



## Clinical trial results:

**A phase 3, single-dose, multicenter, randomized, double-blind, parallel group study to assess the efficacy and safety of palonosetron 0.25 mg administered as a 30-minute IV infusion compared to palonosetron 0.25 mg administered as a 30-second IV bolus for the prevention of chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting in cancer patients receiving highly emetogenic chemotherapy.**

### Summary

EudraCT number	2015-001747-37
Trial protocol	HU LT GR
Global end of trial date	09 March 2016

### Results information

Result version number	v1 (current)
This version publication date	02 December 2017
First version publication date	02 December 2017

### Trial information

#### Trial identification

Sponsor protocol code	PALO-15-17
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#### Additional study identifiers

ISRCTN number	-
ClinicalTrials.gov id (NCT number)	NCT02557035
WHO universal trial number (UTN)	-

Notes:

### Sponsors

Sponsor organisation name	Helsinn Healthcare SA
Sponsor organisation address	Via Pian Scaiolo 9, Lugano, Switzerland, 6912
Public contact	Clinical Operation, Helsinn Healthcare SA, +41 91 985 21 21, daniel.voisin@helsinn.com
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Notes:

### Paediatric regulatory details

Is trial part of an agreed paediatric investigation plan (PIP)	No
Does article 45 of REGULATION (EC) No 1901/2006 apply to this trial?	No
Does article 46 of REGULATION (EC) No 1901/2006 apply to this trial?	No

Notes:

## Results analysis stage

Analysis stage	Final
Date of interim/final analysis	09 March 2016
Is this the analysis of the primary completion data?	Yes
Primary completion date	09 March 2016
Global end of trial reached?	Yes
Global end of trial date	09 March 2016
Was the trial ended prematurely?	No

Notes:

## General information about the trial

Main objective of the trial:

To demonstrate the non-inferiority of a single intravenous dose of palonosetron 0.25 mg administered as a 30-minute infusion with oral dexamethasone versus a single intravenous dose of palonosetron 0.25 mg administered as a 30-second bolus with oral dexamethasone, in terms of proportion of patients with complete response in the acute phase (0-24 hour after start of reference HEC)

Protection of trial subjects:

This study was in compliance with the ethical principles founded in the Declaration of Helsinki, the International Conference on Harmonisation (ICH) guidelines regarding Good Clinical Practices and the European Union Directives on Clinical Trials.

The appropriateness of the clinical trial protocol, as well as the risks and benefits to study participants, were reviewed and approved by the Institutional Review Board (IRB).

Background therapy:

Oral dexamethasone

Evidence for comparator:

Palonosetron 0.25 mg administered as a 30-second IV bolus was approved in Europe in March 2005 for the prevention of acute and delayed nausea and vomiting associated with highly emetogenic cisplatin-based cancer chemotherapy and moderately emetogenic cancer chemotherapy. Since 0.25 mg palonosetron efficacy has been demonstrated when administered as a 30-second bolus injection, the scope of the present study is to demonstrate efficacy (non-inferiority) of palonosetron 0.25 also when administered as a 30-minute infusion.

Actual start date of recruitment	30 September 2015
Long term follow-up planned	No
Independent data monitoring committee (IDMC) involvement?	Yes

Notes:

## Population of trial subjects

### Subjects enrolled per country

Country: Number of subjects enrolled	Romania: 91
Country: Number of subjects enrolled	Bulgaria: 38
Country: Number of subjects enrolled	Greece: 14
Country: Number of subjects enrolled	Hungary: 98
Country: Number of subjects enrolled	Lithuania: 4
Country: Number of subjects enrolled	Russian Federation: 134
Country: Number of subjects enrolled	Georgia: 42
Country: Number of subjects enrolled	Bosnia and Herzegovina: 5
Country: Number of subjects enrolled	Belarus: 15
Worldwide total number of subjects	441
EEA total number of subjects	245

Notes:

<b>Subjects enrolled per age group</b>	
In utero	0
Preterm newborn - gestational age < 37 wk	0
Newborns (0-27 days)	0
Infants and toddlers (28 days-23 months)	0
Children (2-11 years)	0
Adolescents (12-17 years)	0
Adults (18-64 years)	314
From 65 to 84 years	127
85 years and over	0

## Subject disposition

### Recruitment

Recruitment details:

The study population consisted of adult ( $\geq 18$  years of age) chemotherapy-naïve male and female patients with a diagnosis of malignant solid tumor requiring a first treatment with one of the protocol pre-defined reference highly emetogenic chemotherapy (HEC) regimens.

### Pre-assignment

Screening details:

All patients who have met the inclusion and exclusion criteria were randomized into one of the two treatment groups. Of the 441 subjects randomized, 440 received a study drug.

### Period 1

Period 1 title	Overall (overall period)
Is this the baseline period?	Yes
Allocation method	Randomised - controlled
Blinding used	Double blind
Roles blinded	Investigator, Monitor, Data analyst, Carer, Assessor, Subject

Blinding implementation details:

The blinding of the study medications is guaranteed by the use of identical placebos to the respective active drugs (double-dummy technique). When palonosetron 0.25 mg will be administered as 30-minute IV infusion, a 30-second IV bolus of placebo will be administered (Group 1). Oppositely, when palonosetron 0.25 mg is administered as a 30-second IV bolus, a 30-minute infusion of placebo will be administered (Group 2). Therefore, each patient will receive both one of which contains the active IMP

### Arms

Are arms mutually exclusive?	Yes
<b>Arm title</b>	30-min Infusion

Arm description:

Subjects in this arm received a single-dose of palonosetron 0.25 mg administered as a 30-min IV infusion with oral dexamethasone prior to highly emetogenic chemotherapy. 20 mg/day single-dose of dexamethasone was received on Day 1 then 8 mg bid on Days 2 to 4.

Arm type	Experimental
Investigational medicinal product name	palonosetron 0.25 mg (as 50 mL solution for IV infusion)
Investigational medicinal product code	
Other name	
Pharmaceutical forms	Concentrate and solvent for solution for injection/infusion
Routes of administration	Intravenous use

Dosage and administration details:

Palonosetron 0.25 mg administered as a 30-minute ( $\pm 5$  min) IV infusion on Day 1. The IV infusion will start 30 minutes prior to, and will be completed, before the start of the reference HEC administration. The compound which is held in a 5 mL vial (with strength of 0.25 mg) is diluted in 50 mL sterile 5% glucose solution per vial.

