

# Peroperative detection of disseminated tumorcells in blood by patients with colon cancer

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Is is possible to detect tumorcells in blood in patients with colon cancer with RT-q-PCR.

<b>Ethical review</b>	Approved WMO
<b>Status</b>	Pending
<b>Health condition type</b>	Malignant and unspecified neoplasms gastrointestinal NEC
<b>Study type</b>	Observational invasive

## Summary

### ID

NL-OMON29810

### Source

ToetsingOnline

### Brief title

Disseminated tumorcells in patients with colon cancer

## Condition

- Malignant and unspecified neoplasms gastrointestinal NEC
- Gastrointestinal neoplasms malignant and unspecified

### Synonym

cancer, metastases

### Research involving

Human

## Sponsors and support

**Primary sponsor:** Jeroen Bosch Ziekenhuis

**Source(s) of monetary or material Support:** ziekenhuis zelf

## Intervention

**Keyword:** colon, detection, disseminated, tumor cells

## Outcome measures

### Primary outcome

Increase of tumorcells in blood in patients with metastases.

### Secondary outcome

none

## Study description

### Background summary

The incidence of colon tumours has strongly increased for the last few years. About twenty to forty-five percent of the patients who have underwent a curative resection will develop metastases in time. A possible reason is the dissemination of tumor cells. dissemination can occur during the early phase of tumor growth or during surgery(manipulation). The technique of RT-q-PCR could be an attractive method to detect tumorcells in blood.

### Study objective

Is is possible to detect tumorcells in blood in patients with colon cancer with RT-q-PCR.

### Study design

By ten healthy persons 10 ml of blood will be drawn from the vena cephalica. These persons will form the negative control group. From ten patients with colon cancer with metastases also 10 ml of blood will be drawn from the vena cephalica. These patients will form the positive control group. If the results are positive the next step will be as follows. By ten patients with colon cancer without metastases blood will be drawn before surgery and during surgery from the vena cephalica, vena portae and vena cava inferior (total 60 ml). The blood will be examined with RT-q-PCR to detect tumorcells.

### Study burden and risks

There is a chance of haematoma at the site of puncture and a small risk of bleeding from the vein.

## Contacts

### Public

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### Scientific

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## Trial sites

### Listed location countries

Netherlands

## Eligibility criteria

### Age

Adults (18-64 years)  
Elderly (65 years and older)

### Inclusion criteria

> 18 years, curative colon cancer

### Exclusion criteria

< 18 years, metastases

## Study design

### Design

Study type:	Observational invasive
Intervention model:	Other
Allocation:	Non-randomized controlled trial
Masking:	Open (masking not used)
Control:	Active
Primary purpose:	Basic science

### Recruitment

NL	
Recruitment status:	Pending
Start date (anticipated):	01-07-2006
Enrollment:	30
Type:	Anticipated

## Ethics review

Approved WMO	
Application type:	First submission
Review commission:	METC Brabant (Tilburg)

## 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
CCMO	NL13304.028.06