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A trial to see if a body protein called ERCC1 affects how people with advanced non small cell lung cancer respond to different types of chemotherapy

Submission date 02/10/2008	**Recruitment status** No longer recruiting	[X] Prospectively registered [_] Protocol [_] Statistical analysis plan [X] Results [_] Individual participant data
Registration date 12/11/2008	**Overall study status** Completed	
Last Edited 20/01/2022	**Condition category** Cancer	

Plain English summary of protocol
http://www.cancerhelp.org.uk/trials/trial-to-see-if-protein-ercc1-affects-how-people-with-advanced-non-small-cell-lung-cancer-respond-different-types-chemotherapy

Contact information

Type(s)
Scientific

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Additional identifiers

Clinical Trials Information System (CTIS)
2007-007639-17

ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT)

NCT00801736

Protocol serial number
UCL/07/158

Study information

Scientific Title
A multicentre, randomised, phase III trial of platinum-based chemotherapy versus non-platinum chemotherapy, after excision repair cross-complementation group 1 (ERCC1) protein stratification, in patients with advanced/metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)

Acronym
ET Trial

Study objectives
The trial will have two main objectives:
1. To detect an improvement in survival for ERCC1 positive patients treated with a non-platinum chemotherapy compared to platinum-based treatment
2. To establish non-inferiority or improvement in survival for ERCC1 negative patients treated with a platinum-based chemotherapy compared to non-platinum treatment

Secondary objectives:
1. To examine progression-free survival, response rate and quality of life between the two treatment regimens, according to ERCC1 status
2. To investigate whether the treatment effect differs according to:
2.1. Histology (squamous versus non-squamous)
2.2. Gender (males versus females)
2.3. Performance status
3. To undertake a cost-effectiveness analysis based on all patients, and according to ERCC1 status

As of 22/02/2011 the anticipated end date for this trial has been updated from 30/11/2011 to 31/12/2014

Ethics approval required
Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)
Charing Cross Research Ethics Committee, 24/09/2008, ref: 08/H0711/45

Study design
A multicentre, randomised, phase III trial

Primary study design
Interventional

Study type(s)
Treatment

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied
Stage IIIb or IV non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)

Interventions
Patients are randomised to one of two treatment arms:
Arm A: cisplatin/pemetrexed (cisplatin 75 mg/m2 over one hour/pemetrexed 500 mg/m2 over 10 minutes - intravenous [IV] administration)
Arm B: paclitaxel/pemetrexed (paclitaxel 175 mg/m2 over three hours/pemetrexed 500 mg/m2 over 10 minutes - IV administration)

Patients will receive up to six cycles of treatment; all patients are assessed with each cycle of chemotherapy. The first post-chemotherapy visit should be completed 3 - 4 weeks after last chemotherapy cycle. Assessments will then be monthly until one year from the date of first chemotherapy cycle, then two-monthly thereafter.

Intervention Type
Drug

Phase
Phase III

Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)
Pemetrexed, cisplatin, paclitaxel

Primary outcome(s)
Survival:
1. To detect an improvement in survival for ERCC1 positive patients treated with a non-platinum chemotherapy compared to platinum-based treatment
2. To establish non-inferiority or improvement in survival for ERCC1 negative patients treated with a platinum-based chemotherapy compared to non-platinum treatment

Key secondary outcome(s))
1. Progression-free survival and response rate using RECIST
2. Quality of life - European Organisation for Research and Treatment of Cancer Quality of Life Questionnaire (EORTC-QLQ C30) with additional lung cancer questions (LC 13) and EuroQol EQ-5D
3. Cost-effectiveness analysis - assessing trial medication use, management of adverse events, if other anti-cancer treatments used, assessing hospital admission episodes (in-patient nights) and day case visits, community-based support (e.g. visits to and from GP or nurse; time in hospice)