<b>Arm title</b>	30-sec Bolus
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Arm description:

Subjects in this arm received a single-dose of palonosetron 0.25 mg administered as a 30-sec IV bolus with oral dexamethasone prior to highly emetogenic chemotherapy. 20 mg/day single-dose of dexamethasone was received on Day 1 then 8 mg bid on Days 2 to 4.

Arm type	Active comparator
Investigational medicinal product name	Palonosetron 0.25 mg bolus
Investigational medicinal product code	
Other name	
Pharmaceutical forms	Concentrate for solution for injection
Routes of administration	Intravenous bolus use

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**Dosage and administration details:**

Palonosetron 0.25 mg administered as a 30-second IV bolus on Day 1. The IV bolus will be administered 30 minutes before the start of the reference HEC administration.

<b>Number of subjects in period 1</b>	30-min Infusion	30-sec Bolus
Started	225	216
Completed	218	206
Not completed	7	10
Consent withdrawn by subject	-	2
Death	6	7
Lost to follow-up	1	1

## Baseline characteristics

### Reporting groups

Reporting group title	30-min Infusion
Reporting group description: Subjects in this arm received a single-dose of palonosetron 0.25 mg administered as a 30-min IV infusion with oral dexamethasone prior to highly emetogenic chemotherapy. 20 mg/day single-dose of dexamethasone was received on Day 1 then 8 mg bid on Days 2 to 4.	
Reporting group title	30-sec Bolus
Reporting group description: Subjects in this arm received a single-dose of palonosetron 0.25 mg administered as a 30-sec IV bolus with oral dexamethasone prior to highly emetogenic chemotherapy. 20 mg/day single-dose of dexamethasone was received on Day 1 then 8 mg bid on Days 2 to 4.	

Reporting group values	30-min Infusion	30-sec Bolus	Total
Number of subjects	225	216	441
Age categorical Units: Subjects			
In utero	0	0	0
Preterm newborn infants (gestational age < 37 wks)	0	0	0
Newborns (0-27 days)	0	0	0
Infants and toddlers (28 days-23 months)	0	0	0
Children (2-11 years)	0	0	0
Adolescents (12-17 years)	0	0	0
Adults (18-64 years)	156	157	313
From 65-84 years	69	59	128
85 years and over	0	0	0
Age continuous Units: years			
arithmetic mean	59.9	58.9	
standard deviation	± 8.7	± 8.5	-
Gender categorical Units: Subjects			
Female	74	71	145
Male	151	145	296

### Subject analysis sets

Subject analysis set title	Full Analysis Set: 30-min Infusion
Subject analysis set type	Full analysis
Subject analysis set description: The Full Analysis Set (FAS) was to include all patients who had been randomized to treatment and received HEC regimen and active study drug (including partial infusion). Following the intent-to-treat principle, patients were to be assigned to the study treatment group according to the treatment to which they had been randomized.	
Subject analysis set title	Per Protocol Population: 30-min Infusion
Subject analysis set type	Per protocol
Subject analysis set description: The Per-Protocol (PP) population was to include all patients from the FAS who had completed the 0-24 h study period with no major protocol violations, i.e., those affecting the primary efficacy endpoint. All	

protocol violations (e.g., wrong inclusion, poor compliance, missing diaries, forbidden concomitant medications, and mis-randomizations) were to be reviewed and discussed case by case during the BDRM and decisions were to be described in the blind data review document/minutes which were to be finalized prior to database lock.

Subject analysis set title	Full Analysis Set: 30-sec Bolus
Subject analysis set type	Full analysis

Subject analysis set description:

The Full Analysis Set (FAS) was to include all patients who had been randomized to treatment and received HEC regimen and active study drug (including partial infusion). Following the intent-to-treat principle, patients were to be assigned to the study treatment group according to the treatment to which they had been randomized.

Subject analysis set title	Per Protocol Population: 30-sec Bolus
Subject analysis set type	Per protocol

Subject analysis set description:

The Per-Protocol (PP) population was to include all patients from the FAS who had completed the 0-24 h study period with no major protocol violations, i.e., those affecting the primary efficacy endpoint. All protocol violations (e.g., wrong inclusion, poor compliance, missing diaries, forbidden concomitant medications, and mis-randomizations) were to be reviewed and discussed case by case during the BDRM and decisions were to be described in the blind data review document/minutes which were to be finalized prior to database lock.

Subject analysis set title	Safety Population: 30-min Infusion
Subject analysis set type	Safety analysis

Subject analysis set description:

The Safety Population was to include all patients who had received active study drug (including partial infusion). Patients were to be assigned to study treatment groups according to the actual treatment received.

Subject analysis set title	Safety Population: 30-sec Bolus
Subject analysis set type	Safety analysis

Subject analysis set description:

The Safety Population was to include all patients who had received active study drug (including partial infusion). Patients were to be assigned to study treatment groups according to the actual treatment received.

Reporting group values	Full Analysis Set: 30-min Infusion	Per Protocol Population: 30-min Infusion	Full Analysis Set: 30-sec Bolus
Number of subjects	225	214	215
Age categorical Units: Subjects			
In utero	0	0	
Preterm newborn infants (gestational age < 37 wks)	0	0	
Newborns (0-27 days)	0	0	
Infants and toddlers (28 days-23 months)	0	0	
Children (2-11 years)	0	0	
Adolescents (12-17 years)	0	0	
Adults (18-64 years)	156	150	157
From 65-84 years	69	64	58
85 years and over	0	0	
Age continuous Units: years			
arithmetic mean	59.9	59.8	58.9
standard deviation	± 8.7	± 8.7	± 8.5
Gender categorical Units: Subjects			
Female	74	71	71

Male	151	143	144
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Reporting group values	Per Protocol Population: 30-sec Bolus	Safety Population: 30-min Infusion	Safety Population: 30-sec Bolus
Number of subjects	211	225	215
Age categorical Units: Subjects			
In utero			
Preterm newborn infants (gestational age < 37 wks)			
Newborns (0-27 days)			
Infants and toddlers (28 days-23 months)			
Children (2-11 years)			
Adolescents (12-17 years)			
Adults (18-64 years)	154	156	157
From 65-84 years	57	69	58
85 years and over			
Age continuous Units: years			
arithmetic mean	58.8	59.9	58.9
standard deviation	± 8.5	± 8.7	± 8.5
Gender categorical Units: Subjects			
Female	69	74	71
Male	142	151	144



