

A prospective, phase III, controlled, multicentre, randomised clinical trial comparing combination gemcitabine and capecitabine therapy with concurrent and sequential chemoimmunotherapy using a telomerase vaccine in locally advanced and metastatic pancreatic cancer

Submission date 28/11/2005	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Registration date 14/12/2005	Overall study status Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
Last Edited 27/07/2022	Condition category Cancer	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data

Plain English summary of protocol

<https://www.cancerresearchuk.org/about-cancer/find-a-clinical-trial/a-trial-looking-at-a-vaccine-called-gv1001-for-pancreatic-cancer-that-has-spread>

Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific

Contact name

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Additional identifiers

ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT)

NCT00425360

Study information

Scientific Title

A prospective, phase III, controlled, multicentre, randomised clinical trial comparing combination gemcitabine and capecitabine therapy with concurrent and sequential chemoimmunotherapy using a telomerase vaccine in locally advanced and metastatic pancreatic cancer

Acronym

TeloVac

Study objectives

In patients with locally advanced or metastatic pancreatic adenocarcinoma, does the addition of telomerase vaccine GV1001, when given concurrently or sequentially, to combination gemcitabine and capecitabine, improve survival over treatment with combination gemcitabine and capecitabine alone.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Ethical review pending

Study design

Phase III, prospective, open-label, controlled, multicentre, randomised clinical trial comparing combination gemcitabine and capecitabine with GV1001 in pancreatic cancer with follow-up.

Primary study design

Interventional

Study type(s)

Treatment

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Locally advanced and metastatic pancreatic cancer

Interventions

Arm 1 - Gemcitabine and capecitabine therapy: Gemcitabine will be administered on day one, eight and 15 followed by seven days rest. Per oral capecitabine will be administered morning and evening for 21 days followed by seven days rest. Gemcitabine and capecitabine therapy cycles will be repeated every four weeks until withdrawal from trial treatment.

Arm 2 - Gemcitabine and capecitabine then sequential GV1001 therapy: Patients will receive two cycles of combination gemcitabine and capecitabine before commencing GV1001 alone. Each of the two cycles of combination gemcitabine and capecitabine consists of:

Gemcitabine will be administered on day one, eight and 15 followed by seven days rest. Per oral Capecitabine will be administered morning and evening for 21 days followed by seven days rest. Following completion of gemcitabine and capecitabine therapy, GV1001 will be administered intradermally on Monday, Wednesday and Friday during week eight and once weekly during

weeks nine, ten, 11, 13 and 17. Thereafter, vaccinations will follow a once monthly schedule until withdrawal from trial treatment.

Arm 3 - Concurrent Gemcitabine, Capecitabine and GV1001 therapy: Gemcitabine will be administered on day one, eight and 15 followed by seven days rest. Per oral Capecitabine will be administered morning and evening for 21 days followed by seven days rest. Gemcitabine and Capecitabine therapy cycles will be repeated every four weeks until withdrawal from trial treatment. GV1001 will be administered intradermally on Monday, Wednesday and Friday during week one followed by a once weekly schedule for weeks two, three, four, six and ten. Thereafter, GV1001 will be administered once monthly until withdrawal from trial treatment.

Intervention Type

Drug

Phase

Phase III

Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)

Gemcitabine, capecitabine and telomerase vaccine

Primary outcome(s)

Length of survival

Key secondary outcome(s)

1. Time to Progression
2. Quality of life
3. Clinical Benefit Response
4. Objective response rates according to RECIST criteria
5. Toxicity
6. Survival and response according to Delayed Type Hypersensitivity

Completion date

15/03/2013

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

1. Aged over 18 years
2. Histologically or cytologically proven pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma carcinoma
3. Locally advanced or metastatic disease precluding curative surgical resection
4. Contrast enhanced Computed Tomography (CT) scan of the thorax, abdomen and pelvis within 28 days of randomisation
5. Unidimensionally measurable disease (CT) in accordance with the Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors (RECIST) guidelines
6. World Health Organisation (WHO) performance status zero, one or two
7. Platelets more than $100 \times 10^9/l$; white blood cell count (WBC) more than $3 \times 10^9/l$; neutrophils more than $1.5 \times 10^9/l$ at entry
8. Serum bilirubin less than $35 \mu\text{mol/l}$
9. Calculated creatinine clearance over 50 ml/min
10. No concurrent uncontrolled medical condition
11. No previous malignant disease other than non-melanotic skin cancer or carcinoma in situ of

the uterine cervix

12. Life expectancy more than three months

13. Adequate contraceptive precautions if relevant

14. Informed written consent

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Adult

Lower age limit

18 years

Sex

Total final enrolment

1062

Key exclusion criteria

1. Medical or psychiatric conditions compromising informed consent
2. Intracerebral metastases or meningeal carcinomatosis
3. Clinically significant serious disease or organ system disease not currently controlled on present therapy
4. Uncontrolled angina pectoris
5. Pregnancy or breast feeding
6. Treatment with chemotherapy, radiotherapy or other investigational drug within the last four weeks prior to inclusion
7. Known malabsorption syndromes
8. Patients with a known hypersensitivity to Fluorouracil (5-FU) or with a Dihydropyrimidine Dehydrogenase (DPD) deficiency
9. Immunosuppressive therapy less than four weeks prior to the start of treatment
10. People of child-bearing potential unless effective methods of contraception are used

Date of first enrolment

01/04/2006

Date of final enrolment

15/03/2013

Locations

Countries of recruitment

United Kingdom

England

Study participating centre
Royal Surrey County Hospital
Guildford
United Kingdom
GU2 7XX

Sponsor information

Organisation

The University of Liverpool (UK)

ROR

<https://ror.org/04xs57h96>

Funder(s)

Funder type

Charity

Funder Name

Cancer Research UK (C11497/A5690)

Alternative Name(s)

CR_UK, Cancer Research UK - London, Cancer Research UK (CRUK), CRUK

Funding Body Type

Private sector organisation

Funding Body Subtype

Other non-profit organizations

Location

United Kingdom

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

Not provided at time of registration

IPD sharing plan summary

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Results article	results	01/07/2014		Yes	No
Plain English results			27/07/2022	No	Yes
Study website	Study website	11/11/2025	11/11/2025	No	Yes