XXXXXX.

Conformément aux recommandations du Plan Cancer III (Action 5.4), ce document a été soumis pour relecture, avis et conseil au Comité de Patients pour la Recherche Clinique (CPRC) de la Ligue Nationale Contre le Cancer. En cas d'arrêt prématuré de l'étude, le médecin investigateur vous en informera et vous communiquera les raisons éventuelles d'un tel arrêt. Toute information nouvelle survenant pendant votre participation vous sera communiquée et un formulaire de consentement vous sera remis pour confirmer votre participation à l'étude.

A l'issue de l'étude, vous pourrez, si vous le souhaitez, être informé(e) par le médecin investigateur, des résultats globaux de cette recherche lorsqu'ils seront disponibles.

# Durée de conservation des données :

Si vous acceptez de participer à cette recherche ultérieure complémentaire, les prélèvements faits lors de vos visites de suivis, seront conservés et analysés pour les études translationnelles. Les échantillons sanguins et de tumeur seront manipulés et conservés selon les lois en vigueurs, dans une institution appelée Centre de Ressources Biologiques (CRB) - EPIGENETEC, en accord avec toutes les lois en vigueur. Ce CRB est situé à Paris (INSERM U1138 -Eq 26-Pr Laurent-Puig. RdC 15 rue de l'Ecole de Médecine), actuellement sous la responsabilité du Pr Pierre Laurent-Puig. Vos données ainsi que vos échantillons biologiques (sang et tumeur) pourront être conservés pendant 2 ans après la fin de l'étude pour la réalisation des analyses puis archivés au minimum 25 ans, conformément à la réglementation en vigueur. Ils seront détruits après cette date, ou à votre demande.

# Confidentialité

Toutes les données vous concernant (personnelles, cliniques, et les données provenant des recherches sur les matériels biologiques) seront analysées par informatique. Conformément à la loi « Informatique et Liberté » du 6 janvier 1978 modifiée par la loi 2004-801 du 6 Août 2004 relative au traitement automatisé des données de santé, vous pourrez exercer un droit d'accès et de modification par l'intermédiaire de votre médecin investigateur.

La confidentialité sera garantie par le fait que seul le numéro attribué à votre randomisation, figurera dans les analyses et les documents écrits et que votre nom n'apparaîtra jamais. Les informations pourront être contrôlées selon la réglementation en vigueur. Seules les deux premières lettres de votre nom et la première lettre de votre prénom seront recueillies ainsi que votre date de naissance au format mois/année, permettant de pseudo-anonymiser vos données avant la réception dans notre base de données. Ce travail de pseudo-anonymisation est réalisée par le centre hospitalier dans lequel vous êtes suivi(e). Les informations pourront être contrôlées selon la réglementation en vigueur.

Il est très important que les informations collectées soient précises et, par conséquent, elles seront comparées à celles contenues dans votre dossier médical Votre dossier médical restera strictement confidentiel et ne pourra être consulté que sous la responsabilité du médecin investigateur s'occupant de votre traitement ainsi que par les autorités de santé et par les personnes autorisées par le promoteur de la recherche (CHU de Dijon). Les personnes mandatées par le promoteur sont soumises au secret professionnel.

La FFCD est responsable du traitement et collecte les données de la recherche sur la base légale de l'intérêt public. Elles sont traitées de manière équitable et transparente en suivant la méthodologie de référence MR001 encadrant les traitements comprenant des données de santé, réalisés dans le cadre de recherches nécessitant le recueil du consentement, et publiée par la CNIL

Conformément aux dispositions de la loi du 6 janvier 1978 relative à l'informatique, aux fichiers et aux libertés (actualisée loi n° 2018-493 du 20 juin 2018) et au règlement européen sur la protection des données personnelles (RGPD) du 27 avril 2016, vous disposez d'un droit d'accès, de rectification, d'effacement de vos données ainsi qu'un droit d'opposition et de limitation au traitement de vos données.

Afin de faire exercer vos droits, vous pouvez soit en parler à votre médecin investigateur qui vous a remis ce formulaire, soit contacter directement le délégué à la protection des données du promoteur (dpo@ffcd.fr) ou par voie postale FFCD, 7 boulevard Jeanne d'Arc, 21079 Dijon cedex) ou contacter directement la CNIL (www.cnil.fr).

# Utilisation des données de la recherche

Vos données seront transmises à la FFCD (Fédération Francophone de Cancérologie Digestive), ou à des sociétés travaillant pour le promoteur. Elles pourront éventuellement être transmises aux autorités de santé, ainsi qu'à d'autres partenaires contractuels du promoteur (académiques ou industriels), en France, à l'intérieur ou en dehors de l'Union Européenne, dans des conditions assurant leur confidentialité. Si le destinataire des données se trouve dans un pays n'assurant pas des niveaux de sécurité équivalents aux niveaux européens, la FFCD s'assurera que son partenaire s'engage par des clauses contractuelles spécifiques à assurer la protection de vos données. En tout état de cause, toutes les parties impliquées dans l'étude sont tenues de maintenir la confidentialité de vos données

Les résultats cliniques ainsi que les résultats obtenus suite à l'analyse de vos échantillons biologiques, peuvent conduire à l'obtention de droits exclusifs reposant sur des découvertes liées à la recherche. Si vous acceptez de participer à cette recherche, vous ne recevrez aucune contrepartie financière. Dans l'éventualité où la FFCD (Fédération Francophone de Cancérologie Digestive) bénéficierait d'un financement lié à la valorisation de la recherche, il serait réinvesti dans la recherche contre le cancer dans le seul but d'en améliorer le traitement.