## End points

### End points reporting groups

Reporting group title	30-min Infusion
Reporting group description: Subjects in this arm received a single-dose of palonosetron 0.25 mg administered as a 30-min IV infusion with oral dexamethasone prior to highly emetogenic chemotherapy. 20 mg/day single-dose of dexamethasone was received on Day 1 then 8 mg bid on Days 2 to 4.	
Reporting group title	30-sec Bolus
Reporting group description: Subjects in this arm received a single-dose of palonosetron 0.25 mg administered as a 30-sec IV bolus with oral dexamethasone prior to highly emetogenic chemotherapy. 20 mg/day single-dose of dexamethasone was received on Day 1 then 8 mg bid on Days 2 to 4.	
Subject analysis set title	Full Analysis Set: 30-min Infusion
Subject analysis set type	Full analysis
Subject analysis set description: The Full Analysis Set (FAS) was to include all patients who had been randomized to treatment and received HEC regimen and active study drug (including partial infusion). Following the intent-to-treat principle, patients were to be assigned to the study treatment group according to the treatment to which they had been randomized.	
Subject analysis set title	Per Protocol Population: 30-min Infusion
Subject analysis set type	Per protocol
Subject analysis set description: The Per-Protocol (PP) population was to include all patients from the FAS who had completed the 0-24 h study period with no major protocol violations, i.e., those affecting the primary efficacy endpoint. All protocol violations (e.g., wrong inclusion, poor compliance, missing diaries, forbidden concomitant medications, and mis-randomizations) were to be reviewed and discussed case by case during the BDRM and decisions were to be described in the blind data review document/minutes which were to be finalized prior to database lock.	
Subject analysis set title	Full Analysis Set: 30-sec Bolus
Subject analysis set type	Full analysis
Subject analysis set description: The Full Analysis Set (FAS) was to include all patients who had been randomized to treatment and received HEC regimen and active study drug (including partial infusion). Following the intent-to-treat principle, patients were to be assigned to the study treatment group according to the treatment to which they had been randomized.	
Subject analysis set title	Per Protocol Population: 30-sec Bolus
Subject analysis set type	Per protocol
Subject analysis set description: The Per-Protocol (PP) population was to include all patients from the FAS who had completed the 0-24 h study period with no major protocol violations, i.e., those affecting the primary efficacy endpoint. All protocol violations (e.g., wrong inclusion, poor compliance, missing diaries, forbidden concomitant medications, and mis-randomizations) were to be reviewed and discussed case by case during the BDRM and decisions were to be described in the blind data review document/minutes which were to be finalized prior to database lock.	
Subject analysis set title	Safety Population: 30-min Infusion
Subject analysis set type	Safety analysis
Subject analysis set description: The Safety Population was to include all patients who had received active study drug (including partial infusion). Patients were to be assigned to study treatment groups according to the actual treatment received.	
Subject analysis set title	Safety Population: 30-sec Bolus
Subject analysis set type	Safety analysis
Subject analysis set description: The Safety Population was to include all patients who had received active study drug (including partial infusion). Patients were to be assigned to study treatment groups according to the actual treatment received.	

**Primary: Complete Response in acute phase**

End point title	Complete Response in acute phase
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End point description:

Complete response in the acute phase which is defined as the absence of chemotherapy induced nausea or vomiting 0-24 hour after start of reference highly emetogenic chemotherapy [HEC]. Confidence interval of proportions are obtained by using the Newcombe-Wilson method.

End point type	Primary
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End point timeframe:

Acute phase (0-24 hour)

End point values	30-min Infusion	30-sec Bolus	Full Analysis Set: 30-min Infusion	Per Protocol Population: 30-min Infusion
Subject group type	Reporting group	Reporting group	Subject analysis set	Subject analysis set
Number of subjects analysed	225	215 <sup>[1]</sup>	225	214
Units: Proportion				
number (confidence interval 95%)	82.7 (77.2 to 87.1)	86.5 (81.3 to 90.4)	82.7 (77.2 to 87.1)	82.7 (77.1 to 87.2)

Notes:

[1] - One patient did not receive any treatment and was excluded from all analysis sets

End point values	Full Analysis Set: 30-sec Bolus	Per Protocol Population: 30-sec Bolus		
Subject group type	Subject analysis set	Subject analysis set		
Number of subjects analysed	215	211		
Units: Proportion				
number (confidence interval 95%)	86.5 (81.3 to 90.4)	86.3 (81 to 90.3)		

**Statistical analyses**

Statistical analysis title	Primary statistical analysis (FAS)
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Statistical analysis description:

The Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by gender and country was used to test the null hypothesis that the risk difference between 30-min Infusion and 30-sec Bolus is less than or equal to a pre-specified non-inferiority margin of -15%.

Comparison groups	Full Analysis Set: 30-sec Bolus v Full Analysis Set: 30-min Infusion
Number of subjects included in analysis	440
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	non-inferiority <sup>[2]</sup>
P-value	< 0.001
Method	Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel
Parameter estimate	Risk difference (RD)
Point estimate	-3.8

Confidence interval	
level	Other: 99 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	-12.2
upper limit	4.7

Notes:

[2] - A non-inferiority margin of -15% was pre-specified. The null hypothesis was to be rejected and the non-inferiority of palonosetron 0.25 mg 30-min infusion versus palonosetron 0.25 mg 30-sec infusion demonstrated, if the lower limit of the 2-sided 99% CI for the difference in proportion of patients with CR was greater than -15%.

<b>Statistical analysis title</b>	Primary statistical analysis (PP Population)
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Statistical analysis description:

The Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by gender and country was used to test the null hypothesis that the risk difference between 30-min Infusion and 30-sec Bolus is less than or equal to a pre-specified non-inferiority margin of -15%.

Comparison groups	Per Protocol Population: 30-min Infusion v Per Protocol Population: 30-sec Bolus
Number of subjects included in analysis	425
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	non-inferiority <sup>[3]</sup>
P-value	< 0.001
Method	Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel
Parameter estimate	Risk difference (RD)
Point estimate	-3.4
Confidence interval	
level	Other: 99 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	-12
upper limit	5.2

Notes:

[3] - A non-inferiority margin of -15% was pre-specified. The null hypothesis was to be rejected and the non-inferiority of palonosetron 0.25 mg 30-min infusion versus palonosetron 0.25 mg 30-sec infusion demonstrated, if the lower limit of the 2-sided 99% CI for the difference in proportion of patients with CR was greater than -15%.

## Secondary: Complete Response in Delayed phase

End point title	Complete Response in Delayed phase
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End point description:

Complete response in the delayed phase which is defined as the absence of chemotherapy induced nausea or vomiting and no rescue medication from >24 to 120 hour after start of reference highly emetogenic chemotherapy [HEC]. Confidence interval of proportions are obtained by using the Newcombe-Wilson method.

