ICR-CTSU

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Title:	The NCRI Adjuvant Breast Canc ISRCTN31514446	er (ABC) trial.	
Coordinator(s):	J. Yarnold Royal Marsden Hospital NHS Tri Downs Road Sutton SURREY SM2 5PT UNITED KINGDOM Tel: +44 20 8661 3891 Fax: +44 20 8661 3107 Email: john.yarnold@icr.ac.uk	ust	
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Summary:	• Opened in January 1993; clo	sed in September 2000	
	 Objective: To test whether adjuvant ch suppression (OS) add to the pre/perimenopausal women 		
Scheme:	Treatment plan for individual patients (not randomized)	Additional treatment options (randomized)	
		±OS	±CT
	Tamoxifen Tamoxifen + CT Tamoxifen + OS	434 1710 	1747 - 244
	Total	2144	1991
	*Patients in the double randomization	on (±CT, ±OS) count twice.	
Substudies:	Biological predictors of therapeutic responseQuality of life		
Update:		ecruited (2144 pre/perimenopaus i*, 637 pre/perimenopausal patier	

	randomized to \pm CT* and 1354 postmenopausal patients randomized to \pm CT. Total of 1991 patients randomized to \pm CT). Results were presented at ASCO 2004, and at several UK meetings. Manuscripts are in preparation. Recently received additional funding for translational research from BCC and CRUK for two studies – one to study p53 as a predictive response to CT and another to study markers for tamoxifen early <i>versus</i> late relapse.
Related Publications:	None available
Topics:	 Tamoxifen Ovarian suppression Postmenopausal patients Premenopausal patients

Keywords: None available

Title:	The UK randomized trial of hormone replacement therapy (HRT) in women with a history of early stage breast cancer. ISRCTN29941643
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Summary:	 Opened in March 2002; closed to recruitment in February 2004 Target accrual: 3000
	Objectives:
	 To assess the effect of HRT on disease-free survival and overall survival. The relief of menopausal symptoms and quality of life. Coronary heart disease, vascular events (i.e. thromboembolic, cerebrovascular) and osteoporotic fractures.
Scheme:	HRT arm*: If hysterectomised: unopposed oestrogen If intact uterus: sequential combined therapy continuous combined therapy
	Choice and route of preparation will be determined by menopausal status and patient preference, where appropriate.
	No-HRT arm – advice on: practical measures clonidine evening primrose oil health foods complementary medicine (e.g. reflexology, acupuncture, massage, meditation)
	Low dose progesterones and phyto-oestrogen supplements are not recommended.
	In both arms: preparation available for use for vaginal dryness.

Update:	• 197 patients.
Related Publications:	None available
Topics:	• Hormone replacement therapy

Keywords: Early breast cancer, HRT

Title: NCRI Standardisation of Breast Radiotherapy (START) trial. ISRCTN59368779

Coordinator(s): J. Yarnold

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Summary:

- Opened in January 1999; closed to recruitment in October 2002
- Target accrual: 2010 in Trial A (=670 per arm); 1840 in Trial B (=920 per arm).

Objective:

 To test the effects of radiotherapy schedules using fraction sizes larger than 2.0 Gy in terms of loco-regional tumour control, normal tissue responses, quality of life and economic consequences in women prescribed postoperative radiotherapy for early breast cancer.