Vos données cliniques et vos données issues de la recherche biologiques (données issues de l'analyse de vos échantillons et vos échantillons) seront conservées au minium 15 ans après la fin de l'étude (sauf opposition de votre part en cas de retrait de consentement).

# Utilisation(s) ultérieure(s) des données de la recherche :

Vous pouvez accepter ou refuser le principe de l'utilisation de vos données codées lors de recherches ultérieures, conduites exclusivement à des fins scientifiques dans le domaine du cancer du système digestif. Si vous en acceptez le principe, pour obtenir des informations sur le(s) nouveau(x) traitement(s) de vos données, la FFCD a mis en place un site web dynamique (« portail de transparence ») que vous pourrez consulter régulièrement et préalablement à la mise en œuvre de chaque nouveau traitement, à l'adresse suivante : https://ffcd.fr dans l'onglet « Patients » puis « Je participe ou j'ai participé à un essai ». Cette page détaillera l'ensemble des mentions obligatoires du RGPD, notamment, pour chaque projet concerné, l'identité du responsable de traitement et les finalités pour suivies justifiant la réutilisation de vos données. Le site sera mis à jour tous les 6 mois.

De plus, le promoteur s'engage à vous informer, si vous en faites la demande, de toutes informations utiles portant sur vos échantillons et sur vos données. De plus, les résultats d'étude peuvent être consultés directement sur le site internet https://ffcd.fr.

La réutilisation des données collectées, pour la réalisation d'éventuelles recherches ultérieures, requiert également votre consentement (page 19). Ces données seront exploitées pour des recherches qui portent sur la même pathologie (cancer de l'intestin grêle), et suivront les mêmes conditions de confidentialité que pour les recherches initialement prévues dans cette étude, et décrites au paragraphe « confidentialité » en page 11 de ce document.

Grâce à cette information, vous pourrez choisir d'exercer vos droits d'accès, de rectification, de limitation, d'opposition ou d'effacement de vos données que ce soit pour une utilisation ultérieure ou pour l'essai clinique qui vous est présenté. L'affichage des projets sur la page du site internet vaut information pour cette réutilisation de données et dès lors, il n'est pas prévu de vous adresser une lettre individuelle d'information complémentaire pour chaque projet de recherche. Les modalités d'opposition pour chaque projet de recherche seront indiquées sur ce site internet

Vos données, en particulier les données de tolérance du médicament pouvant documenter un dossier auprès des autorités compétentes portant sur le médicament évalué dans cette recherche, pourront être transmises à un industriel, en France ou à l'étranger, y compris en dehors de l'Union

Européenne, afin qu'un plus grand nombre de patients puissent bénéficier des résultats de la recherche. Cette transmission sera faite dans les conditions assurant leur confidentialité.

# Vos droits

Votre participation à l'étude clinique et au projet de recherche sur les échantillons biologiques est entièrement libre et volontaire et vous avez tout le temps dont vous avez besoin pour décider si vous voulez y participer ou non.

En cas de retrait, vos données ne seront pas (ou plus) utilisées dans quelque analyse que ce soit, à moins qu'elle n'ait déjà été terminée avant votre retrait. Seules les données accumulées jusqu'à votre retrait seront conservées pour la recherche et analysées (sauf opposition de votre part).

Vous êtes invité(e) à discuter de votre éventuelle participation à cette étude avec vos proches et votre médecin traitant si vous le souhaitez.

Votre acceptation et votre consentement écrit sont indispensables avant de décider du traitement qui vous sera donné.

Vous pourrez, si vous le souhaitez, demander au médecin investigateur les résultats globaux à la fin de l'étude.

Si vous avez des questions concernant cette étude, n'hésitez pas à les poser à votre médecin investigateur quand vous le souhaitez.

Dans le cadre de recherches ultérieures à des fins scientifiques, les échantillons et/ou les données associées pourront éventuellement être transmises aux autorités de santé, ainsi qu'à d'autres partenaires contractuels du promoteur, académiques ou industriels, en France, à l'intérieur ou en dehors de l'Union Européenne, selon un niveau de sécurité équivalent à la loi française ou européenne.

Nom, prénor	m, service de la personne à contacter dans le centre* :
Téléphone :	

\*à compléter par la personne ayant recueilli le consentement du/de la patient(e)

En cas d'urgence, contacter les services d'urgence médicale en téléphonant au 15.

# FORMULAIRE DE RECUEIL DE CONSENTEMENT ECLAIRE POUR L'ETUDE CLINIQUE ET POUR L'ETUDE BIOLOGIQUE

(Fait en 2 exemplaires : un exemplaire est remis à la personne, l'autre est conservé par l'investigateur)

#### PRODIGE 98- FFCD 2105 / AMPIRINOX

Etude de phase III randomisée multicentrique comparant une chimiothérapie adjuvante de 6 mois par FOLFIRINOX modifié à une monochimiothérapie par capécitabine ou gemcitabine chez les patients opérés d'un adénocarcinome de l'ampoule de Vater

N°EU: 2024-511070-68-00

Le Docteur ...... m'a proposé de participer au protocole de recherche sus-cité.

