Breast Cancer Breakthroughs
FACT SHEET

CAMBRIA-1

TRIAL TITLE
A study of camizestrant in ER+/HER2- early breast cancer after at least 2 years of standard adjuvant endocrine therapy

TRIAL STATUS
Recruiting

TRIAL NUMBER
NCT05774951

TRIAL PHASE
Phase 3

PARTICIPANTS ELIGIBLE FOR THE STUDY*
- Women and men 18 or older diagnosed with ER+/HER2- early-stage breast cancer with high or intermediate risk of recurrence (the return of breast cancer).
  - Risk of recurrence is determined by clinical, biological and genomic factors.
- Must have completed locoregional therapy (surgery with or without radiation) and may have had neoadjuvant chemotherapy.
- Must have completed 2-5 years of hormone therapy with or without a CDK4/6 inhibitor.
- Must not have locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer.
- Must not be pregnant.

TRIAL DETAILS:
- Approximately 4,300 participants will be randomized to a control group that receives standard hormone therapy, which may consist of an aromatase inhibitor or tamoxifen, or a study group that receives the oral selective estrogen receptor degrader (SERD) camizestrant.
- Participants will receive their treatment for 60 months.
- Participants will be followed for 10 years from the enrollment of the last patient.
- Researchers will measure how long participants remain free of invasive breast cancer to determine if camizestrant reduces breast cancer recurrence and improves overall survival more than the standard of care.

ABOUT EARLY-STAGE ER-POSITIVE BREAST CANCER AND CAMIZESTRANT:
- People with early-stage ER-positive breast cancer are typically treated with 5-10 years of hormone therapy after they've completed their locoregional therapy.[1]
- For patients at a high risk of recurrence, they may also receive chemotherapy or the CDK4/6 inhibitor abemaciclib.[2,3]
- Camizestrant is an investigational oral SERD, which is a type of hormone therapy that decreases the amount of estrogen receptor in the body.[4]
- Currently, SERDs are only used to treat metastatic ER-positive breast cancer, but researchers are testing if new investigational oral SERDs, like camizestrant, may be effective for people with early ER-positive breast cancer as well.[4,5]

REFERENCES:

1. Hormone Therapies: https://www.komen.org/breast-cancer/treatment/type/hormone-therapy/
2. Chemotherapy: https://www.komen.org/breast-cancer/treatment/type/chemotherapy/
3. CDK4/6 inhibitors: https://www.komen.org/breast-cancer/treatment/type/cdk4-6-inhibitors/
4. Hamilton E., et al. 354 TiP A phase III randomised open-label study of extended adjuvant therapy with camizestrant vs standard endocrine therapy (ET) in patients with ER+/HER2-early breast cancer (BC) and an intermediate or high risk of recurrence (CAMBRIA-1). ESMO Annals of Oncology. 2023. DOI: 10.1016/j.annonc.2023.09.3100
5. Emerging areas in drug therapies for early breast cancer: https://www.komen.org/breast-cancer/treatment/emerging-areas/drug-therapies/

For more information, go to komen.org/breakthroughs

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*Additional eligibility criteria may apply

CAMBRIA-2

TRIAL TITLE

An adjuvant endocrine-based therapy study of camizestrant (AZD9833) in ER+/HER2- early breast cancer

TRIAL STATUS

Recruiting

TRIAL NUMBER

NCT05952557

TRIAL PHASE

Phase 3

PARTICIPANTS ELIGIBLE FOR THE STUDY*

- Women and men 18 or older diagnosed with ER+/HER2- early-stage breast cancer with high or intermediate risk of recurrence, or breast cancer returning.
- Must have completed locoregional therapy (surgery with or without radiation) and may have had neoadjuvant chemotherapy.
- Enroll within 12 months of their breast surgery, and may have received up to 12 weeks of hormone therapy prior to enrolling.
- Must not have locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer.
- Must not be pregnant.

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FACT SHEET

TRIAL DETAILS:

- Approximately 5500 participants will be randomized to a control group that receives standard endocrine therapy, which may consist of an aromatase inhibitor or tamoxifen, or an experimental group that receives the oral selective estrogen receptor degrader (SERD) camizestrant.
- Both groups may receive CDK4/6 inhibitor abemeciclib (Verzenio) as directed by their doctor.
- Participants will receive their treatment for 7 years.
- Participants will be followed for 10 years from the enrollment of the last patient.
- Researchers will measure how long participants remain free of invasive breast cancer to determine if camizestrant reduces breast cancer recurrence and improves overall survival more than the standard of care.

ABOUT EARLY-STAGE ER-POSITIVE BREAST CANCER AND CAMIZESTRANT:

- People with early-stage ER-positive breast cancer are typically treated with 5-10 years of hormone therapy after they've completed their locoregional therapy.[1]
- For patients at a high risk of recurrence, they may also receive chemotherapy or the CDK4/6 inhibitor abemaciclib.[2,3]
- Camizestrant is an investigational oral SERD, which is a type of hormone therapy that decreases the amount of estrogen receptor in the body.[4]
- Currently, SERDs are only used to treat metastatic ER-positive breast cancer, but researchers are testing if new investigational oral SERDs, like camizestrant, may be effective for people with early ER-positive breast cancer as well.[4,5]

REFERENCES:

1. Hormone Therapies: https://www.komen.org/breast-cancer/treatment/type/hormone-therapy/
2. Chemotherapy: https://www.komen.org/breast-cancer/treatment/type/chemotherapy/
3. CDK4/6 inhibitors: https://www.komen.org/breast-cancer/treatment/type/cdk4-6-inhibitors/
4. CAMBRIA-2 Trial: https://www.breastcancertrials.org.au/trials/cambria-2/?srsltid=AfmBOoqKqg2FlsgA1muTC49_muJ341nTLy1PnaL9T0o6Dcl02hxYj1MC
5. Emerging areas in drug therapies for early breast cancer: https://www.komen.org/breast-cancer/treatment/emerging-areas/drug-therapies/

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