Trial A 50 Gy/25 fractions (2.0 Gy)/5 weeks <i>versus</i> 40 Gy/15 fractions (2.67 Gy)/ 3 weeks <i>versus</i> 39 Gy/13 fractions (3.0 Gy)/5 weeks Substudies:	<i>versus</i> 41.6 G	y/13 fractions	weeks
Accrual (end December 2002)	Trial A	Trial B	Total
Quality of life study Photographic assessments Blood sampling and family history questionnaires	1127 (<i>600</i>) 1311 (<i>1200</i>) 1641	1078 (<i>400</i>) 1093 (<i>800</i>) 1208	2205 2404 2849
	50 Gy/25 fractions (2.0 Gy)/5 weeks versus 40 Gy/15 fractions (2.67 Gy)/ 3 weeks versus 39 Gy/13 fractions (3.0 Gy)/5 weeks Substudies: Accrual (end December 2002) Quality of life study Photographic assessments Blood sampling and family history	50 Gy/25 fractions (2.0 Gy)/5 weeks versus 40 Gy/15 fractions (2.67 Gy)/ 3 weeks versus 39 Gy/13 fractions (3.0 Gy)/5 weeks50 Gy/25 fract versus 41.6 G (3.2 Gy)/week (3.2 Gy)/week3 weeks versus 39 Gy/13 fractions (3.0 Gy)/5 weeks50 Gy/25 fract versus 41.6 G (3.2 Gy)/weekSubstudies: Accrual (end December 2002)Trial AQuality of life study Photographic assessments Blood sampling and family history questionnaires1127 (600) 1311 (1200)	50 Gy/25 fractions (2.0 Gy)/5 weeks versus 40 Gy/15 fractions (2.67 Gy)/ 3 weeks versus 39 Gy/13 fractions (3.0 Gy)/5 weeks50 Gy/25 fractions (2.0 Gy)/5 versus 41.6 Gy/13 fractions (3.2 Gy)/weeksSubstudies: Accrual (end December 2002)Trial ATrial BQuality of life study Photographic assessments Blood sampling and family history questionnaires1127 (600) 1093 (800)1078 (400) 1093 (800)

Italics = target sample size

Update:

- Trial B closed to recruitment in October 2001 with a total of 2215 patients.
- Trial A closed at the end of October 2002 with a total of 2236 patients.

Related Publications:

Brown J, Mills J, Haviland J, Bliss J, Yarnold J, on behalf of the START Trial Management Group. Productivity and health effects of radiotherapy in breast cancer patients. Poster presentation at the EORTC Economic Health Meeting, Brussels, September 2003 (Abstract published in European Journal of Cancer Supplements 2003; 1 (3): S10).

Mills J, Haviland J, Bliss J, Yarnold J, Hopwood P, on behalf of the START Trial Management Group. Quality of life (QL) assessment of anxiety and depression in the START trial for women with early breast cancer. Poster presentation at BOA, Manchester, 2003. *Clinical Oncology* 15 (6 Supplement 4): S32.

Mills J, Haviland J, Brown J, Hopwood P, Bliss J, Yarnold, J, on behalf of the START Trial Management Group. How soon do patients return to work after radiotherapy treatment for early stage breast cancer. Poster presentation at BOA, Edinburgh, 2004. *Clinical Oncology* 16 (6 Supplement 1): pS31.

Mills J, Brown J, Haviland J, Bliss J. How soon do patients return to paid and unpaid activities after radiotherapy treatment for early stage breast cancer in the START trial. Poster presentation at the British Psychosocial Oncology Meeting, Brighton, 2005.

Mills J, Moynihan C, Bliss J, Hopwood P. Quality of life in context: women's proffered comments on QL relate issues in early stage breast cancer. Poster presentation at NCRI Conference, Birmingham, 2005.

Mills J, Sumo G, Bliss J, Hopwood P. Changes in sexual functioning following treatment for early stage breast cancer in the START trial. Poster presentation at NCRI Conference, Birmingham, 2005.

	Sydenham M, Haviland J, Bliss J, Venables K, Yarnold J, on behalf of the START Trial Management Group. Evaluation of the effect of the START (Standardisation of Breast Radiotherapy) trial on radiotherapy practice in the UK. Poster presentation at BOA, Edinburgh, 2004. <i>Clin Oncol</i> 16 (6 Supplement 1): pS31.
	Venables K, Winfield E, Aird E, Hoskin P, on behalf of the START Trial Management Group. Three-dimensional distribution of radiation within the breast. An intercomparison of departments participating in the START trial of breast radiotherapy fractionation. <i>Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys</i> 2003; 55 (1): 271–279.
	Venables K, Miles E, Deighton A, Aird E, Hoskin P, on behalf of the START Trial Management Group. Irradiation of the heart during tangential breast treatment: a study within the START trial. <i>Br J Radiol</i> 2004; 77 (914): 137–142.
	Venables K, Winfield E, Aird E, Hoskin P, on behalf of the START Trial Management Group. The use of <i>in vivo</i> thermoluminescent dosimeters in the quality assurance programme for the START breast fractionation trial. <i>Radiother Oncol</i> 2004; 71: 303–310.
	Venables K, Miles EA, Hoskin PJ, Aird EG, on behalf of the START Trial Management Group. Verification films: a study of the daily and weekly reproducibility of breast patient set-up in the START trial. <i>Clin Oncol (R Coll Radiol)</i> 2005; 17 (5): 337–342.
	Venables K, Miles EA, Aird EG, Hoskin PJ, on behalf of the START Trial Management Group. What is the optimum breast plan? – A study based on the START trial plans. <i>Br J Rad</i> 2006 (accepted January 2006).
	Winfield E, Deighton A, Venables K, Hoskin P, Aird E, on behalf of the START Trial Management Group. Survey of tangential field planning and dose distribution in the UK: background to the introduction of the quality assurance programme for the START trial in early breast cancer. <i>Br J Radiol</i> 2003; 76: 254–259.
	Yarnold J, Sydenham M, Haviland J, Mills J, Bliss J, on behalf of the START Trial Management Group. Update of the START (Standardisation of Breast Radiotherapy) trial. Poster presentation at UKRO Meeting, April 2003.
Topics:	RadiotherapyLoco-regional relapse
Keywords:	Radiotherapy, early breast cancer