J'ai reçu et j'ai lu la notice d'information. J'ai pu poser toutes les questions qui me semblaient nécessaires et j'ai obtenu des réponses satisfaisantes. Le médecin investigateur m'a proposé de prendre le temps d'y réfléchir et tous mes droits m'ont été clairement expliqués

Je donne librement mon consentement pour participer à cette étude clinique. Le protocole a obtenu l'avis favorable du Comité de Protection des Personnes xxxxxx le XX/XX/2024 et l'autorisation de l'ANSM le xxxxx.

J'accepte que les données enregistrées à l'occasion de cette étude puissent faire l'objet d'un traitement informatisé de façon strictement anonyme. J'ai bien noté que je pourrai exercer mon droit de rectification prévu par la loi "Informatique et Libertés" (article 40) à tout moment auprès du médecin investigateur.

J'accepte que mes données, ainsi que mes échantillons biologiques si j'accepte de participer à l'étude biologique, soient partagées ou cédées en cas de collaboration de la FFCD avec un tiers (autre institution/organisme universitaire ou compagnie pharmaceutique), que ce soit dans l'Union Européenne ou en dehors de l'Union Européenne.

J'accepte que toutes recherches futures, conduites exclusivement à des fins scientifiques dans le domaine du cancer puissent être réalisées sur mes données et sur les matériels biologiques si j'accepte de participer à l'étude biologique.

Je suis libre d'accepter ou de refuser ce traitement à tout moment sans avoir à me justifier et sans conséquence sur la suite de mon suivi médical. Je pourrai être pris(e) en charge si je le souhaite par la même équipe médicale. Tout autre traitement ou option thérapeutique pourra m'être proposé.

J'ai également été informé(e) des risques et bénéfices éventuels de cette recherche et des autres traitements disponibles pour ma maladie.

Mon consentement ne décharge en rien les organisateurs de la recherche de leurs responsabilités et je conserve tous mes droits garantis par la loi.

Je déclare avoir répondu à toutes les questions qui m'ont été posées à propos de mes antécédents médicaux et je m'engage à suivre toutes les consignes et instructions qui me seront données par l'équipe médicale et qui sont détaillées dans la notice d'information.

Je suis bien affilié(e) à un régime de sécurité sociale ou bénéficiaire d'un tel régime.

PARTICIPATION A L'ETUDE CLINIQUE	OUI	NON
J'accepte la participation à l'étude clinique, à la collection, et la conservation d mes données cliniques.	e 🗆	
PARTICIPATION AUX ETUDES BIOLOGIQUES PREVUES DANS LI CADRE DE L'ETUDE ET AUX RECHERCHES ULTERIEURES	out	NON
J'accepte la collection, la conservation (sauf opposition de ma part en cas de retra	ait de cons	entement)
et la recherche sur les matériels biologiques qui m'ont été (échantillon de tumeur) e		
(échantillons de sang).		
Recherche sur le matériel tumoral (échantillon de tumeur)		
Recherche sur les vésicules extra-cellulaires à partir des prélèvements de sang		
Recherche sur l'ADN tumoral circulant à partir des prélèvements de sang		
PATIENT (nom et prénom du/de la patient(e)) :	ure	
MEDECIN INVESTIGATEUR QUI A RECUEILLI LE CONSENTEMENT (nom et prénom) :		
à date Signat	ure	
uoutc		
FORMULAIRE DE RECUEIL DE CONSENTEMENT ECLAIRE POUR L'ETUDE CLINIC L'ETUDE BIOLOGIQUE		
(Fait en 2 exemplaires : un exemplaire est remis à la personne, l'autre est l'investigateur)	conservé	par
PRODIGE 98- FFCD 2105 /- AMPIRINOX		
Etude de phase III randomisée multicentrique comparant une c adjuvante de 6 mois par FOLFIRINOX modifié à une mono-cl par capécitabine ou gemcitabine chez les patients opérés d'un ac de l'ampoule de Vater N°EU : 2024-511070-68-00	nimiothé	rapie
Je consens librement aux analyses génétiques sur les échantillons de sang et de été prélevés dans le cadre de la recherche biologique prévue dans l'étue AMPIRINOX (si j'y ai consenti) et dans les conditions qui m'ont été exposées.	-	
PARTICIPATION AUX ANALYSES GENETIQUES PREVUES	OUI	NON
le consens à ce que soit effectué un examen de mes caractéristiques génétiques su		
es prélèvements biologiques prélevés dans le cadre des études biologiques de cette echerche. Cet examen est facultatif à la participation à la recherche clinique.		
PATIENT (nom et prénom du/de la patient(e)) :	re	
MEDECIN INVESTIGATEUR QUI A RECUEILLI LE CONSENTEMENT		
(nom et prénom) :		
àdateSignatu	ie	

#### ANNEXE 2: BIOLOGICAL ANCILARY STUDIES RATIONAL

#### TISSUE-BASED ANCILARY STUDIES

A tissue block from the tumor of each patient included in the study will be collected and centralized.

#### 1. Evaluation of current method to assess the impact of tumor subtypes on prognostic

Two main subtypes of ampullary carcinomas have been described both morphologically and by immunohistochemistry (Intestinal CK20+ CDX2+ and Excreto-biliary type CK7+ MUC1+). Some tumors do not fit this morphological or immunohistochemical classification and the best markers to define them are still debated.

- The subtype will be assessed by three independent pathologists solely based on morphology (digitalized slides) to evaluate the inter observer variability. Its impact on the DFS and the OS will be assessed.
- The 4 immunohistochemistries described above will be performed on all case (after the construction of a tissue micro array) to class the tumor. The IHC-based subtype impact on DFS and OS will be assessed and compared to the morphological classification.
- Morphological and IHC-based subtypes will be reconciliated to assign a final subtype to each tumor and its impact on prognostic.

