

Inovatyon second-line chemotherapy ovarian cancer

Submission date 31/10/2011	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Registration date 31/10/2011	Overall study status Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
Last Edited 08/03/2023	Condition category Cancer	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data

Plain English summary of protocol
Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)
Scientific

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Additional identifiers

EudraCT/CTIS number
2010-022949-17

IRAS number

ClinicalTrials.gov number
NCT01379989

Secondary identifying numbers
10836

Study information

Scientific Title

Phase III international, randomized study of Trabectedin plus Pegylated Liposomal Doxorubicin (PLD) versus Carboplatin plus PLD in patients with ovarian cancer progressing within 6-12 months of last platinum

Acronym

INOVATYON

Study objectives

No data are available comparing trabectedin + PLD to a platinum-based regimen. Based on data from OVA-301 and CALYPSO the proposed INOVATYON trial will investigate the role of a non-platinum combination for the treatment of ovarian cancer patients relapsing between six and 12 months after last platinum-based chemotherapy

1. Does the combination of trabectedin and PLD prolong overall survival over carboplatin + PLD?
2. Progression Free Survival, response rate, safety profile, quality of life, Time from randomization to subsequent chemotherapy, response rate and progression free survival after subsequent therapies, overall survival counted from the administration of subsequent chemotherapy

Sub study (Italy Only)

Pharmacokinetic analyses in plasma and ascites in a subset of patients receiving trabectedin and PLD

1. To demonstrate that the combination of trabectedin (Yondelis®) and pegylated liposomal doxorubicin (PLD) prolongs overall survival (OS) over carboplatin and PLD in patients with relapsed ovarian cancer progressing within 6-12 months after end of last platinum.
2. To evaluate the time from randomization to subsequent chemotherapy and the overall survival counted from the administration of subsequent chemotherapy.
 - 2.1. To evaluate serological response of CA-125 in each arm.
 - 2.2. To compare the quality of life (QoL) in each arm using the European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer (EORTC) Quality of Life Questionnaire-C30 (QLQ-C30) and the Quality of Life Questionnaire-OV28 (QLQ-OV28).
 - 2.3. To compare safety profile, progression free survival (PFS), objective response rate (ORR), the type and length of remission (response rate and PFS) after subsequent therapies following each of the two combinations.
 - 2.4. Sub-study in selected centers (ITALY ONLY): To perform pharmacokinetic (PK) analyses in both plasma and ascites in a subset of patients receiving trabectedin and PLD

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

First MREC, 04/10/2011, ref: 11/LO/1261

Study design

Randomised interventional treatment

Primary study design

Interventional

Secondary study design

Randomised controlled trial

Study setting(s)

GP practice

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

Gynaecological cancer, ovarian cancer

Interventions

Yondelis & PLD versus Carboplatin & PLD

Patients are either given trabectedin (Yondelis®) and pegylated liposomal doxorubicin (PLD) or carboplatin and PLD

Intervention Type

Drug

Phase

Phase III

Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)

Carboplatin, Pegylated Liposomal Doxorubicin (PLD), Trabectedin (Yondelis®)

Primary outcome measure

Demonstrate that the combination of trabectedin (Yondelis®) and pegylated liposomal doxorubicin

Secondary outcome measures

1. CA-125 response
2. To evaluate serological response of CA-125 in each arm
3. Quality of life
4. To compare the quality of life (QoL) in each arm using the European Organization for Research
5. Safety Profile
6. To compare safety profile, progression free survival (PFS), objective response rate (ORR)

Sub study (Italy only):

1. To perform pharmacokinetic (PK) analyses in both plasma
2. Time to subsequent chemotherapy
3. To evaluate the time from randomization to subsequent chemotherapy and the overall survival counted