TACT: A randomized trial of standard anthracycline-based chemotherapy (fluorouracil, epirubicin and cyclophosphamide (FEC) or epirubicin and CMF (Epi-CMF)) versus FEC followed by sequential docetaxel in women with early breast cancer. **ISRCTN 79718493** Coordinator(s): P. Ellis

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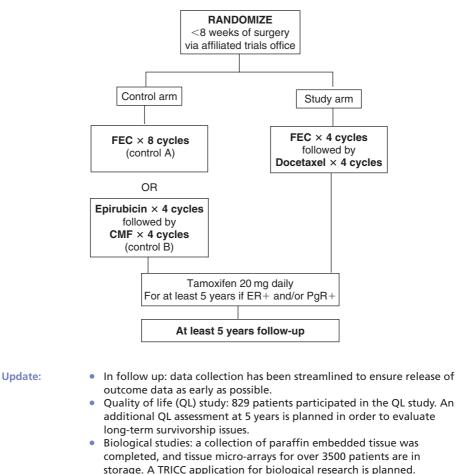
Summary:

- Opened in February 2001; closed in July 2003
- Target accrual: 3340 increased to 4000 in January 2003, final accrual: 4162

Title:

Scheme:

Early invasive breast cancer completely resected Adjuvant chemotherapy indicated



• A collection of blood samples from consenting TACT trial patients is still ongoing, with over 3000 blood samples collected. This is conducted in collaboration with breakthrough breast cancer.

RelatedBartlett JMS, Mallon EA, Forsyth A, et al. for the Trial ManagementPublications:Groups of TEAM and TACT. HER2 differentially affects invasive potential in
ER -ve and ER +ve breast cancers. JCO 2005; 23: 16S 9557 (poster) ASCO,
2005.

Barrett-Lee P, Bliss J, Ellis P, Hall E, Johnson L, Lawrence D, on behalf of the TACT Trial Management Group. Adjuvant taxanes for early breast cancer – clinical uncertainty exists. *Br J Cancer* 2001a; 85 (Suppl 1): 5.3 p20.

Barrett-Lee P, Bliss J, Ellis P, Hall E, Johnson L, Lawrence D, on behalf of the TACT Trial Management Group. Adjuvant taxanes for early breast cancer – clinical uncertainty exists. British Breast Group, July 6–7 2001b, Glasgow.

Hall E, Johnson L, Ellis P, Barrett-Lee P, Bliss JM, on behalf of the TACT Trials Management Group. How complete follow up (FU) datasets within the TACT trial could bring forward the release of outcome data. NCRI Cancer Conference, 2005 (poster).

Hopwood P, Ellis P, Barrett-Lee P, *et al.* on behalf of the TACT Trial Management Group. Impact on quality of life (QL) during chemotherapy (CT) of FEC-T compared to FEC or E-CMF: results from the UK NCRI Taxotere as Adjuvant Chemotherapy Trial (TACT). *JCO* 2005; 23: 165 661 (poster) ASCO, 2005.

Hopwood P, Ellis P, Barrett-Lee P, et al. on behalf of the TACT Trial Management Group. Patients' views of distress and interference with daily activities due to side effects from chemotherapy for early breast cancer: the TACT (Taxotere as Adjuvant ChemoTherapy) trial experience. *EBCC* 2006a (poster).