# 2. Dissection of the molecular landscape of ampullary carcinomas

The transcriptomic landscape of pancreatic adenocarcinoma and cholangiocarcinoma has been well described but few data are available for ampullary carcinoma.

- RNA will be extracted from tumor area to perform RNAseq (Takara smarter v3).
- An unsupervised approach will be carried out to identify tumor molecular subgroups and their prognostic impact. The later will be compared to the morphological subgroups defined above. Finally, the driving mechanisms of each subgroup will be defined, and new immunohistochemistry-based biomarkers will be developed to identity them. These subgroup will be compared to the known subtype of pancreatic adenocarcinomas and intra pancreatic cholangiocarcinomas.
- Depending on the results, an AI model will be developed to identify the relevant subgroups on routine H&E. The cohort from the AGEO might be used as a validation cohort.

# 3. Test the chemotherapy predictive signatures on ampullary carcinomas

Transcriptomic signatures predicting the response to the different type of chemotherapy in PDAC have been developed. Since similar agents are used in ampullary carcinomas, the predictive efficacy of these signatures will be tested using the RNAseq data obtained above. If needed the signature will be refined to fit the potential specificity of ampullary carcinomas. In the later case, the cohort from the AGEO might be used as a training cohort.

# BLOOD SAMPLE BASED ANCILLARY STUDIES

The AMPIRINOX study comprises biological ancillary studies on blood samples aiming to identify and validate prognostic and predictive biomarkers of treatment efficacy at baseline, during treatment, and at reccurence.

We will analyse biomarkers in blood samples (plasma, serum, PBMC and ctDNA), will be collected at baseline, M3, M6 and in case of recurence to analyse extracellular vesicles and circulating tumor DNA Biobanking of tumor and peripheral blood for constitutional genetic analyses.

# **APPENDIX 3: QUALITY OF LIFE**

# Nous nous intéressons à vous et à votre santé. Répondez vous-même à toutes les questions en entourant le chiffre qui correspond le mieux à votre situation. Il n'y a pas de "bonne" ou de "mauvaise" réponse. Ces informations sont strictement confidentielles. Merci de préciser: Les trois premières lettres de votre nom: Les deux premières lettres de votre prénom: Date de naissance: Date d'aujourd'hui: Pas du tout Un peu Assez Beaucoup

	Pas du tout	Un peu	Assez	Beaucoup
1. Avez-vous des difficultés à faire certains efforts physiques pénibles, comme porter un sac à provision chargé ou une valise ?	1	2	3	4
2. Avez-vous des difficultés à faire une <u>longue</u> promenade ?	1	2	3	4
3. Avez-vous des difficultés à faire un <u>petit</u> tour dehors ?	1	2	3	4
4. Etes-vous obligé de rester au lit ou dans un fauteuil pendant la journée ?	1	2	3	4
5 Avez-vous besoin d'aide pour manger, vous habiller, faire votre toilette ou aller au WC ?	1	2	3	4

#### Au cours de la semaine passée:

	Pas du tout	Un peu	Assez	Beaucoup
6. Avez-vous été gêné pour faire votre travail ou vos activités de tous les jours ?	1	2	3	4
7. Avez-vous été gêné dans vos activités de loisirs ?	1	2	3	4
8. Avez-vous eu le souffle court ?	1	2	3	4
9. Avez-vous eu mal ?	1	2	3	4
10. Avez-vous eu besoin de repos ?	1	2	3	4
11. Avez-vous eu des difficultés pour dormir ?	1	2	3	4
12. Vous êtes-vous senti faible ?	1	2	3	4
13. Avez-vous manqué d'appétit ?	1	2	3	4
14. Avez-vous eu des nausées (mal au cœur) ?	1	2	3	4
15. Avez-vous vomi ?	1	2	3	4
16. Avez-vous été constipé ?	1	2	3	4
17. Avez-vous eu de la diarrhée ?	1	2	3	4
18. Etiez-vous fatigué ?	1	2	3	4
19. Des douleurs ont-elles perturbé vos activités quotidiennes ?	1	2	3	4
20. Avez-vous eu des difficultés à vous concentrer sur certaines choses, par exemple, pour lire le journal ou regarder la télévision ?	1	2	3	4
21. Vous êtes-vous senti tendu ?	1	2	3	4
22. Vous êtes-vous fait du souci ?	1	2	3	4
23. Vous êtes-vous senti irritable ?	1	2	3	4
24. Vous êtes-vous senti déprimé ?	1	2	3	4
25. Avez-vous eu des difficultés pour vous souvenir de certaines choses ?	1	2	3	4
26. Votre état physique ou votre traitement médical vous ont-ils gêné dans votre vie <u>familiale</u> ?	1	2	3	4
27. Votre état physique ou votre traitement médical vous ont-ils gêné dans vos activités <u>sociales</u> (par exemple sortir avec des amis, aller au cinéma) ?	1	2	3	4
28. Votre état physique ou votre traitement médical vous ont-ils causé des problèmes financiers ?	1	2	3	4

Pour les deux questions suivantes	, veuillez répondre en entourar	it le chiffre, entre 1 et	t 7, qui s'applique le mieux à votre situation
-----------------------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------------	--

29. Comment evaluence	-vous voire état de sa	inte au cours de la	i semanie passee	<b>.</b>		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Très mauvais						Excellent
30. Comment évalueriez	-vous l'ensemble de	votre qualité de v	ie au cours de la s	semaine passée ?		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Très mauvais						Excellent

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# EORTC OLO - PAN26

Les patients rapportent parfois les symptômes ou problèmes suivants. Pourriez-vous indiquer, s'il vous plaît, si, <u>durant la semaine passée</u>, vous avez été affecté(e) par l'un de ces symptômes ou problèmes. Entourez, s'il vous plaît, le chiffre qui correspond le mieux à votre situation.