Overall study start date

01/05/2011

Completion date

01/12/2013

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

1. Female, aged = 18 years
2. Histologically and/or cytologically proven epithelial ovarian, epithelial fallopian tube cancer or primary peritoneal cancer
3. Progression-free interval between six and twelve (6-12) months (calculated from the first day of the last cycle of the last platinum-based chemotherapy until the date of progression confirmation through radiologic imagery). Patients may have received up to two platinum-based chemotherapy lines, of which at least one must have contained a taxane
4. Measurable or evaluable disease confirmed by radiological imaging, such as magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), computed tomography (CT) scan, or PET/CT scan at study entry. CA-125 rise not supported by radiological evidence of disease is not accepted as criteria for defining progression) or histological proven recurrent ovarian cancer even in the absence of postoperatively measurable or evaluable lesions
5. Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG) performance status (PS) = 2
6. Estimated life expectancy = 12 weeks
7. Patients must be accessible for treatment and follow-up
8. Adequate organ function within 14 days prior to first cycle as evidenced by:
 - 8.1. Peripheral blood counts and serum chemistry values:
 - 8.1.1. Hemoglobin ≥ 9 g/dl
 - 8.1.2. Absolute neutrophil count (ANC) $\geq 1,500$ /ml
 - 8.1.3. Platelet count $\geq 100,000$ /ml
 - 8.1.4. Estimated glomerular filtration rate > 60 ml/min according to the Cockcroft-Gault formula
 - 8.1.5. Creatine phosphokinase (CPK) = $2.5 \times$ ULN
 - 8.2. Hepatic function variables:
 - 8.2.1. Total bilirubin ULN
 - 8.2.2. Total alkaline phosphatase $2.5 \times$ ULN (consider hepatic isoenzymes 5-nucleotidase if the elevation could be osseous in origin)
 - 8.2.3. Aspartate aminotransferase (AST) and alanine aminotransferase (ALT) must be $\leq 2.5 \times$ ULN
9. Patients must be able to receive dexamethasone or its equivalent, which is required if randomly assigned to treatment with trabectedin plus PLD
10. Informed consent of the patient

Participant type(s)

Patient

Age group

Adult

Lower age limit

18 Years

Sex

Female

Target number of participants

Planned Sample Size: 588. 442 events and about 588 patients are needed

Total final enrolment

617

Key exclusion criteria

1. Non-epithelial ovarian or mixed epithelial/non epithelial tumors (e.g., Mullerian tumors)
2. Patients who did not respond to last platinum-based therapy or in whom last relapse occurred < 6 months or > 12 months from the last dose of platinum
3. Bowel obstruction, sub-occlusive disease or the presence of symptomatic brain metastases
4. Pre-existing grade > 1 motor or sensory neuropathy according to the National Cancer Institute Common Toxicity Criteria Adverse Event (NCI-CTCAE) version 4.0
5. Myocardial infarct within six months before enrolment, New York Heart Association (NYHA) Class II or worse heart failure, uncontrolled angina, severe uncontrolled ventricular arrhythmias, clinically significant pericardial disease, or electrocardiographic evidence of acute ischemic or active conduction system abnormalities
6. History of liver disease
7. Concurrent severe medical problems or any unstable medical condition unrelated to malignancy, which would significantly limit full compliance with the study or expose the patient to extreme risk or decreased life expectancy
8. Breastfeeding women and women of child bearing potential must use effective contraception during treatment and 3 months thereafter, which may include prescription contraceptives (oral, injection, or patch), intrauterine device, double-barrier method or male partner sterilization (not applicable to patients that are surgically sterile)
9. Prior exposure to trabectedin
10. Prior resistance to anthracyclines or PLD defined as a progression during anthracycline-based chemotherapy or a recurrence within 6 months from its ending
11. Prior severe PLD related toxicity
12. Prior exposure to cumulative doses of doxorubicin >400mg/m² or epirubicin >720mg/m²
13. Treatment with any investigational product within 30 days prior to inclusion in the study
14. Patients with known hypersensitivity to Trabectedin and any of its excipients or yellow fever vaccine
15. Patients with concurrent serious or uncontrolled infection
16. Patients in need of yellow fever vaccine while on study chemotherapy

Date of first enrolment

01/05/2011

Date of final enrolment

01/12/2013

Locations

Countries of recruitment

Denmark

England

Finland

Germany

Italy

Spain

United Kingdom

Study participating centre

Guy's and St Thomas' Hospital

London

United Kingdom

SE1 9RT

Sponsor information

Organisation

Mario Negri Gynecological Oncology Group - MaNGO (Italy)

Sponsor details

[Istituto di Ricerche Farmacologiche "Mario Negri"]

Via La Masa

Milano

Italy

19 - 20156

Sponsor type

Research organisation

Website

<http://www.marionegri.it/mn/en/index.html>

ROR

<https://ror.org/01qd3xc93>

Funder(s)

Funder type

Industry

Funder Name

Pharma Mar (Spain)

Results and Publications

Publication and dissemination plan

Not provided at time of registration

Intention to publish date

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

The data-sharing plans for the current study are unknown and will be made available later

IPD sharing plan summary

Not provided at time of registration

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Plain English results	outcome results	16/07/2021	20/07/2021	No	Yes
Results article		09/02/2023	08/03/2023	Yes	No
HRA research summary			28/06/2023	No	No