ISRCTN09184069 https://doi.org/10.1186/ISRCTN09184069

Weekly versus three-weekly docetaxel in women with breast cancer

Submission date	Recruitment status	[_] Prospectively registered
25/02/2010	No longer recruiting	[_] Protocol
Registration date	**Overall study status**	[_] Statistical analysis plan
02/06/2010	Completed	[X] Results
Last Edited	**Condition category**	[_] Individual participant data
29/01/2016	Cancer	

Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims
Weekly doses of the drug docetaxel have occasionally been used to treat patients with breast cancer. The aim of this study is to compare the effect of weekly versus the standard three-weekly docetaxel treatment on patients' quality of life.

Who can participate?
Women aged 18 -70 with breast cancer.

What does the study involve?
After 4 cycles of doxorubicin and cyclophosphamide treatment, participants are randomly allocated to receive either 12 cycles of weekly docetaxel or 4 cycles of three-weekly docetaxel.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?
Weekly docetaxel may cause fewer side effects and therefore improve patients' quality of life. The common side effect of chemotherapy is febrile neutropenia (fever).

Where is the study run from?
Lincoln County Hospital (UK)

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?
July 2000 to November 2002

Who is funding the study?
Sanofi Aventis (UK); Royal Thai Army, Bangkok (Thailand); Prince of Songkla University, Songkla (Thailand)

Who is the main contact?
Prof. Oleg Eremin
oleg.eremin@ulh.nhs.uk

Contact information

Type(s)
Scientific

Contact name
Prof Oleg Eremin

Contact details
Research & Development
Lincoln County Hospital
Greetwell Road
Lincoln
United Kingdom
LN2 5QY

Additional identifiers

EudraCT/CTIS number

IRAS number

ClinicalTrials.gov number

Secondary identifying numbers
Trial 206(n) protocol 1.0

Study information

Scientific Title
A randomised controlled study of weekly versus three weekly docetaxel in women with breast cancer

Study objectives
The hypothesis was that weekly docetaxel versus three weekly regime resulted in comparable quality of life without compromising treatment efficacy.

Ethics approval required
Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)
Nottinghamshire Research Ethics Committee, 05/04/2000, ref: 206(n)

Study design
Randomised controlled trial

Primary study design
Interventional

Secondary study design
Randomised controlled trial

Study setting(s)
Hospital

Study type(s)
Treatment

Participant information sheet
Not available in web format, please use the contact details below to request a patient information sheet

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied
Primary breast cancer

Interventions
Arm A: 12 cycles of weekly docetaxel intravenously (IV) 100 mg/m2 for 12 weeks treatment
Arm B: 4 cycles of three-weekly docetaxel IV 100 mg/m2 for 4 weeks treatment

Follow-up for both arms was 75.5 months.

Intervention Type
Drug

Phase
Phase II/III

Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)
Docetaxel

Primary outcome measure
Quality of life 3 weeks after completion of chemotherapy

Secondary outcome measures
1. Clinical and pathological responses at 12 weeks
2. Disease free survival and overall survival at 5 years

Overall study start date
01/07/2000

Completion date
01/11/2002

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria
1. Women aged 18 - 70 years
2. Unilateral/bilateral large (greater than or equal to 3 cm) or locally advanced primary breast cancer (T3, T4, TxN2), no distant metastases
3. World Health Organization (WHO) performance status of less than 2
4. Adequate cardiac, haematological, renal, and hepatic function

Participant type(s)
Patient

Age group
Adult

Lower age limit
18 Years

Upper age limit
70 Years

Sex
Female

Target number of participants
41 in 2 trial arms (82 in total)

Key exclusion criteria
1. Pregnant
2. Previous malignancy (except curatively treated carcinoma in situ of the cervix or basal cell carcinoma of skin)
3. Previous cytotoxic, endocrine, or radiotherapy
4. Active infection
5. Contraindications to corticosteroid administration
6. Pre-existing neurotoxicity (greater than grade 2) as defined by the National Cancer Institute Common Toxicity Criteria (NCI-CTC)
7. Significant cognitive impairment or dementia
8. Inability to complete quality of life (QoL) questionnaires or provide informed consent

Date of first enrolment
01/07/2000

Date of final enrolment
01/11/2002

Locations

Countries of recruitment
England

United Kingdom

Study participating centre
Lincoln County Hospital
Lincoln
United Kingdom
LN2 5QY

Sponsor information

Organisation
United Lincolnshire Hospitals NHS Trust (UK)

Sponsor details
Greetwell Road
Lincoln
England
United Kingdom
LN2 4AX

Sponsor type
Hospital/treatment centre

Website
http://www.ulh.nhs.uk/

ROR
https://ror.org/0377kyv52

Funder(s)

Funder type
Industry

Funder Name
Sanofi-Aventis Pharmaceuticals (UK)

Results and Publications

Publication and dissemination plan
Not provided at time of registration

Intention to publish date

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

IPD sharing plan summary
Not provided at time of registration

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Results article	results	18/05/2011		Yes	No