End point type	Secondary
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End point timeframe:

Delayed phase (>24 - 120 hour)

End point values	30-min Infusion	30-sec Bolus	Full Analysis Set: 30-min Infusion	Full Analysis Set: 30-sec Bolus
Subject group type	Reporting group	Reporting group	Subject analysis set	Subject analysis set
Number of subjects analysed	225	215 <sup>[4]</sup>	225	215
Units: Proportion				
number (confidence interval 95%)	75.6 (69.5 to 80.7)	76.7 (70.7 to 81.9)	75.6 (69.5 to 80.7)	76.7 (70.7 to 81.9)

Notes:

[4] - One patient did not receive any treatment and was excluded from all analysis sets

## Statistical analyses

<b>Statistical analysis title</b>	Complete Response Delayed phase- Analysis
Statistical analysis description:	
The Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by gender and country was used to compare both treatment with a 2-sided 95% confidence interval. No test for non-inferiority was to be performed.	
Comparison groups	Full Analysis Set: 30-min Infusion v Full Analysis Set: 30-sec Bolus
Number of subjects included in analysis	440
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	other <sup>[5]</sup>
Method	Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel
Parameter estimate	Risk difference (RD)
Point estimate	-1.2
Confidence interval	
level	95 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	-8.7
upper limit	6.3

Notes:

[5] - No formal test was planned for this endpoint

## Secondary: Complete Response in Overall phase

End point title	Complete Response in Overall phase
End point description:	
Complete response in the overall phase which is defined as the absence of chemotherapy induced nausea or vomiting and no rescue medication from 0 to 120 hour after start of reference highly emetogenic chemotherapy [HEC]. Confidence interval of proportions are obtained by using the Newcombe-Wilson method.	
End point type	Secondary
End point timeframe:	
Overall phase (0 - 120 hour)	

End point values	30-min Infusion	30-sec Bolus	Full Analysis Set: 30-min Infusion	Full Analysis Set: 30-sec Bolus
Subject group type	Reporting group	Reporting group	Subject analysis set	Subject analysis set
Number of subjects analysed	225	215 <sup>[6]</sup>	225	215
Units: Proportion				
number (confidence interval 95%)	66.7 (60.3 to 72.5)	72.6 (66.2 to 78.1)	66.7 (60.3 to 72.5)	72.6 (66.2 to 78.1)

Notes:

[6] - One patient did not receive any treatment and was excluded from all analysis sets

## Statistical analyses

<b>Statistical analysis title</b>	Complete Response Overall phase- Analysis
Statistical analysis description:	
The Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by gender and country was used to compare both treatment with a 2-sided 95% confidence interval. No test for non-inferiority was to be performed.	
Comparison groups	Full Analysis Set: 30-min Infusion v Full Analysis Set: 30-sec Bolus
Number of subjects included in analysis	440
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	other <sup>[7]</sup>
Method	Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel
Parameter estimate	Risk difference (RD)
Point estimate	-6
Confidence interval	
level	95 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	-14.1
upper limit	2.1

Notes:

[7] - No formal test was planned for this endpoint

## Secondary: No emetic episode in acute phase

End point title	No emetic episode in acute phase
End point description:	
No emetic episodes in the acute phase which is defined as the absence of emetic episodes in 0-24 hour after start of reference highly emetogenic chemotherapy [HEC]. Confidence interval of proportions are obtained by using the Newcombe-Wilson method.	
End point type	Secondary
End point timeframe:	
Acute phase (0-24 hour)	

End point values	30-min Infusion	30-sec Bolus	Full Analysis Set: 30-min Infusion	Full Analysis Set: 30-sec Bolus
Subject group type	Reporting group	Reporting group	Subject analysis set	Subject analysis set
Number of subjects analysed	225	215 <sup>[8]</sup>	225	215
Units: Proportion				
number (confidence interval 95%)	82.7 (77.2 to 87.1)	88.4 (83.4 to 92)	82.7 (77.2 to 87.1)	88.4 (83.4 to 92)

Notes:

[8] - One patient did not receive any treatment and was excluded from all analysis sets

## Statistical analyses

<b>Statistical analysis title</b>	No emetic episodes: Acute phase- Analysis
Statistical analysis description: The Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by gender and country was used to compare both treatment with a 2-sided 95% confidence interval. No test for non-inferiority was to be performed.	
Comparison groups	Full Analysis Set: 30-min Infusion v Full Analysis Set: 30-sec Bolus
Number of subjects included in analysis	440
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	other <sup>[9]</sup>
Parameter estimate	Risk difference (RD)
Point estimate	-5.6
Confidence interval	
level	95 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	-11.9
upper limit	0.6

Notes:

[9] - No formal test was planned for this endpoint

## Secondary: No emetic episodes delayed phase

<b>End point title</b>	No emetic episodes delayed phase
End point description: No emetic episodes in the delayed phase which is defined as the absence of emetic episodes in >24-120 hour after start of reference highly emetogenic chemotherapy [HEC]. Confidence interval of proportions are obtained by using the Newcombe-Wilson method.	
End point type	Secondary
End point timeframe: Delayed phase (>24 - 120 hour)	

<b>End point values</b>	30-min Infusion	30-sec Bolus	Full Analysis Set: 30-min Infusion	Full Analysis Set: 30-sec Bolus
Subject group type	Reporting group	Reporting group	Subject analysis set	Subject analysis set
Number of subjects analysed	225	215 <sup>[10]</sup>	225	215
Units: Proportion				
number (confidence interval 95%)	78.2 (72.4 to 83.1)	78.1 (72.1 to 83.1)	78.2 (72.4 to 83.1)	78.1 (72.1 to 83.1)

Notes:

[10] - One patient did not receive any treatment and was excluded from all analysis sets

## Statistical analyses

<b>Statistical analysis title</b>	No emetic episodes: Delayed phase- Analysis
Statistical analysis description: The Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by gender and country was used to compare both treatment with a 2-sided 95% confidence interval. No test for non-inferiority was to be performed.	
Comparison groups	Full Analysis Set: 30-min Infusion v Full Analysis Set: 30-sec Bolus
Number of subjects included in analysis	440
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	other <sup>[11]</sup>
Parameter estimate	Risk difference (RD)
Point estimate	0.1
Confidence interval	
level	95 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	-7.2
upper limit	7.4

Notes:

[11] - No formal test was planned for this endpoint

### Secondary: No emetic episode in overall phase

End point title	No emetic episode in overall phase
End point description: No emetic episodes in the overall phase which is defined as the absence of emetic episodes in 0-120 hour after start of reference highly emetogenic chemotherapy [HEC]. Confidence interval of proportions are obtained by using the Newcombe-Wilson method.	
End point type	Secondary
End point timeframe: Overall phase (0-120 hour)	

End point values	30-min Infusion	30-sec Bolus	Full Analysis Set: 30-min Infusion	Full Analysis Set: 30-sec Bolus
Subject group type	Reporting group	Reporting group	Subject analysis set	Subject analysis set
Number of subjects analysed	225	215 <sup>[12]</sup>	225	215
Units: Proportion				
number (confidence interval 95%)	68.9 (62.6 to 74.6)	74.4 (68.2 to 79.8)	68.9 (62.6 to 74.6)	74.4 (68.2 to 79.8)

Notes:

[12] - One patient did not receive any treatment and was excluded from all analysis sets

### Statistical analyses

<b>Statistical analysis title</b>	No emetic episodes: Overall phase- Analysis
Statistical analysis description: The Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by gender and country was used to compare both treatment with a 2-sided 95% confidence interval. No test for non-inferiority was to be performed.	
Comparison groups	Full Analysis Set: 30-min Infusion v Full Analysis Set: 30-sec Bolus

Number of subjects included in analysis	440
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	other <sup>[13]</sup>
Parameter estimate	Risk difference (RD)
Point estimate	-5.6
Confidence interval	
level	95 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	-13.6
upper limit	2.4

Notes:

[13] - No formal test was planned for this endpoint

## Secondary: No Rescue Medication in acute phase

End point title	No Rescue Medication in acute phase
End point description:	No rescue medication in the acute phase which is defined as the absence of rescue medication in 0-24 hour after start of reference highly emetogenic chemotherapy [HEC]. Confidence interval of proportions are obtained by using the Newcombe-Wilson method.
End point type	Secondary
End point timeframe:	Acute Phase (0-24 hour)

End point values	30-min Infusion	30-sec Bolus	Full Analysis Set: 30-min Infusion	Full Analysis Set: 30-sec Bolus
Subject group type	Reporting group	Reporting group	Subject analysis set	Subject analysis set
Number of subjects analysed	225 <sup>[14]</sup>	215	225	215
Units: Proportion				
number (confidence interval 95%)	88.9 (84.1 to 92.4)	90.7 (86.1 to 93.9)	88.9 (84.1 to 92.4)	90.7 (86.1 to 93.9)

Notes:

[14] - One patient did not receive any treatment and was excluded from all analysis sets

## Statistical analyses

Statistical analysis title	No rescue medication: Acute phase- Analysis
Statistical analysis description:	The Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by gender and country was used to compare both treatment with a 2-sided 95% confidence interval. No test for non-inferiority was to be performed.
Comparison groups	Full Analysis Set: 30-min Infusion v Full Analysis Set: 30-sec Bolus
Number of subjects included in analysis	440
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	other <sup>[15]</sup>
Parameter estimate	Risk difference (RD)
Point estimate	-1.7



Confidence interval	
level	95 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	-7
upper limit	3.7

Notes:

[15] - No formal test was planned for this endpoint

## Secondary: No Rescue Medication in delayed phase

End point title	No Rescue Medication in delayed phase
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End point description:

No rescue medication in the delayed phase which is defined as the absence of rescue medication in 0-24 hours after start of reference highly emetogenic chemotherapy [HEC]. Confidence interval of proportions are obtained by using the Newcombe-Wilson method.

End point type	Secondary
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End point timeframe:

Delayed phase (>24 - 120 hours)

End point values	30-min Infusion	30-sec Bolus	Full Analysis Set: 30-min Infusion	Full Analysis Set: 30-sec Bolus
Subject group type	Reporting group	Reporting group	Subject analysis set	Subject analysis set
Number of subjects analysed	225	215 <sup>[16]</sup>	225	215
Units: Proportion				
number (confidence interval 95%)	81.3 (75.7 to 85.9)	81.9 (76.2 to 86.4)	81.3 (75.7 to 85.9)	81.9 (76.2 to 86.4)

Notes:

[16] - One patient did not receive any treatment and was excluded from all analysis sets

## Statistical analyses

Statistical analysis title	No rescue medication: Delayed phase- Analysis
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Statistical analysis description:

The Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by gender and country was used to compare both treatment with a 2-sided 95% confidence interval. No test for non-inferiority was to be performed.

Comparison groups	Full Analysis Set: 30-min Infusion v Full Analysis Set: 30-sec Bolus
Number of subjects included in analysis	440
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	other <sup>[17]</sup>
Parameter estimate	Risk difference (RD)
Point estimate	-0.7
Confidence interval	
level	95 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	-7.6
upper limit	6.3

Notes:

[17] - No formal test was planned for this endpoint

## Secondary: No Rescue Medication in overall phase

End point title	No Rescue Medication in overall phase
End point description: No emetic episodes in the overall phase which is defined as the absence of emetic episodes in 0-120 hour after start of reference highly emetogenic chemotherapy [HEC]. Confidence interval of proportions are obtained by using the Newcombe-Wilson method.	
End point type	Secondary
End point timeframe: Overall phase (0-120 hour)	

End point values	30-min Infusion	30-sec Bolus	Full Analysis Set: 30-min Infusion	Full Analysis Set: 30-sec Bolus
Subject group type	Reporting group	Reporting group	Subject analysis set	Subject analysis set
Number of subjects analysed	225	215 <sup>[18]</sup>	225	215
Units: Proportion				
number (confidence interval 95%)	76.9 (71 to 81.9)	78.6 (72.6 to 83.6)	76.9 (71 to 81.9)	78.6 (72.6 to 83.6)

Notes:

[18] - One patient did not receive any treatment and was excluded from all analysis sets

## Statistical analyses

Statistical analysis title	No rescue medication: Overall phase- Analysis
Statistical analysis description: The Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by gender and country was used to test the null hypothesis that the risk difference between 30-min Infusion and 30-sec Bolus is less than or equal to a pre-specified non-inferiority margin of -15%.	
Comparison groups	Full Analysis Set: 30-min Infusion v Full Analysis Set: 30-sec Bolus
Number of subjects included in analysis	440
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	other <sup>[19]</sup>
Parameter estimate	Risk difference (RD)
Point estimate	-2
Confidence interval	
level	95 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	-9.3
upper limit	5.4

Notes:

[19] - No formal test was planned for this endpoint

## Adverse events

### Adverse events information

Timeframe for reporting adverse events:

Adverse Events were collected from Informed consent signature up to the follow-up visit or last patient contact which is a maximum of 37 days.