Au cours de la semaine passée :	Pas du tout	Un peu	Assez	Beaucoup
31. Avez-vous ressenti une gêne abdominale ?	1	2	3	4
32. Vous êtes-vous senti ballonné(e) ?	1	2	3	4
33. Avez-vous eu des douleurs allant dans le dos ?	1	2	3	4
34. Avez-vous eu des douleurs pendant la nuit ?	1	2	3	4
35. Avez-vous trouvé certaines positions inconfortables (par exemple le fait d'être allongé(e) sur le dos)?	1	2	3	4
36. Vous êtes-vous limité(e) dans le choix de votre alimentation du fait de votre maladie ou du traitement ?	1	2	3	4
37. Avez-vous limité les quantités d'aliments que vous pouvez manger du fait de votre maladie ou du traitement ?	1	2	3	4
38. La nourriture et les boissons avaient-elles un goût inhabituel ?	1	2	3	4
39. Avez-vous eu des digestions difficiles ?	1	2	3	4
40. Avez-vous été gêné(e) par l'émission de gaz (ou des flatulences) ?	1	2	3	4
41. Vous êtes-vous fait du souci à cause de votre poids trop faible ?	1	2	3	4
42. Avez-vous ressenti une faiblesse au niveau des bras ou des jambes ?	1	2	3	4
43. Avez-vous eu la bouche sèche ?	1	2	3	4
44. Avez-vous eu des démangeaisons ?	1	2	3	4
45. Dans quelle mesure avez-vous eu la peau jaune ?	1	2	3	4
46. Avez-vous eu souvent envie d'aller à la selle ?	1	2	3	4
47. Avez-vous eu des envies pressantes d'aller à la selle ?	1	2	3	4
Au cours de la semaine passée :	Pas du tout	Un peu	Assez	Beaucoup
48. Vous êtes-vous senti(e) moins attirant(e) physiquement du fait de votre maladie ou du traitement ?	1	2	3	4
49. Votre corps vous a-t-il déplu ?	1	2	3	4
50. Dans quelle mesure avez-vous été gêné(e) par les effets secondaires de votre traitement ?	1	2	3	4
51. Vous êtes-vous inquiété(e) de votre santé pour l'avenir ?	1	2	3	4
<ol> <li>Avez-vous été limité(e) pour programmer vos activités (par exemple pour recevoir des amis) ?</li> </ol>	1	2	3	4
53. Avez-vous été suffisamment soutenu(e) par l'équipe soignante ?	1	2	3	4
54. Les informations qu'on vous a données sur votre état de santé et votre traitement correspondaient-elles à votre attente ?	1	2	3	4
55. Avez-vous éprouvé moins d'intérêt aux relations sexuelles ?	1	2	3	4
56. Avez-vous éprouvé moins de plaisir sexuel ?	1	2	3	4

# APPENDIX 4: WHO PERFORMANCE INDEX - CLEARANCE CALCULATION - BMI

# WHO PERFORMANCE INDEX

Grade	Explanation of activity
0	Fully active, able to carry on all pre-disease performance without restriction
1	Restricted in physically strenuous activity but ambulatory and able to carry out work of a light or sedentary nature, e.g., light house work, office work
2	Ambulatory and capable of all selfcare but unable to carry out any work activities. Up and about more than 50% of waking hours
3	Capable of only limited selfcare, confined to bed or chair more than 50% of waking hours
4	Completely disabled. Cannot carry on any selfcare. Totally confined to bed or chair
5	Dead

# **CLEARANCE CALCULATION**

# MDRD Equation/Formula (Modification of the Diet in Renal Disease) (Levey, 2000):

 $186.3 \times (\text{creatinine (en } \mu \text{mol/L}) / 88.4)^{-1.154} \times \text{age (years)}^{-0.203} (\times 0,742 \text{ if female} \times 1,21 \text{ if black)}$ 

# **BODY MASS INDEXES - BMI**

 $BMI = weight / Height^2$ 

IMC	Interprétation
+ de 40	Morbid ou massive obesity
35 à 40	Severe obesity
30 à 35	Modered obesity
25 à 30	Overweight
18.5 à 25	Normal weight
16.5 à 18.5	Underweight
- de 16.5	famine

# APPENDIX 5: EVALUATION OF TOXICITY (NCI CTC V5.0)

# **EVALUATION OF TOXICITY NCI-CTC V5.0**

 $\underline{http://evs.nci.nih.gov/ftp1/CTCAE/About.html}$ 

# APPENDIX 6: SUMMARY PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STUDY

Accueil - Base de données publique des médicaments (medicaments.gouv.fr)

SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS - IRINOTECAN®

SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS - OXALIPLATINE®

SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS - 5 FLUOROURACILE®

SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS - GEMCITABINE®

SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS - CAPECITABINE®

# **APPENDIX 7: SERIOUS ADVERSE EVENT FORM**

FECDAME/DRODICE OF AMD	IDINOV		Page 1/3		
FFCD2105/PRODIGE 98 – AMPIRINOX (CLI-POS-05C_v2.0 du 16.05.2022)  FICHE EVENEMENT INDESIRABLE GRAVE (EIG) Initiales ARC					
PROMOTEUR : FFCD COORDONNATEUR: Dr ROTH - Pr MANFREDI					
Randomized, multicenter Phase 3 trial of adjuva					
gemeitabine in patient	s with resected	ampullary adenocare	inoma		
Auteur de la déclaration : Dr - Pr - ARC - Autre	, préciser :				
Nom : Téléphone :		Centre :			
EIG n° : Type de rapport :	rapport initial	rapport de	suivi n :		
CADRE RESERVE AU CENTRE	DE RANDOMISA	TION-CESTION-ANALY	SE (CRGA)		
Date de réception :			ts :		
Patient N° LLL Initiales pa	ntient : 📖 🗆	Sexe :	Femme Homme		
Date de naissance : Taille	(cm) :	Poids au mon	nent de l'évènement (kg) : 📖		
☐ Bras A -mFOLFORINOX		ras B – Capécitabir	ne ou Gemcitabine		
Evènement Indésirable Grave :					
		Date de début :			
		Date de fin :	en cours		
Gravité	Grade de toxi	cité/sévérité	Evolution		
hospitalisation (ou prolongation)  événement médical important invalidité ou incapacité durable ou significative mise en jeu du pronostic vital patient décédé anomalie congénitale ou malformation	Codé selon le NCI-CTC 4.0 Si non applicable, codez :  1 = léger 2 = modéré 3 = sévère 4 = mise en jeu pronostic vital 5 = décès lié à l'EI				
Si hospitalisation Date d'admission : 1		en cours Da	ate de sortie :		
Préciser : Décès est dû à l'EIG Décès	auquel l'EIG a	pu contribuer	Décès non lié à l'EIG		
Décrire ci-dessous la séquence chronologique des événen existant dans le co					

FFCD2105/PRODIGE 98 – AMPIRINOX (Trame v1.0 du 12.10.2020) Page 2/3 initial suivi Patient N°: LIG n°:					
Médicament	Administration	Dose à la dernière cure	Modification de traitement suite à l'EIG		
5-Fluorouracile Non applicable	Date 1 <sup>ère</sup> administration :  Date administration avant EIG :  Cycle n°:	mg	Pas de changement Réduction de dose, préciser : nouvelle dosemg Report temporaire, préciser la date de reprise : Arrêt définitif, préciser la date d'arrêt :		
Acide folinique Non applicable	Date 1 <sup>ère</sup> administration :  Date administration avant EIG :  Cycle n°:	mg	Pas de changement Réduction de dose, préciser : nouvelle dosemg Report temporaire, préciser la date de reprise : Arrêt définitif, préciser la date d'arrêt :		
Oxaliplatine Non applicable	Date 1 <sup>ère</sup> administration :  Date administration avant EIG :  Cycle n°:	mg	Pas de changement  Réduction de dose, préciser : nouvelle dose mg Report temporaire, préciser la date de reprise :  Arrêt définitif, préciser la date d'arrêt :		
Irinotécan Non applicable	Date 1 <sup>ère</sup> administration :  Date administration avant ElG :  Cycle n <sup>o</sup> :	mg	Pas de changement Réduction de dose, préciser : nouvelle dose mg Report temporaire, préciser la date de reprise : Arrêt définitif, préciser la date d'arrêt :		
Gemcitabine Non applicable	Date 1 <sup>ere</sup> administration :  Date administration avant EIG :  Cycle n <sup>o</sup> :  J1 J8 J15	mg	Pas de changement Réduction de dose, préciser : nouvelle dosemg Report temporaire, préciser la date de reprise :  Arrêt définitif, préciser la date d'arrêt :		
Capécitabine Non applicable	Date 1ère administration :  Date administration avant EIG :  Cycle n°:	mg	Pas de changement Réduction de dose, préciser : nouvelle dosemg Report temporaire, préciser la date de reprise :  Arrêt définitif, préciser la date d'arrêt :		
Disparition de l'évènement principal après arrêt ou baisse de posologie des traitements suspects :  Oui Non Non Non précisé Non applicable  Réapparition de l'évènement principal à la réintroduction des traitements suspects :  Oui Non Non Non précisé Non applicable					

FFCD2105/PRODIGE 98 - AMPIRINOX (Trame v1.0 du 12.10.2020)				Page 3/3 EIG no:	
FICHE EVENEMENT INDESIRABLE GRAVE (EIG)					initial suivi
Traitements con-	comitants : (traitements h	ahituels du n	ationt traitements nanct	nole roone dans los	Patient Nº :
1 raitements con	comitants : (traitements i	abitueis uu p	atient, traitements poncti	ueis reçus dans <u>ies</u>	15 jours precedents)
Médicament	Date de début	En cours	Date de fin	Posologie	Indication du traitement
	لتتبليليا		لتتبليليا		
	لتتبليليا		لتتبليليا		
	لتتلليا		لتتللكا		
	لتتلليا		لتتبليليا		
	لتتبلينا		التنظيظيا		
	لتتبلينا		لتيبليلنا		
	لتتبلينا		لتبليليا		
	لتتبليليا		ليتطيلنا		
	لتتللك				
	لتتلكك				
Causalité de l'événement avec les traitements de l'étude					
5-fluorouracile	: non relié	□ rel	ié 🔲 douteux	ou: nor	applicable
Acide folinique	: non relié	☐ rel	lié 🔲 douteux	ou: nor	applicable
Oxaliplatine :	non relié	□ re	dié 🔲 douteux	ou: nor	applicable
Irinotécan	non relié	□ re	lié 🔲 douteux	ou: nor	applicable
Gemcitabine :	non relié	□ re	lié douteux	ou: nor	applicable
Capécitabine :	□non relié	□ rei	lié 🔲 douteux	ou: nor	applicable
Si la relation de causalité entre l'EIG et l'ensemble des traitements protocolaires sont cochés 'non relié', quelle est, selon vous, la cause de cet EIG? (cocher la (ou les) case(s) appropriée(s))  Lié à la maladie cancéreuse  Progression du cancer  Condition préexistante à l'inclusion, préciser :  Traitement concomitant, préciser lequel :  Maladie intercurrente, préciser la maladie :  Autre, préciser					
MERCI DE JOINDRE LE COMPTE-RENDU D'HOSPITALISATION, et si nécessaire compte-					
rendu d'imagerie, résultats des examens biologiques, examens complémentaires					
Déclaration à faxer au CRGA de Dijon Fax : 03 80 38 18 41					
DATE:	NO	м:		SIGNA	ΓURE :

