

Essai Clinique Généré le 16 avr. 2024 à partir de

Titre	Essai clinique de phase IIR/III de soins standards avec ou sans Radiothérapie Stéréotactique Extra-crânienne (SBRT) et/ou ablation chirurgicale du cancer du sein nouvellement Oligométastatique
Protocole ID	NRG-BR002
ClinicalTrials.gov ID	<u>NCT02364557</u>
Type(s) de cancer	Sein
Phase	Phase III
Institution	CENTRE UNIVERSITAIRE DE SANTE MCGILL SITE GLEN 1001 boul. Décarie , Montréal, QC, H4A 3J1
Ville	Montréal
Investigateur principal	Dr Tarek Hijal
Coordonnateur	Tatiana Carvalho 514-934-1934 poste 43698
Statut	Fermé
Date d'activation	04-02-2016
But étude	This randomized phase II/III trial studies how well standard of care therapy with stereotactic radiosurgery and/or surgery works and compares it to standard of care therapy alone in treating patients with breast cancer that has spread to one or two locations in the body (limited metastatic) that are previously untreated. Standard of care therapy comprising chemotherapy, hormonal therapy, biological therapy, and others may help stop the spread of tumor cells. Radiation therapy and/or surgery is usually only given with standard of care therapy to relieve pain; however, in patients with limited metastatic breast cancer, stereotactic radiosurgery, also known as stereotactic body radiation therapy, may be able to send x-rays directly to the tumor and cause less damage to normal tissue and surgery may be able to effectively remove the metastatic tumor cells. It is not yet known whether standard of care therapy is more effective with stereotactic radiosurgery and/or surgery in treating limited metastatic breast cancer.
Critères d'éligibilité	 Pathologically confirmed metastatic breast cancer within 270 days prior to registration Known estrogen, progesterone, and HER2 status of either primary tumor or metastasis =< 2 metastases seen on standard imaging within 30 days prior to registration Controlled primary tumor site defined as >= 3 months (90 days) recurrence-free interval since completion of definitive surgical management All known disease amenable to metastasis-directed therapy with either SBRT or resection NOTE: Symptomatic bone metastasis are allowed if ablative therapy can be delivered NOTE: Sites for possible surgical excision include lung, liver, adrenal gland, bone, small intestine, large intestine, ovary, and amenable nodal disease sites NOTE: Surgical stabilization is allowed for a metastasis if it is followed by conventionally fractionated external beam radiotherapy Maximum diameter of individual metastasis in any dimension =< 5 cm Metastases must be > 5 cm away from each other, consider enrollment in NRG-BR001 First-line standard systemic therapy (chemotherapy, anti-endocrine therapy, anti-HER2 or other standard targeted therapy) for metastatic breast cancer not to have exceeded a duration of 6 months at the time of registration Appropriate stage for study entry based on the following diagnostic workup: History/physical examination within 30 days prior to registration Computed tomography (CT) scans of the chest, abdomen, and pelvis with radionuclide bone scan OR whole body positron emission tomography (PET)/CT within 30 days prior to study registration Zubrod performance status =< 2 within 30 days prior to registration

	 Absolute neutrophil count (ANC) >= 500 cells/mm^3 Platelets >= 50,000 cells/mm^3 Hemoglobin >= 8.0 g/dl (note: the use of transfusion or other intervention to achieve hemoglobin [Hgb] >= 8.0 g/dl is acceptable) For females of child-bearing potential, negative serum or urine pregnancy test within 14 days prior to study registration The patient must provide study-specific informed consent prior to study entry
Critères d'exclusion	 Pathologic evidence of local/regional breast tumor recurrence Co-existing or prior invasive malignancy (except non-melanomatous skin cancer), unless disease free for a minimum of 3 years Metastases with indistinct borders making targeting not feasible NOTE: A potential issue with bone metastases is that they often are not discrete; since many patients on this protocol will have bone metastases, this will be an important issue; theoretically, Houndsfield units might provide an appropriate measure; however, a sclerotic lesion against dense cortical bone will not have a sharp demarcation based on Houndsfield units (HU); therefore, we acknowledge that such determinations will pose a challenge and thus the physician's judgment will be required Prior palliative radiation treatment for metastatic disease Metastases located within 3 cm of the previously irradiated structures: Spinal cord previously irradiated to > 40 Gy Brachial plexus previously irradiated to > 50 Gy Small intestine, large intestine, or stomach previously irradiated to > 45 Gy Brainstem previously irradiated to > 50 Gy Lung previously irradiated with prior V20Gy > 30% Brain metastases Exudative, bloody, or cytological proven malignant effusions Severe, active co-morbidity defined as follows: Unstable angina and/or congestive heart failure requiring hospitalization within the last 6 months Transmural myocardial infarction requiring intravenous antibiotics at the time of registration Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease exacerbation or other respiratory illess requiring hospitalization or precluding study therapy at the time of registration Pregnancy; lactating females must cease expression of milk prior to signing consent to be eligible Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) positive with cluster of differentiation (CD)4 count < 200 cells/microliter, note that patients who are HIV positi