Randomized phase III study on the effect of early intensification of rituximab in combination with 2-weekly CHOP chemotherapy followed by rituximab maintenance in elderly patients (66-80 years) with diffuse large B-cell lymphoma

No registrations found.

Ethical review Positive opinion

Status Pending

Health condition type -

Study type Interventional

Summary

ID

NL-OMON23148

Source

NTR

Brief title

HOVON 84 NHL

Health condition

Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Stichting Hemato-Oncologie voor Volwassenen Nederland (HOVON)

P/a HOVON Data Center

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Intervention

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

First randomization:

- Response rate (complete remission and FDG-PET negative partial remission or unconfirmed complete remission)

Second randomization:

- Failure free survival (measured from the date of second randomization)

Secondary outcome

First randomization:

- Failure free survival measured from the date of registration. Patients still alive or lost to follow up are censored at the last day they were known to be alive
- Overall survival measured from the time of registration
- Time to reach response
- Toxicity

Second randomization:

- Overall survival
- Toxicity

Study description

Background summary

Study phase: Phase III

Study objectives: To evaluate the efficacy of:

- early intensification of rituximab combined with 2-weekly CHOP+G-CSF (R-CHOP14) in remission induction treatment in comparison to standard R-CHOP14;
- maintenance treatment with rituximab in patients in remission after R-CHOP14 in comparison to no further treatment.

Patient population: Patients with stage II-IV diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL), CD20 positive, previously untreated, age 66-80 years and WHO performance status 0-2. Study design: Prospective, multi center, randomized.

Duration of treatment: Expected duration of remission induction treatment is 16 weeks. For patients randomized to maintenance treatment the additional treatment time is 2 years

Study objective

First randomization: The hypothesis to be tested is that the outcome in arm B (early intensification of rituximab combined with 2 weekly CHOP) is better than in arm A (no intensification of rituximab).

Second randomization: The hypothesis to be tested is that the outcome in arm 2 (maintenance treatment with Rituximab) is better than in arm 1 (no futher treatment).

Intervention

Arm A: 8 cycles of R-CHOP14 plus G-CSF: pegfilgrastim (Neulasta) Arm B 8 cycles of R-CHOP14 plus

G-CSF: pegfilgrastim (Neulasta) with intensification of rituximab (MabThera) during the first 4

cycles.

Arm 1: no further treatment

Arm 2: maintenance treatment with rituximab (MabThera) once every 8 weeks until relapse

(for a maximum period of 24 months)

Contacts

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Eligibility criteria

Inclusion criteria

- 1. Patients with a confirmed histologic diagnosis of diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) based upon a representative histology specimen according to the WHO classification
- 2. DLBCL must be CD20 positive
- 3. Ann Arbor stages II-IV
- $4. \ge 66$ and £ 80 years
- 5. Age WHO performance status 0 2
- 6. Written informed consent

Exclusion criteria

- 1. Intolerance of exogenous protein administration
- 2. Severe cardiac dysfunction (NYHA classification III-IV or LVEF < 45%. Congestive heart failure or symptomatic coronary artery disease or cardiac arrhythmias not well controlled with medication. Myocardial infarction during the last 6 months
- 3. Severe pulmonary dysfunction (vital capacity or diffusion capacity < 50% of predicted value) unless clearly related to NHL involvement
- 4. Patients with uncontrolled asthma or allergy, requiring systemic steroid treatment
- 5. Significant hepatic dysfunction (total bilirubin \geq 30mmol/l or transaminases \geq 2.5 x upper normal limit), unless related to NHL
- 6. Significant renal dysfunction (serum creatinine \geq 150 umol/l or clearance \leq 60 ml/min), unless related to NHL
- 7. Clinical signs of severe cerebral dysfunction
- 8. Suspected or documented Central Nervous System involvement by NHL
- 9. Patients with a history of uncontrolled seizures, central nervous system disorders or psychiatric disability judged by the investigator to be clinically significant and adversely affecting compliance to study drugs
- 10. Testicular DLBCL
- 11. Primary mediastinal B cell lymphoma
- 12. Transformed indolent lymphoma
- 13. (EBV) post-transplant lymphoproliferative disorder
- 14. Secondary lymphoma after previous chemotherapy or radiotherapy
- 15. Major surgery, other than diagnostic surgery, within the last 4 weeks
- 16. Patients with active uncontrolled infections
- 17. Patients known to be HIV-positive
- 18. Active chronic hepatitis B or C infection
- 19. Serious underlying medical conditions, which could impair the ability of the patient to participate in the trial (e.g. ongoing infection, uncontrolled diabetes mellitus, gastric ulcers, active autoimmune disease)
- 20. Life expectancy < 6 months
 - 4 Randomized phase III study on the effect of early intensification of rituximab i ... 11-05-2025

- 21. Prior treatment with chemotherapy, radiotherapy or immunotherapy for this lymphoma, except a short course of prednisone (< 1 week) and/or cyclophosphamide (< 1 week and not in excess of 900 mg/m2 cumulative) or local radiotherapy in order to control life threatening tumor related symptoms
- 22. History of active cancer during the past 5 years, except basal carcinoma of the skin or stage 0 cervical carcinoma

Study design

Design

Study type: Interventional

Intervention model: Parallel

Masking: Open (masking not used)

Control: Active

Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status: Pending

Start date (anticipated): 01-08-2007

Enrollment: 550

Type: Anticipated

Ethics review

Positive opinion

Date: 03-07-2007

Application type: First submission

Study registrations

Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

No registrations found.

5 - Randomized phase III study on the effect of early intensification of rituximab i ... 11-05-2025

Other (possibly less up-to-date) registrations in this register

No registrations found.

In other registers

RegisterIDNTR-newNL986NTR-oldNTR1014Other: HO84

ISRCTN ISRCTN82286322

Study results

Summary results

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