# APPENDIX 8: RULES PUBLICATION (FFCD OR PRODIGE)



Annexe Charte PRODIGE « Règles de Publication » 31 01 2024

# Annexe Charte PRODIGE REGLES DE PUBLICATION PRODIGE

La publication des essais et cohortes labélisés PRODIGE dans un délai rapide, par une revue de qualité est un objectif essentiel pour diffuser les progrès thérapeutiques. Cette publication se fait sous la responsabilité du coordonnateur de l'étude et du promoteur, qui décident du moment et du type de publications (protocole, résultats préliminaires et résultats définitifs, études ancillaires, communications...) et le journal envisagé.

Toutes les informations résultant d'essais sont confidentielles, au moins jusqu'à ce que l'analyse appropriée et le contrôle par le Promoteur, le Coordonnateur et le statisticien de l'essai soient achevés.

#### 1. PUBLICATION PRINCIPALE

La publication principale est définie comme la publication répondant à l'objectif principal de l'étude.

La rédaction de l'article, le choix et le rang des auteurs sont sous la responsabilité du coordonnateur et du promoteur. Ces derniers se baseront sur le tableau des inclusions par centre et respecteront strictement les règles de publications Prodige.

#### 1.1. Titre:

Il devra comporter l'intitulé PRODIGE XX, suivi du nom du groupe promoteur et l'acronyme de l'étude s'il en existe un.

PRODIGE XX -FFCD ou GERCOR ou UCGI- ACRONYME

### 1.2. Eligibilité des auteurs pour la publication principale :

-Le rédacteur principal (le plus souvent le coordonnateur de l'étude).

-Les meilleurs contributeurs, en règle générale l'investigateur principal de l'établissement inclueur. Le rédacteur doit veiller à inclure le plus grand nombre possible d'auteurs (20 auteurs minimum sont recommandés). Sont également éligibles les personnes ayant contribué de manière significative à l'étude (ie radiologues, médecins nucléaires, biologistes...), les co-coordonateurs des différents groupes dont l'implication aura été substantielle dans la genèse de l'étude ou dans la conduite de l'essai (qu'ils aient ou non

1/4

Annexe Charte PRODIGE « Règles de Publication » Version Finale 31.01.2024



Annexe Charte PRODIGE « Règles de Publication » 31 01 2024 inclus), ainsi qu'un second investigateur d'un même centre très gros inclueur à la discrétion du coordonnateur et du promoteur.

- Le bio-statisticien
- Un représentant du promoteur pourra être inclus dans les auteurs.

# 1.3. Le nom et l'ordre des auteurs de la publication :

Les publications princeps devront respecter les règles suivantes :

- Le <u>rédacteur principal</u> (en général le coordonnateur de l'étude et membre du groupe promoteur) sera le 1<sup>er</sup> auteur.
- Le groupe promoteur aura soit la 3ème place soit l'avant-dernière place de droit.
- L'ordre des auteurs sera défini par le niveau de recrutement de chaque contributeur.
- Il y aura au moins un auteur représentant de chacun des trois partenaires ayant inclus (FFCD, GERCOR ou UNICANCER GI).
- Un nombre de 20 auteurs minimum est recommandé.

# 1.4. Exceptions:

Pourront s'écarter des règles du 1.2 et 1.3 :

- Les publications impliquant des inclueurs souhaitant céder leur place.
- Les publications des essais et méta-analyses internationaux.
- Les publications pour lesquelles le rédacteur principal envisagerait de valoriser une implication substantielle de co-coordonateurs des différents groupes dans la genèse de l'étude ou dans la conduite de l'essai (qu'ils aient ou non inclus)
- Les publications princeps combinant les résultats cliniques et les résultats de travaux ancillaires pourront valoriser des contributeurs autres que des recruteurs. (ie radiologues, médecins nucléaires, biologistes...).

Tous les investigateurs ayant inclus au moins un patient doivent être cités en annexe de la publication.

Pour les articles princeps, seront communiqués en amont la liste d'auteurs finalisée aux membres du Comité de Coordination Prodige (CCP), accompagnée du tableau identifiant les recruteurs de l'étude et leurs recrutements. Les écarts aux règles de publication décrites en 1.2 et 1.3. ou les exceptions envisagées en 1.4 devront être argumentés.. Un délai de 7 jours ouvrables sera préservé permettant aux membres du CCP de se manifester pour toutes discussions.

