

# Quicksilver: a study to assess the safety of a new MRI approach to pre-operatively stage rectal cancer and guide treatment

<b>Submission date</b> 03/07/2014	<b>Recruitment status</b> No longer recruiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
<b>Registration date</b> 23/07/2014	<b>Overall study status</b> Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
<b>Last Edited</b> 12/04/2019	<b>Condition category</b> Cancer	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data

## Plain English summary of protocol

### Background and study aims

All patients diagnosed with rectal cancer have an MRI to determine whether the rectal cancer is early or advanced. Patients with early cancer proceed directly to surgery and based on tests done on the rectal cancer after surgery may require chemotherapy and/or radiation. Patients with advanced rectal cancer have chemotherapy and radiation before surgery and chemotherapy after surgery. The advantage of having chemotherapy and radiation before surgery is that it decreases the risk of the rectal cancer coming back. However, the disadvantage of having chemotherapy and radiation before surgery is that it does not improve overall survival (i.e. chance of cure) and leads to slightly poorer bowel and sexual function than when surgery is performed alone. Therefore, the results of the MRI are very important because they determine whether the rectal cancer is early or advanced and whether or not chemotherapy and radiation will be required before surgery.

Currently, the standard criteria used on MRI to determine whether the rectal cancer is early or locally advanced are depth of tumour invasion into the bowel wall (T-category) and involvement of lymph nodes (N-category). Recently, two studies from Europe have used new MRI criteria using the predicted resection margin (rim of normal tissue surrounding the tumour) to determine whether the rectal cancer is early or locally advanced. These studies showed that when using this new MRI criteria, more rectal cancers were classified as early and, therefore, fewer patients required chemotherapy and radiation before surgery. These studies showed that even though fewer patients received chemotherapy and radiation before surgery, the risk of the rectal cancer coming back was low. Since these studies were done in different countries, the purpose of this study is to assess whether the new MRI criteria is safe to use in Canada.

### Who can participate?

Patients aged 18 years or older with rectal cancer.

### What does the study involve?

Participants will receive the exact same tests and surgery that they would receive if they were not participating in this study. However, instead of using the current selection criteria to make a treatment recommendation about having chemotherapy and radiation before surgery, a less

strict selection criteria will be used to decide whether or not to recommend chemotherapy and radiation. This means that by participating in the study, participants will be less likely to receive chemotherapy and radiation than if they were not participating in the study. The surgical procedure they receive will be the same regardless of whether or not they participate in this study, as will their care following surgery. The portion of the rectum (including the tumour) that has been removed will be examined in the usual way by the pathologist.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

The potential benefit of not undergoing chemotherapy and radiation before surgery is that the length of treatment will be about 2-3 months shorter and participants will have better bowel and sexual function with surgery alone than if they have chemotherapy and radiation before surgery. Although two studies have shown that using the new MRI criteria is safe and has the same local recurrence rate as standard MRI criteria (which is around 7.5%), we are not 100% certain of this. Therefore, while we do not think that the local recurrence rate will be more than 7.5% using the new MRI criteria, there is a chance that the local recurrence rate could be as high as 15%, which is two times higher than our standard approach.

Where is the study run from?

Fifteen hospitals from across Canada will be participating in this study.

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?

The study will start in September 2014 and end in September 2016.

Who is funding the study?

Mount Sinai Hospital (Canada).

Who is the main contact?

Dr Erin Kennedy

## Contact information

**Type(s)**

Scientific

**Contact name**

Dr Erin Kennedy

**Contact details**

Mount Sinai Hospital  
600 University Avenue  
Toronto  
Canada  
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## Additional identifiers

## Study information

**Scientific Title**

A Phase II prospective cohort study to assess the safety of a new MRI approach to pre-operatively stage rectal cancer and guide treatment

**Study objectives**

It is expected that the results of this study will show that this new approach to the selection of rectal cancer patients for pre-operative chemoradiotherapy using MRI to predict the circumferential resection margin will be safe.

**Ethics approval required**

Old ethics approval format

**Ethics approval(s)**

Mount Sinai Hospital Research Ethics Board, 08/01/2014, ref: 13-0147A

**Study design**

Phase II prospective cohort study

**Primary study design**

Interventional

**Study type(s)**

Treatment

**Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied**

Rectal cancer

**Interventions**

Participants (i.e., rectal cancer patients) in this study will receive the exact same tests and surgery that they would receive if they were not participating in this study. However, instead of using the current or more strict selection criteria to make a treatment recommendation about pre-operative chemoradiotherapy (preCRT), a more refined or less strict selection criteria will be used to decide whether or not to recommend preCRT. This means that by participating in the study, participants will be less likely to receive preCRT than if they were not participating in the study. The surgical procedure they receive will be the same regardless of whether or not they participate in this study, as will their care following surgery. The portion of the rectum (including the tumour) that has been removed will be examined in the usual way by the pathologist.

Added 12/09/2017: The MRI criteria for identifying "good prognosis tumors" has been amended and now studies are collecting additional 2-year outcomes on the participants. The 2-year outcomes collected include the following: (i) local recurrence, (ii) distant metastasis, (iii) disease free survival and (iv) overall survival.

**Intervention Type**

Other

**Phase**

Phase II

**Primary outcome(s)**

The primary outcome for the study will be the safety of this new MRI approach in terms of positive circumferential resection margin (CRM) in the pathological specimen. The positive CRM rate is a well-established and accepted surrogate measure of local recurrence and the new MRI criteria will be considered safe if a positive CRM rate of less than 5% is achieved.

**Key secondary outcome(s)**

N/A

**Completion date**

01/06/2018

**Eligibility****Key inclusion criteria**

1. Diagnosis of rectal cancer (0-15 cm) from the anal verge on endoscopy and/or proximal extent of tumour at or below the sacral promontory on CT or MRI
2. 18 years or older
3. Able to provide written consent

**Participant type(s)**

Patient

**Healthy volunteers allowed**

No

**Age group**

Adult

**Lower age limit**

18 years

**Sex**

All

**Total final enrolment**

82

**Key exclusion criteria**

1. Planned abdomino-perineal resection (APR) based on pre-treatment assessment
2. Planned local excision based on pre-treatment assessment
3. Suspicious extramesorectal lymph nodes on MRI
4. Unable to undergo MRI due to claustrophobia, metal fragments, implanted metal devices or contrast allergy
5. Metastatic disease (including extramesorectal lymph nodes, carcinomatosis, liver, lung)
6. Pregnancy
7. Inflammatory bowel disease
8. Previous pelvic radiation
9. More than one primary tumour

**Date of first enrolment**

01/09/2014

**Date of final enrolment**

01/09/2016

## Locations

**Countries of recruitment**

Canada

**Study participating centre****Mount Sinai Hospital**

Toronto

Canada

M5G 1X5

## Sponsor information

**Organisation**

Mount Sinai Hospital (Canada)

**ROR**

<https://ror.org/05deks119>

## Funder(s)

**Funder type**

Hospital/treatment centre

**Funder Name**

Mount Sinai Hospital (Canada), University Health Network Academic Medical Organization  
Innovation Fund

## 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?
<a href="#">Results article</a>	results	01/07/2019	12/04/2019	Yes	No