Completion date
31/12/2017

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria
1. Histologically confirmed NSCLC
2. Have a tissue biopsy available for sending to the central laboratory to determine ERCC1 status
3. Presentation with stage IIIb (not amenable to curative treatment) or IV disease staging scans must be no more than 28 days prior to randomisation. Patients with relapsed NSCLC must not

have received prior chemotherapy or biological therapy (previous surgery or radical radiotherapy allowed).
4. At least one measurable lesion according to Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumours (RECIST)
5. Either sex, at least 18 years of age
6. Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG) performance status 0 - 1
7. Estimated life expectancy of at least 8 weeks
8. Adequate bone marrow function as evidenced by the following (assessed within 14 days of starting treatment):
8.1. Absolute neutrophil count (ANC) equal or more than 1.5 x 10^9/L
8.2. Platelet count equal or more than 75 x10^9/L
8.3. Haemoglobin equal or more than 9 g/dL
9. Adequate liver function as evidenced by the following (assessed within 14 days of starting treatment):
9.1. Total bilirubin equal or less than 1.5 x upper limit of normal (ULN)
9.2. Aspartate transaminase (AST) equal or less than 3 x ULN or equal or less than 5 x ULN is acceptable with liver metastases
9.3. Alanine transaminase (ALT) equal or less than 3 x ULN
10. Adequate renal function as evidenced by the following (assessed within 14 days of starting treatment):
10.1. Glomerular filtration rate (GFR) greater than 50 ml/min as measured by ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA), or
10.2. GFR greater than 60 ml/min as measured by the Cockcroft and Gault formula
11. Previous palliative radiotherapy to non-target metastatic lesions is allowed (not in the 28 days prior to randomisation)
12. Patients with stable brain metastases will be allowed to enrol. Stable brain metastases being defined as no progression of brain metastases 28 days after treatment as documented by a computed tomography (CT) scan/magnetic resonance image (MRI) of the brain. Patients with incidentally discovered asymptomatic brain metastases may be enrolled and treated with trial chemotherapy without prior brain irradiation if deemed feasible by the treating physician.
13. Signed informed consent form
14. Use of effective contraception during, and for 6 months after trial treatment by patients of reproductive potential and partners of reproductive potential. Patients who receive aprepitant (anti-emetic) must be willing to use an alternative or back-up method to hormonal contraceptives as aprepitant may reduce their efficacy.
15. Female patients with childbearing potential must have a negative serum pregnancy test prior to randomisation

Participant type(s)
Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed
No

Age group
Adult

Lower age limit
18 years

Sex

All

Key exclusion criteria
1. Cytologically or clinically diagnosed NSCLC
2. Evidence of significant medical condition or laboratory finding which, in the opinion of the treating physician or chief investigator, makes it undesirable for the patient to participate in the trial, e.g.:
2.1. Congestive heart failure
2.2. Myocardial infarction within 6 months
2.3. Significant neurological or psychiatric disorders that would impact trial participation
2.4. Infection requiring intravenous (I.V.) antibiotics
2.5. Tuberculosis with ongoing therapy at trial entry
2.6. Superior vena cava syndrome, except if controlled with radiation
2.7. Active peptic ulcer disease
2.8. Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus
2.9. Any contraindication to high dose corticosteroid therapy such as herpes simplex, herpes zoster, hepatitis, or other disease
3. Presence of uncontrolled brain or leptomeningeal metastases thought to require immediate radiotherapy
4. Presence of clinically significant third-space fluid collections (for example, ascites or pleural effusions) that cannot be controlled by drainage or other procedures prior to trial entry
5. Unable to interrupt aspirin or other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)
6. Unable or unwilling to take vitamin B12 and folic acid
7. A history of prior malignant tumour, unless the patient has been without evidence of disease for at least 3 years or the tumour was a non-melanoma skin tumour or early cervical cancer
8. Pregnant or lactating women
9. Inability to comply with protocol or trial procedures

Date of first enrolment
02/10/2009

Date of final enrolment
24/07/2013

Locations

Countries of recruitment
United Kingdom

England

Study participating centre
University College Hospital
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Sponsor information

Organisation
University College London (UK)

ROR
https://ror.org/02jx3x895

Funder(s)

Funder type
Industry

Funder Name
Eli Lilly and Company

Alternative Name(s)
Lilly, Eli Lilly & Company, Eli Lilly & Co., Eli Lilly And Co, Eli Lilly & Co

Funding Body Type
Government organisation

Funding Body Subtype
For-profit companies (industry)

Location
United States of America

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan
The datasets generated and/or analysed during the current study during this study will be included in the subsequent results publication.

IPD sharing plan summary
Other

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Results article	results	01/02/2017		Yes	No
Results article	results	01/10/2019	10/09/2019	Yes	No

Basic results				No	No
Participant information sheet	Participant information sheet	11/11/2025	11/11/2025	No	Yes
Plain English results			20/01/2022	No	Yes