Hopwood P, Ellis P, Barrett-Lee P, et al., on behalf of the TACT Trial Management Group. A comparison of clinician and patient symptom reporting during chemotherapy for adjuvant breast cancer: the TACT (Taxotere as Adjuvant ChemoTherapy) trial experience. *EBCC* 2006b (poster).

Johnson L, Bliss J, Ellis P, Barrett-Lee P, Johnston S, Yarnold J, for the Trial Management Groups and Trial Steering Committees for START and TACT. UK patients are willing to donate biological material for substudies in clinical trials. *Eur J Cancer* 2003; 1 (5): 416 (poster).

Johnson L, Bliss J, Johnston S, Ellis P, Yarnold J, for the Trial Management Groups and Trial Steering Committees for START and TACT. Patients are willing to donate biological material for substudies in clinical trials. *Clin Oncol* 2003; 15 (6): p4.1 (poster).

Johnson L, Bliss J, Johnston S, Yarnold J, for the Trial Management Groups and Trial Steering Committees for START and TACT. Biological substudies in clinical trials – UK patients are willing to donate biological material. *Eur J Cancer* 2003; Suppl 1 (4): O83 (oral presentation).

Johnson L, Bliss JM, Ellis P, Barrett-Lee P, Johnston S, on behalf of the TACT Trial Management Group. Blood samples for biological research – acceptance rate within the TACT trial. NCRI Cancer Conference, 2005 (poster).

Johnson L, Barrett-Lee P, Bliss J, on behalf of the TACT Trial Management Group. How do patients want to learn of results of clinical trials? – results of a survey of 1431 breast cancer patients taking part in the TACT trial. *EBCC* 2006 (poster).

Johnston SRD, Johnson L, Dowsett M, *et al.* on behalf of the TACT Trial Management Group – HER-2 status in primary breast cancer patients treated in the UK TACT trial – relationship with tumour size, grade, nodal involvement and ER status. *Breast Cancer Research and Treatment 26th San Antonio Breast Cancer Symposium* 2003; 82 (Suppl 1) (poster).

Topics: None available

Keywords: None available

Title:	SoFEA: Study of Faslodex with or without concomitant Arimidex versus Exemestane following progression on non-steroidal Aromatase
	inhibitors.
	ISRCTN: 44195747

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Summary:

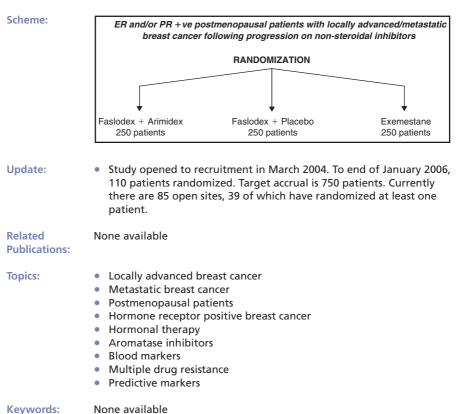
Open to recruitment

Primary Objectives:

- To compare the progression-free survival of patients treated with Faslodex plus concomitant Arimidex *versus* Faslodex alone.
- To compare the progression-free survival of patients treated with Faslodex alone *versus* those treated with the current standard, Exemestane.

Exploratory:

 To establish in accessible tumour biopsies from as many patients as possible relapsing on NSAIs, and in circulating tumour cells before and during treatment: tumour ER expression and activation status (i.e. phosphorylation status); tumour EGFR/HER2 expression and activation of the MAPK/ERK/IGFR/AKT signalling pathways.



Title: TACT2: Trial of accelerated adjuvant chemotherapy with Capecitabine in early breast cancer. ISRCTN68068041

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M. Ross

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Summary:

- Opened in December 2005
- Target accrual: 4400

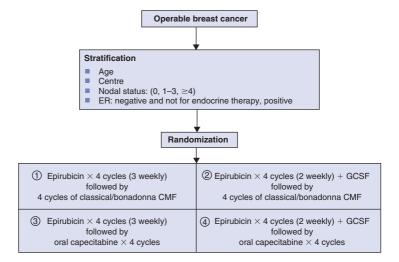
Objective:

 To assess whether accelerating the administration of adjuvant epirubicin, when given before CMF or Capecitabine, will improve its efficacy, and to evaluate whether the use of oral Capecitabine instead of CMF (after epirubicin) will be at least as effective as CMF and less toxic.