Adverse event reporting additional description:

Any untoward medical occurrence in a patient or clinical investigation subject administered a pharmaceutical product and which does not necessarily have to have a causal relationship with this treatment.

Assessment type	Systematic
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### Dictionary used

Dictionary name	MedDRA
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Dictionary version	18
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### Reporting groups

Reporting group title	30-sec Bolus
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Reporting group description:

Subjects in this arm received a single-dose of palonosetron 0.25 mg administered as a 30-sec IV bolus with oral dexamethasone prior to highly emetogenic chemotherapy. 20 mg/day single-dose of dexamethasone was received on Day 1 then 8 mg bid on Days 2 to 4.

Reporting group title	30-min Infusion
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Reporting group description:

Subjects in this arm received a single-dose of palonosetron 0.25 mg administered as a 30-min IV infusion with oral dexamethasone prior to highly emetogenic chemotherapy. 20 mg/day single-dose of dexamethasone was received on Day 1 then 8 mg bid on Days 2 to 4.

Serious adverse events	30-sec Bolus	30-min Infusion	
Total subjects affected by serious adverse events			
subjects affected / exposed	0 / 215 (0.00%)	1 / 225 (0.44%)	
number of deaths (all causes)	7	6	
number of deaths resulting from adverse events	0	1	
Cardiac disorders			
Atrial flutter			
subjects affected / exposed	0 / 215 (0.00%)	1 / 225 (0.44%)	
occurrences causally related to treatment / all	0 / 0	1 / 1	
deaths causally related to treatment / all	0 / 0	1 / 1	
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders			
Dyspnoea			
subjects affected / exposed	0 / 215 (0.00%)	1 / 225 (0.44%)	
occurrences causally related to treatment / all	0 / 0	1 / 1	
deaths causally related to treatment / all	0 / 0	0 / 0	

Frequency threshold for reporting non-serious adverse events: 0 %

<b>Non-serious adverse events</b>	30-sec Bolus	30-min Infusion	
Total subjects affected by non-serious adverse events			
subjects affected / exposed	72 / 215 (33.49%)	80 / 225 (35.56%)	
Neoplasms benign, malignant and unspecified (incl cysts and polyps)			
Bone cancer metastatic			
subjects affected / exposed	0 / 215 (0.00%)	1 / 225 (0.44%)	
occurrences (all)	0	1	
Vascular disorders			
Deep vein thrombosis			
subjects affected / exposed	1 / 215 (0.47%)	0 / 225 (0.00%)	
occurrences (all)	1	0	
Hypertension			
subjects affected / exposed	2 / 215 (0.93%)	8 / 225 (3.56%)	
occurrences (all)	2	12	
Hypertensive crisis			
subjects affected / exposed	3 / 215 (1.40%)	1 / 225 (0.44%)	
occurrences (all)	3	1	
Hypotension			
subjects affected / exposed	1 / 215 (0.47%)	3 / 225 (1.33%)	
occurrences (all)	2	3	
Peripheral circulatory failure			
subjects affected / exposed	1 / 215 (0.47%)	0 / 225 (0.00%)	
occurrences (all)	1	0	
Phlebitis deep			
subjects affected / exposed	1 / 215 (0.47%)	0 / 225 (0.00%)	
occurrences (all)	1	0	
Superior vena cava syndrome			
subjects affected / exposed	1 / 215 (0.47%)	0 / 225 (0.00%)	
occurrences (all)	1	0	
General disorders and administration site conditions			
Asthenia			
subjects affected / exposed	10 / 215 (4.65%)	4 / 225 (1.78%)	
occurrences (all)	10	4	
Chest pain			

subjects affected / exposed	1 / 215 (0.47%)	1 / 225 (0.44%)	
occurrences (all)	1	1	
Fatigue			
subjects affected / exposed	3 / 215 (1.40%)	1 / 225 (0.44%)	
occurrences (all)	3	1	
Hyperthermia			
subjects affected / exposed	1 / 215 (0.47%)	0 / 225 (0.00%)	
occurrences (all)	1	0	
Malaise			
subjects affected / exposed	0 / 215 (0.00%)	1 / 225 (0.44%)	
occurrences (all)	0	2	
Mucosal inflammation			
subjects affected / exposed	0 / 215 (0.00%)	2 / 225 (0.89%)	
occurrences (all)	0	2	
Oedema peripheral			
subjects affected / exposed	0 / 215 (0.00%)	1 / 225 (0.44%)	
occurrences (all)	0	1	
Pyrexia			
subjects affected / exposed	0 / 215 (0.00%)	3 / 225 (1.33%)	
occurrences (all)	0	3	
Immune system disorders			
Drug hypersensitivity			
subjects affected / exposed	0 / 215 (0.00%)	1 / 225 (0.44%)	
occurrences (all)	0	1	
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders			
Bronchitis chronic			
subjects affected / exposed	0 / 215 (0.00%)	1 / 225 (0.44%)	
occurrences (all)	0	1	
Cough			
subjects affected / exposed	1 / 215 (0.47%)	2 / 225 (0.89%)	
occurrences (all)	1	2	
Dyspnoea			
subjects affected / exposed	0 / 215 (0.00%)	3 / 225 (1.33%)	
occurrences (all)	0	3	
Epistaxis			

subjects affected / exposed occurrences (all)	0 / 215 (0.00%) 0	1 / 225 (0.44%) 1	
Hiccups subjects affected / exposed occurrences (all)	3 / 215 (1.40%) 4	6 / 225 (2.67%) 14	
Hypoxia subjects affected / exposed occurrences (all)	1 / 215 (0.47%) 1	1 / 225 (0.44%) 1	
Productive cough subjects affected / exposed occurrences (all)	1 / 215 (0.47%) 1	0 / 225 (0.00%) 0	
Psychiatric disorders Insomnia subjects affected / exposed occurrences (all)	1 / 215 (0.47%) 1	2 / 225 (0.89%) 2	
Investigations Alanine aminotransferase increased subjects affected / exposed occurrences (all)	4 / 215 (1.86%) 4	1 / 225 (0.44%) 1	
Aspartate aminotransferase increased subjects affected / exposed occurrences (all)	3 / 215 (1.40%) 3	0 / 225 (0.00%) 0	
Blood bilirubin increased subjects affected / exposed occurrences (all)	1 / 215 (0.47%) 1	1 / 225 (0.44%) 1	
Blood calcium decreased subjects affected / exposed occurrences (all)	1 / 215 (0.47%) 1	0 / 225 (0.00%) 0	
Blood chloride decreased subjects affected / exposed occurrences (all)	1 / 215 (0.47%) 1	2 / 225 (0.89%) 2	
Blood creatine increased subjects affected / exposed occurrences (all)	1 / 215 (0.47%) 1	0 / 225 (0.00%) 0	
Blood creatine phosphokinase increased			

