LOROCSON study: Late Onset Recurrent Ovarian Cancer: Surgery Or Not.

No registrations found.

Ethical review	Positive opinion
Status	Recruiting
Health condition type	-
Study type	Interventional

Summary

ID

NL-OMON27781

Source
NTR

Brief title
LOROCSON

Intervention

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

Progression-free survival.

Secondary outcome

Survival, toxicity, surgical treatment related complications and quality of life.

Study description

Background summary

A randomized phase III study for the treatment of recurrent epithelial ovarian cancer:

chemotherapy alone versus chemotherapy followed by secondary cytoreductive surgery in patients with a disease-free interval of more than 6 months: LOROCSON Late Onset Recurrent Ovarian Cancer: Surgery Or Not

Objectives:

The general purpose of the study is to evaluate the benefits and risks of secondary cytoreductive surgery in patients with late onset recurrent epithelial ovarian cancer. The study will be prospective, multi-center, Study endpoints are primary: progression-free survival and secondary: survival, toxicity, surgical treatment related complications and quality of life.

Patient selection criteria:

* Inclusion: recurrence of epithelial ovarian cancer, after first line chemotherapy with a disease-free interval of at least 6 months, age> 18 years, WHO Performance status 0-2. The first-line therapy should have consisted of at least 4 courses of either cisplatin or carboplatin.
* Exclusion: more than one line chemotherapy, complete bowel obstruction, metastasized carcinoma (other tumor), leptomeningeal or brain metastases.

Randomization:

* Stage at initial diagnosis (early I-IIa vs. advanced stage IIb-IV).
* Length of disease free interval between the time of curation and registration to this protocol (between 6 months and 2 years versus more than 2 years).
* Response to 2nd line induction chemotherapy, i.e. first three cycles of this trial (no change versus partial remission versus complete remission).
* Number of measurable tumor lesions at registration (1 versus more than 1).
* Largest tumor size of recurrence at registration (< 5 cm vs. > 5cm).
* Institution.
* Peritonitis or ascites present at initial surgery.
* Tumor-diameter after initial surgery (no, 0-1 cm, >1 cm).

Trial design:

After registration the patient will immediately start the first course of chemotherapy. After the induction chemotherapy the response to therapy will be evaluated. In case of progressive disease the patient will go off treatment. The other patients will be randomized to either continuation of the chemotherapy without surgery (treatment A) versus secondary cytoreductive surgery followed by chemotherapy (treatment B).

Clinical evaluation, laboratory tests and follow up:

During the course of the study the following examinations will be done: history and general physical examination, gynecological examination and ultrasound, WHO performance status, laboratory analysis (serum CA 125, Hb, Ht and albumine) abdominal-pelvic computed tomography (CAT scan) and the QLQ OV 28.

Patient registration

The following items will be registered: institution and responsible physician, initials of the patient, birthday and hospital record number, date of last chemotherapy cycle (and type of chemotherapy), date of diagnosis of recurrence, stage of disease at initial diagnosis (FIGO), number of measurable lesions and largest diameter, WHO performance status, peritonitis or ascites present at initial surgery and tumor-diameter after initial surgery (no, 0-1 cm, >1 cm)

Statistical considerations

With a power analysis we calculated that 522 patients must be randomized in a period of 5 years. Assuming that 75% of the patients will reach the randomization procedure 700 patients should be registered. This means that 140 patients should be registered each year.

Study objective

The median progression-free survival in the chemotherapy- alone arm is assumed to be 13 months. It is assumed that the addition of surgery increases the median progression-free survival with four months.

Intervention

After registration the patient will immediately start the first course of chemotherapy. After the induction chemotherapy the response to therapy will be evaluated. In case of progressive disease the patient will go off treatment. The other patients will be randomized to either continuation of the chemotherapy without surgery (treatment A) versus secondary cytoreductive surgery followed by chemotherapy (treatment B).

Contacts

Public
Erasmus Medical Center, Department Obstetrics and Gynecology,
Dr. Molewaterplein 60
P.M.L.H. Vencken
Dr. Molewaterplein 60
Rotterdam 3015 GJ
The Netherlands
+31 (0)10 4636363
Scientific
Erasmus Medical Center, Department Obstetrics and Gynecology,
Dr. Molewaterplein 60
P.M.L.H. Vencken
Dr. Molewaterplein 60
Rotterdam 3015 GJ
The Netherlands
+31 (0)10 4636363

Eligibility criteria

Inclusion criteria

Recurrence of epithelial ovarian cancer, after first line chemotherapy with a disease-free interval of at least 6 months, age> 18 years, WHO Performance status 0-2. The first-line therapy should have consisted of at least 4 courses of either cisplatin or carboplatin.

Exclusion criteria

More than one line chemotherapy, complete bowel obstruction, metastasized carcinoma (other tumor), leptomeningeal or brain metastases.

Study design

Design

Study type:	Interventional
Intervention model:	Parallel
Masking:	Open (masking not used)
Control:	Active

Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status:	Recruiting
Start date (anticipated):	01-10-2005
Enrollment:	700
Type:	Anticipated

Ethics review

Positive opinion

Date:	13-10-2005
Application type:	First submission

Study registrations

Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

No registrations found.

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

No registrations found.

In other registers

Register	ID
NTR-new	NL306
NTR-old	NTR344
Other	: MEC 2005-128
ISRCTN	ISRCTN50678517

Study results

Summary results
N/A