Substudies:

- Quality of life
- Biological
- Health economics

Scheme:



Update: • 55 patients recruited to end of February 2006.

Related None available Publications:

Topics: None available

Keywords: Adjuvant chemotherapy

Title:	FAST trial: Prospective randomized clinical trial testing 5.7 Gy and 6.0 Gy fractions of whole breast radiotherapy in terms of late normal tissue responses and tumour control.
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Summary:	 The trial opened in October 2004 Target accrual: 900 patients (300 per trial arm)
	Objective:
	• To test 5 fractions of 5.7 and 6.0 Gy against 25 fractions of 2.0 Gy in terms of late normal tissue effects and tumour control in women prescribed whole breast radiotherapy (no boost) after local excision of early breast cancer.
Scheme:	All patients in FAST trial (900 patients)
	Control group50 Gy in 25 doses of 2.0 Gy, 5 days a week, for 5 weeks (300 patients)00 Gy in 5 doses of 6.0 Gy, 1 day a week, for 5 weeks (300 patients)00 Gy in 5 doses of 6.0 Gy, 1 day a week, for 5 weeks (300 patients)

ICR-CTSU – Study Details

Update:	 413 patients have been recruited into the trial by 1 March 2006 from a total of 21 centres.
Related Publications:	None available
Topics:	 Radiotherapy Breast conservative treatment
Keywords:	Hypofractionation, radiotherapy, breast cancer

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Title:	IMPORT low trial.
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Summary:	Target accrual: 1935 patients
	Objective:
	 To test partial breast radiotherapy delivered using intensity modulated techniques following complete local tumour excision of low risk early breast cancer.
Scheme:	Control Test arm 1 Test arm 2
Update:	• Recruitment opened in July 2006.
Related Publications:	None available

Topics:

- Radiotherapy
 - Loco-regional relapse
 - Breast conservative treatment
- Keywords: Partial breast radiotherapy, intensity modulated radiotherapy, low risk, breast cancer

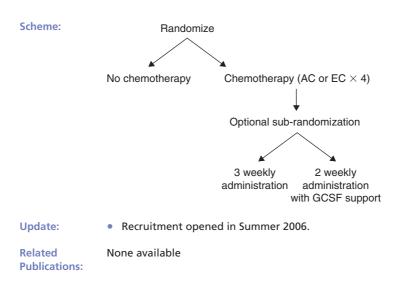
Title:	IMPORT high trial.
Coordinator(s):	J. Yarnold Royal Marsden Hospital NHS Trust Downs Road Sutton SURREY SM2 5PT UNITED KINGDOM Tel: +44 20 8661 3891 Fax: +44 20 8661 3107 Email: john.yarnold@icr.ac.uk
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Summary:	Target accrual: 840 patients Objective:
	• To test dose escalated intensity modulated radiotherapy after conservation surgery for early breast cancer in women with higher than average local recurrence risk.
Scheme:	Control Test arm 1 Test arm 2
Update:	• Recruitment opened in July 2006.

Related	None available
Publications:	

Topics:

- Radiotherapy
 Loco-regional relation
- Loco-regional relapseBreast conservative treatment
- Keywords: Dose escalation, intensity modulated radiotherapy, high risk, breast cancer

Title:	Adjuvant chemotherapy in older women (ACTION).
Coordinator(s):	Professor R. Leonard Department of Cancer Services and Clinical Haematology Charing Cross Hospital 3rd Floor, North Wing, Rooms B-C Fulham Palace Road LONDON W6 8RF UNITED KINGDOM Tel: +44 20 8846 7455 Fax: +44 20 8846 7454
	Lee Conneely Clinical Trials and Statistics Unit (ICR-CTSU) Section of Clinical Trials The Institute of Cancer Research Sir Richard Doll Building 15 Cotswold Road Sutton SURREY SM2 5NG UNITED KINGDOM Email: lee.conneely@icr.ac.uk
Summary:	 Due to open in Summer 2006 Target accrual: 1000 Objectives: To test the benefit of adjuvant chemotherapy (either AC or EC) in terms of disease-free survival in older women with high risk, ER negative/ER weakly positive breast cancer. To evaluate accelerated therapy with GCSF in terms of toxicity in this patient group. To evaluate the acceptability and tolerability of both chemotherapy regimens in this group of patients. Substudies: Quality of life
	Quality of lifeBiological



Topics: None available

Keywords: Adjuvant, older women