

Mini-allografting to complement treatment with glivec (Imatinib - formerly known as STI571) to eradicate minimal residual disease (MRD) in chronic myeloid leukaemia (CML) patients aged 65 years and under with matched sibling donors

Submission date 30/09/2004	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Registration date 30/09/2004	Overall study status Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
Last Edited 26/04/2018	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

Protocol serial number

N0436130285

Study information

Scientific Title

Mini-allografting to complement treatment with glivec (Imatinib - formerly known as STI571) to eradicate minimal residual disease (MRD) in chronic myeloid leukaemia (CML) patients aged 65 years and under with matched sibling donors: a randomised controlled trial

Study objectives

To develop a novel clinical immune-therapeutic strategy for CML patients aged 65 and under, found to have suitable matched sibling allogeneic donors, and following remission induction with Glivec.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Not provided at time of registration

Study design

Randomised controlled trial

Primary study design

Interventional

Study type(s)

Treatment

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Chronic myeloid leukaemia

Interventions

Patients will be given imatinib for 6 - 12 months with dose increases to 600 mg for poor response. Reduced intensity allograft with peripheral blood stem cells (PBSC) after fludarabine, melphelan and campath conditioning will then take place. If the patient is less than 55 years and there is no complete cytogenetic response (CCR) by the end of 12 months of imatinib despite the dose increase to 600 mg, and if the patient is fit and well, there is an option for total body irradiation (TBI) and cyclophosphamide followed by bone marrow transplantation (BMT).

Stem cell transplantation (SCT) followed by incremental donor lymphocyte infusions (DLI) starting with 5×10^5 T cells/kg every 12 weeks from six months after allograft until the patient is in complete molecular remission by quantitative reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (Q-RT-PCR). If the patient requires anti-leukaemic therapy prior to six months following SCT or if graft versus host disease (GVHD) prevents DLI after six months then there is an option for further imatinib post-SCT.

Intervention Type

Other

Phase

Not Specified

Primary outcome(s)

Survival and remission status at six months and one year post-transplant.

Key secondary outcome(s))

Not provided at time of registration

Completion date

30/09/2005

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

1. Patients aged 65 years and under
2. A diagnosis of chronic myeloid leukaemia
3. Attending the Haematology Out-patients' clinic
4. Fulfill the eligibility criteria

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Adult

Sex

All

Key exclusion criteria

Does not comply with the above inclusion criteria

Date of first enrolment

30/11/2002

Date of final enrolment

30/09/2005

Locations

Countries of recruitment

United Kingdom

England

Study participating centre
Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust
Leeds
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LS1 3EX

Sponsor information

Organisation
Department of Health

Funder(s)

Funder type
Government

Funder Name
Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust (UK)

Results and Publications

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	15/05/2008		Yes	No
Participant information sheet	Participant information sheet	11/11/2025	11/11/2025	No	Yes