THE EMERALD-1 STUDY: TACE IN COMBINATION WITH EITHER DURVALUMAB MONOTHERAPY OR DURVALUMAB PLUS BEVACIZUMAB IN PATIENTS WITH LOCOREGIONAL HCC

Study background

Transarterial chemoembolization (TACE), a standard treatment for locoregional hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC), achieves tumor responses, but progression often occurs within 1 year.\(^1\)

Durvalumab, an anti-programmed cell death ligand-1 (PD-L1) antibody, is under investigation in advanced HCC.\(^2\)

EMERALD-1 is a randomized, double-blind, Phase 3 study of TACE plus durvalumab monotherapy or durvalumab with bevacizumab in patients with locoregional HCC.

Participating countries and regions

Study design

1:1:1 randomization (N=600)

Patients with HCC who are unsuitable for curative therapy with no prior systemic therapy

Endpoints

Primary

- Progression-free survival
- Overall survival
- Time to progression
- Objective response rate
- Duration of response
- Disease control rate
- Efficacy by PD-L1
- Safety
- Pharmacokinetics
- Disease-related symptoms
- Health-related quality of life

Exploratory

- Association between candidate biomarkers and efficacy

Current status

Enrollment

Estimated primary completion

Estimated final completion

ongoing

2021

2024

Is your patient eligible to participate in EMERALD-1?

They may be eligible if they are ≥18 years of age and have:

- Confirmed HCC not amenable to curative therapy or transplantation
- Child-Pugh score A–B7
- ECOG PS 0–1
- Adequate organ and marrow function

Want to know more?

AstraZeneca Clinical Study Information Center

information.center@astrazeneca.com

https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03778957

Studies background

References


Abbreviations:

Q4W – Every 4 weeks; Q3W – Every 3 weeks
DEB-TACE – Drug-eluting bead transarterial chemoembolization
cTACE – Conventional transarterial chemoembolization
ECOG PS – Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group Performance Status

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US-49008 Last updated 1/21