subjects affected / exposed	2 / 215 (0.93%)	0 / 225 (0.00%)
occurrences (all)	2	0
Blood creatinine increased		
subjects affected / exposed	6 / 215 (2.79%)	2 / 225 (0.89%)
occurrences (all)	7	2
Blood potassium decreased		
subjects affected / exposed	1 / 215 (0.47%)	0 / 225 (0.00%)
occurrences (all)	1	0
Blood urea increased		
subjects affected / exposed	3 / 215 (1.40%)	4 / 225 (1.78%)
occurrences (all)	3	4
Breath sounds abnormal		
subjects affected / exposed	1 / 215 (0.47%)	0 / 225 (0.00%)
occurrences (all)	1	0
Creatinine renal clearance decreased		
subjects affected / exposed	2 / 215 (0.93%)	0 / 225 (0.00%)
occurrences (all)	2	0
Electrocardiogram QT prolonged		
subjects affected / exposed	3 / 215 (1.40%)	0 / 225 (0.00%)
occurrences (all)	3	0
Gamma-glutamyltransferase increased		
subjects affected / exposed	0 / 215 (0.00%)	1 / 225 (0.44%)
occurrences (all)	0	1
Monocyte count decreased		
subjects affected / exposed	1 / 215 (0.47%)	0 / 225 (0.00%)
occurrences (all)	1	0
Neutrophil count increased		
subjects affected / exposed	0 / 215 (0.00%)	1 / 225 (0.44%)
occurrences (all)	0	1
Platelet count increased		
subjects affected / exposed	0 / 215 (0.00%)	1 / 225 (0.44%)
occurrences (all)	0	1
Transaminases increased		
subjects affected / exposed	0 / 215 (0.00%)	1 / 225 (0.44%)
occurrences (all)	0	1

Weight decreased subjects affected / exposed occurrences (all)	1 / 215 (0.47%) 1	1 / 225 (0.44%) 1	
White blood cell count increased subjects affected / exposed occurrences (all)	0 / 215 (0.00%) 0	1 / 225 (0.44%) 1	
Injury, poisoning and procedural complications Radiation skin injury subjects affected / exposed occurrences (all)	0 / 215 (0.00%) 0	1 / 225 (0.44%) 1	
Cardiac disorders Arrhythmia supraventricular subjects affected / exposed occurrences (all)	0 / 215 (0.00%) 0	1 / 225 (0.44%) 1	
Atrial fibrillation subjects affected / exposed occurrences (all)	0 / 215 (0.00%) 0	1 / 225 (0.44%) 1	
Atrial flutter subjects affected / exposed occurrences (all)	0 / 215 (0.00%) 0	1 / 225 (0.44%) 1	
Atrial tachycardia subjects affected / exposed occurrences (all)	0 / 215 (0.00%) 0	1 / 225 (0.44%) 1	
Bundle branch block right subjects affected / exposed occurrences (all)	0 / 215 (0.00%) 0	1 / 225 (0.44%) 1	
Palpitations subjects affected / exposed occurrences (all)	0 / 215 (0.00%) 0	1 / 225 (0.44%) 1	
Sinus tachycardia subjects affected / exposed occurrences (all)	0 / 215 (0.00%) 0	1 / 225 (0.44%) 1	
Tachycardia subjects affected / exposed occurrences (all)	0 / 215 (0.00%) 0	3 / 225 (1.33%) 3	
Nervous system disorders			



Dizziness			
subjects affected / exposed	3 / 215 (1.40%)	2 / 225 (0.89%)	
occurrences (all)	3	2	
Headache			
subjects affected / exposed	4 / 215 (1.86%)	4 / 225 (1.78%)	
occurrences (all)	4	4	
Paraesthesia			
subjects affected / exposed	1 / 215 (0.47%)	0 / 225 (0.00%)	
occurrences (all)	1	0	
Somnolence			
subjects affected / exposed	0 / 215 (0.00%)	1 / 225 (0.44%)	
occurrences (all)	0	1	
Syncope			
subjects affected / exposed	0 / 215 (0.00%)	1 / 225 (0.44%)	
occurrences (all)	0	1	
Blood and lymphatic system disorders			
Anaemia			
subjects affected / exposed	2 / 215 (0.93%)	2 / 225 (0.89%)	
occurrences (all)	2	3	
Granulocytopenia			
subjects affected / exposed	0 / 215 (0.00%)	1 / 225 (0.44%)	
occurrences (all)	0	1	
Leukopenia			
subjects affected / exposed	4 / 215 (1.86%)	3 / 225 (1.33%)	
occurrences (all)	4	4	
Lymphopenia			
subjects affected / exposed	1 / 215 (0.47%)	0 / 225 (0.00%)	
occurrences (all)	1	0	
Neutropenia			
subjects affected / exposed	8 / 215 (3.72%)	7 / 225 (3.11%)	
occurrences (all)	8	9	
Neutrophilia			
subjects affected / exposed	2 / 215 (0.93%)	1 / 225 (0.44%)	
occurrences (all)	2	1	
Pancytopenia			

subjects affected / exposed	1 / 215 (0.47%)	0 / 225 (0.00%)	
occurrences (all)	1	0	
Thrombocytopenia			
subjects affected / exposed	2 / 215 (0.93%)	4 / 225 (1.78%)	
occurrences (all)	2	7	
Gastrointestinal disorders			
Abdominal pain lower			
subjects affected / exposed	0 / 215 (0.00%)	1 / 225 (0.44%)	
occurrences (all)	0	1	
Abdominal pain upper			
subjects affected / exposed	2 / 215 (0.93%)	1 / 225 (0.44%)	
occurrences (all)	2	1	
Breath odour			
subjects affected / exposed	0 / 215 (0.00%)	1 / 225 (0.44%)	
occurrences (all)	0	1	
Chronic gastritis			
subjects affected / exposed	1 / 215 (0.47%)	0 / 225 (0.00%)	
occurrences (all)	1	0	
Constipation			
subjects affected / exposed	3 / 215 (1.40%)	5 / 225 (2.22%)	
occurrences (all)	5	5	
Diarrhoea			
subjects affected / exposed	6 / 215 (2.79%)	11 / 225 (4.89%)	
occurrences (all)	7	14	
Duodenal ulcer			
subjects affected / exposed	1 / 215 (0.47%)	0 / 225 (0.00%)	
occurrences (all)	1	0	
Duodenitis			
subjects affected / exposed	1 / 215 (0.47%)	0 / 225 (0.00%)	
occurrences (all)	1	0	
Dyspepsia			
subjects affected / exposed	1 / 215 (0.47%)	0 / 225 (0.00%)	
occurrences (all)	1	0	
Gastrooesophageal reflux disease			
subjects affected / exposed	1 / 215 (0.47%)	0 / 225 (0.00%)	
occurrences (all)	1	0	