#### 2. AUTRES PUBLICATIONS

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Annexe Charte PRODIGE « Règles de Publication » Version Finale 31.01.2024



Annexe Charte PRODIGE « Règles de Publication » 31 01 2024

# 2.1. Dans le cas d'une publication dérivée ou d'un travail annexe :

Les auteurs pourront être différents de ceux de l'article princeps et refléter la spécialité intéressée par l'article. Aucune place valorisée n'est par avance attribuée en dehors du coordonnateur de l'essai. On recommandera de veiller à la répartition des groupes participants, à la représentation des investigateurs non auteurs de l'étude princeps, et à la valorisation des contributeurs effectifs de l'étude en fonction de son type (radiologues, biologistes, méthodologistes etc.). Cette règle pourra permettre à certains centres petits et movens ayant fait un gros effort d'inclusion de figurer parmi les auteurs.

# 2.2. Dans le cas d'un design paper :

Aucune place valorisée n'est par avance attribuée, elle reste à la discrétion du coordonnateur. Les contributeurs participant à la rédaction du protocole pourront être valorisés ainsi que le statisticien, en préservant dans la mesure du possible la représentativité de chacun des groupes.

# 2.3. Dans le cas d'Abstracts:

Aucune place valorisée n'est par avance attribuée, elle reste à la discrétion du coordonnateur. La représentativité de chacun des groupes devra être préservée dans la mesure du possible

Pour toutes ces autres publications et communications décrites en 2, aucun envoi préalable au CCP n'est obligatoire. Il peut toutefois en être fait à titre d'informations. Le CCP reste toutefois disponible pour arbitrer les éventuels litiges sur demande du coordinateur ou du promoteur.

3. POUR TOUTES LES PUBLICATIONS ET COMMUNICATIONS RESULTANT D'UN ESSAI OU D'UNE COHORTE LABELLISEE PRODIGE :

Le titre PRODIGE XX -FFCD ou GERCOR ou UCGI- ACRONYME devra apparaître.

# Sont remerciés :

- Les patients et leurs familles
- Les équipes Recherche des établissements
- L'équipe opérationnelle du promoteur
- Les partenaires publiques et/ou privés
- Les associations caritatives le cas échéant

Ces règles doivent figurer en annexe de tous les protocoles d'essais ou cohortes PRODIGE

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Annexe Charte PRODIGE « Règles de Publication » Version Finale 31.01.2024



Annexe Charte PRODIGE « Règles de Publication » 31 01 2024

Pour toutes les occasions de communications orales ou écrites portant sur les études labellisées PRODIGE, le titre PRODIGE XX -FFCD ou GERCOR ou UCGI-ACRONYME et le logo Prodige devront apparaître.

A Paris le : 12 Février 2024

Pour la **FFCD** Professeur Thomas APARICIO Président Pour le **GERCOR** Professeur Christophe LOUVET Président

Pour UCGI

Docteur Christelle FOUCHARDIERE A de la

Présidente

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#### APPENDIX 9: CERTIFICATE OF INSURANCE



# ATTESTATION D'ASSURANCE

#### ASSURANCE RESPONSABILITE CIVILE OBLIGATOIRE DES RECHERCHES CLINIQUES

ESSAI CLINIQUE (article L. 1124-1 IV du Code de la santé publique)

Règlement (UE) n°536-2014 du Parlement européen et du Conseil du 16 avril 2014, Ordonnance n° 2016-800 du 16 juin 2016 et textes réglementaires applicables (Articles R. 1121-4 à R. 1121-9 du Code de la Santé Publique)

> Relyens Mutual Insurance 18, rue Édouard Rochet - 69372 LYON CEDEX 08

Atteste qu'afin de satisfaire à l'obligation d'assurance mise à la charge du promoteur en application de l'article L 1121-10 du Code de la santé publique,

CENTRE HOSPITALIER UNIVERSITAIRE 1 BOULEVARD JEANNE D ARC B.P. 77908 21079 DIJON CEDEX

a souscrit, sous le n°129234, en sa qualité de promoteur,

pour la recherche relevant de l'article L 1124-1 du Code de la santé publique visée ci-dessous, un contrat d'Assurance responsabilité civile obligatoire des recherches cliniques garantissant conformément aux dispositions de l'article R. 1121-4 du Code de la santé publique, les conséquences pécuniaires de la responsabilité civile du promoteur et celle de tout intervenant.

PRODIGE 98- AMPIRINOX: Randomized, multicenter, Phase III trial of adjuvant chemotherapy with modified FOLFIRINOX versus capecitabine or gemoitabine in patients with resected ampullary adenocarcinoma.

Pr Sylvain MANFREDI

Enregistrée sous le numéro : 2024-511070-68-00

Dates prévisionnelles de début et de fin de la recherche : Mai 2024 à Mai 2030

Nombre prévisionnel de personnes qu'il est prévu d'inclure : 294

La garantie s'exerce pour les recherches réalisées exclusivement en France métropolitaine et dans les départements et territoires d'Outre-mer.

La présente attestation ne constitue toutefois qu'une présomption d'assurance à la charge de la Société avant validation par les autorités compétentes.

Fait et Certifié, à LYON, 28/02/2024

Delphine PETIT

Souscription et Vie des Contrats

Marché Santé Social

APPENDIX 10: ETHICS COMMITTEE	AND HEALTH AUTHORITY(ES) AUTORISATION(S)