

# Effects of scalp cooling on pharmacokinetics of paclitaxel in women treated for advanced cancer

Published: 22-12-2015

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To study whether the pharmacokinetics of paclitaxel are influenced by scalp cooling

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| <b>Ethical review</b>        | Approved WMO   |
| <b>Status</b>                | Recruitment stopped  |
| <b>Health condition type</b> | Miscellaneous and site unspecified neoplasms malignant and unspecified |
| <b>Study type</b>            | Observational invasive   |

## Summary

### ID

NL-OMON44910

### Source

ToetsingOnline

### Brief title

Influence of scalp cooling on paclitaxel PK

### Condition

- Miscellaneous and site unspecified neoplasms malignant and unspecified

### Synonym

advanced carcinoma

### Research involving

Human

### Sponsors and support

**Primary sponsor:** Erasmus MC, Universitair Medisch Centrum Rotterdam

**Source(s) of monetary or material Support:** Subsidie Coolsingel Stichting

## Intervention

**Keyword:** paclitaxel, pharmacokinetics, scalp cooling

## Outcome measures

### Primary outcome

Difference in pharmacokinetics of paclitaxel (AUC, e.g. the exposure to paclitaxel in blood) between patients who undergo scalp cooling during their anti-cancer treatment versus those patients, who did not undergo scalp cooling during their anti-cancer treatment

### Secondary outcome

Difference in pharmacokinetics of paclitaxel (AUC, e.g. the exposure to paclitaxel in blood) between patients who do and who do not develop boldness during the use of scalp cooling and their anti-cancer treatment. If this is clinically relevant, other pharmacokinetic parameters will be studied, such as clearance.

## Study description

### Background summary

Chemotherapy-induced hair loss is a feared side effect of cancer treatment. Scalp cooling during the administration of cytotoxic drugs can reduce this hair loss, with a good chance of success depending on the type of chemotherapy that is used. For the cytotoxic drug paclitaxel it is often successful. Although scalp cooling is regularly used, it is unknown whether scalp cooling has effects on the concentration of chemotherapy in the blood. In this project, we will study the effect of scalp cooling on the concentration of paclitaxel in blood.

### Study objective

To study whether the pharmacokinetics of paclitaxel are influenced by scalp

cooling

## **Study design**

36 patients have to be enrolled in this trial to have sufficient power for the primary endpoint (18 controls and 18 who undergo scalp cooling). The control-group consists of 25 patients, that means we have to enroll 14 patients who undergo scalp cooling to maintain power. The data from the control-group are already available from a previous trial.

During the administration of paclitaxel and the use of scalp cooling, pharmacokinetics will be measured during 1 day. If a patient stops with scalp cooling during their anti-cancer treatment, pharmacokinetics will be measured again in the case a patient gives permission to do so.

## **Study burden and risks**

Patients will stay 6 hours longer at the outpatient clinic during one paclitaxel cycle. During this period blood withdrawals for pharmacokinetic purposes will be performed, which are accompanied by a negligible risk of bleeding or infection.

## **Contacts**

### **Public**

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NL

### **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

Histologically confirmed metastasized cancer and planned treatment with weekly paclitaxel

Women

Written informed consent

Age  $\geq 18$  years

### Exclusion criteria

Boldness prior to treatment of the study

Serious psychiatric illness, confusion or intellectual disability

Hematologic malignancy

Cold sensitivity, cold agglutinin disease, cryoglobulinemia, cold post-traumatic dystrophy

## Study design

### Design

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

### Recruitment

NL

|                           |                     |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Recruitment status:       | Recruitment stopped |
| Start date (anticipated): | 05-02-2016          |
| Enrollment:               | 14                  |
| Type:                     | Actual              |

## Ethics review

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| Approved WMO       |   |
| Date:              | 22-12-2015  |
| Application type:  | First submission  |
| Review commission: | METC Erasmus MC, Universitair Medisch Centrum Rotterdam (Rotterdam) |
| Approved WMO       |   |
| Date:              | 28-09-2016  |
| Application type:  | Amendment   |
| Review commission: | METC Erasmus MC, Universitair Medisch Centrum Rotterdam (Rotterdam) |
| Approved WMO       |   |
| Date:              | 28-09-2017  |
| Application type:  | Amendment   |
| Review commission: | METC Erasmus MC, Universitair Medisch Centrum Rotterdam (Rotterdam) |

## 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

CCMO

### ID

NL52136.078.15