Nausea subjects affected / exposed occurrences (all)	5 / 215 (2.33%) 5	5 / 225 (2.22%) 5	
Retching subjects affected / exposed occurrences (all)	1 / 215 (0.47%) 1	1 / 225 (0.44%) 1	
Salivary hypersecretion subjects affected / exposed occurrences (all)	0 / 215 (0.00%) 0	1 / 225 (0.44%) 1	
Stomatitis subjects affected / exposed occurrences (all)	2 / 215 (0.93%) 2	1 / 225 (0.44%) 1	
Vomiting subjects affected / exposed occurrences (all)	1 / 215 (0.47%) 1	3 / 225 (1.33%) 3	
Hepatobiliary disorders Hepatocellular injury subjects affected / exposed occurrences (all)	1 / 215 (0.47%) 1	0 / 225 (0.00%) 0	
Hyperbilirubinaemia subjects affected / exposed occurrences (all)	0 / 215 (0.00%) 0	1 / 225 (0.44%) 1	
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders Alopecia subjects affected / exposed occurrences (all)	8 / 215 (3.72%) 8	5 / 225 (2.22%) 5	
Dermatitis subjects affected / exposed occurrences (all)	0 / 215 (0.00%) 0	1 / 225 (0.44%) 1	
Dermatitis allergic subjects affected / exposed occurrences (all)	0 / 215 (0.00%) 0	1 / 225 (0.44%) 1	
Erythema subjects affected / exposed occurrences (all)	0 / 215 (0.00%) 0	1 / 225 (0.44%) 1	
Renal and urinary disorders			

Acute kidney injury subjects affected / exposed occurrences (all)	1 / 215 (0.47%) 1	2 / 225 (0.89%) 2	
Chronic kidney disease subjects affected / exposed occurrences (all)	1 / 215 (0.47%) 1	0 / 225 (0.00%) 0	
Glycosuria subjects affected / exposed occurrences (all)	1 / 215 (0.47%) 1	0 / 225 (0.00%) 0	
Pollakiuria subjects affected / exposed occurrences (all)	2 / 215 (0.93%) 2	0 / 225 (0.00%) 0	
Proteinuria subjects affected / exposed occurrences (all)	3 / 215 (1.40%) 3	2 / 225 (0.89%) 2	
Renal failure subjects affected / exposed occurrences (all)	2 / 215 (0.93%) 2	3 / 225 (1.33%) 4	
Renal impairment subjects affected / exposed occurrences (all)	3 / 215 (1.40%) 3	2 / 225 (0.89%) 3	
Urinary retention subjects affected / exposed occurrences (all)	1 / 215 (0.47%) 1	0 / 225 (0.00%) 0	
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders			
Bone pain subjects affected / exposed occurrences (all)	0 / 215 (0.00%) 0	2 / 225 (0.89%) 2	
Myalgia subjects affected / exposed occurrences (all)	1 / 215 (0.47%) 1	0 / 225 (0.00%) 0	
Pain in extremity subjects affected / exposed occurrences (all)	1 / 215 (0.47%) 1	0 / 225 (0.00%) 0	
Infections and infestations			

Bronchitis			
subjects affected / exposed	1 / 215 (0.47%)	0 / 225 (0.00%)	
occurrences (all)	1	0	
Fungal infection			
subjects affected / exposed	0 / 215 (0.00%)	1 / 225 (0.44%)	
occurrences (all)	0	1	
Nasopharyngitis			
subjects affected / exposed	0 / 215 (0.00%)	1 / 225 (0.44%)	
occurrences (all)	0	1	
Respiratory tract infection			
subjects affected / exposed	1 / 215 (0.47%)	1 / 225 (0.44%)	
occurrences (all)	1	1	
Metabolism and nutrition disorders			
Decreased appetite			
subjects affected / exposed	2 / 215 (0.93%)	3 / 225 (1.33%)	
occurrences (all)	2	3	
Dehydration			
subjects affected / exposed	2 / 215 (0.93%)	1 / 225 (0.44%)	
occurrences (all)	2	1	
Diabetes mellitus			
subjects affected / exposed	0 / 215 (0.00%)	1 / 225 (0.44%)	
occurrences (all)	0	1	
Hyperglycaemia			
subjects affected / exposed	2 / 215 (0.93%)	1 / 225 (0.44%)	
occurrences (all)	2	1	
Hyperkalaemia			
subjects affected / exposed	1 / 215 (0.47%)	1 / 225 (0.44%)	
occurrences (all)	1	1	
Hypocalcaemia			
subjects affected / exposed	0 / 215 (0.00%)	1 / 225 (0.44%)	
occurrences (all)	0	2	
Hypokalaemia			
subjects affected / exposed	1 / 215 (0.47%)	2 / 225 (0.89%)	
occurrences (all)	1	6	
Hyponatraemia			

subjects affected / exposed	0 / 215 (0.00%)	1 / 225 (0.44%)	
occurrences (all)	0	2	

## More information

### Substantial protocol amendments (globally)

Were there any global substantial amendments to the protocol? Yes

Date	Amendment
25 January 2016	Time windows were specified in detail for study drug and additional non-investigational study drug administration (palonosetron IV bolus, palonosetron IV infusion, and dexamethasone tablets), for the reference chemotherapy administration, for the vital signs measurements at 24 h $\pm$ 2 h and 120 h -6 h/+54 h and for 12-lead ECG measurement at 120 h -6 h/+54 h.

Notes:

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### Interruptions (globally)

Were there any global interruptions to the trial? No

### Limitations and caveats

Limitations of the trial such as small numbers of subjects analysed or technical problems leading to unreliable data.

None reported.
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Notes: