

A randomised phase III study comparing induction chemotherapy to daily low dose Cisplatin both combined with high dose radiotherapy in patients with inoperable non-small cell lung cancer stage I, II and III

Submission date 09/01/2006	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	☐ Prospectively registered ☐ Protocol
Registration date 09/01/2006	Overall study status Completed	☐ Statistical analysis plan ☒ Results
Last Edited 12/08/2009	Condition category Cancer	☐ 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
NTR514; M 03 IVC/CKTO 2003-04

Study information

Scientific Title

Study objectives

Concurrent chemoradiation is superior to sequential chemoradiation.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Received from local medical ethics committee

Primary study design

Interventional

Study design

Multicentre randomised open label controlled parallel group trial

Study type(s)

Treatment

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Lung cancer

Interventions

Randomisation of sequential versus concurrent chemoradiotherapy

Intervention Type

Other

Phase

Phase III

Primary outcome(s)

1. Disease-free survival
2. Local control
3. Pattern of recurrence.

Key secondary outcome(s)

1. Acute and late toxicity
2. Quality of Life.

Completion date

30/05/2006

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

1. Pathologically confirmed non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)
2. Medically inoperable or irresectable NSCLC T 1-4, N0-3, M0
3. Age >18 years
4. Weight loss <10% in the last 3 months
5. FeV1 >0.99l, TLCO >59%

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Adult

Lower age limit

18 Years

Sex

Not Specified

Key exclusion criteria

1. Previous chemotherapy and/or radiotherapy of the chest
2. Superior Vena cava syndrome
3. Hemoptysis causing a decrease of the blood haemoglobin of >1 mmol/l within 24 hours
4. Pleural or pericardial effusion (except if negative cytology)
5. Uncontrolled infection
6. Maximal length of the esophagus receiving 40 Gy of more than 18 cm, or maximal length of the esophagus receiving 66 Gy of more than 12 cm
7. Serious medical risk factors involving any of the major organ systems which may prevent adherence to the treatment schedule
8. Patients with pre-existant fibrotic lung disease
9. Creatinine clearance <70 ml/min or creatinine >1.25 x normal value
10. Bone marrow hypoplasia (Hb 6.8 mmol/l, WBC $4 \times 10^9/l$, platelets $100 \times 10^9/l$)
11. Recent myocardial infarction(<6 months) or evidence of heart failure
12. Impossibility to limit the spinal cord dose to a maximum of 50 Gy
13. Impossibility to exclude 2/3 of the heart from the boost volume

Date of first enrolment

30/05/2003

Date of final enrolment

30/05/2006

Locations**Countries of recruitment**

Netherlands

Study participating centre
Academic Medical Center
Amsterdam
Netherlands
1100 DD

Sponsor information

Organisation

Netherlands Cancer Institute, Antoni van Leeuwenhoek Hospital (NKI/AVL) and Academic Medical Centre (AMC) (Netherlands)

ROR

<https://ror.org/03xqtf034>

Funder(s)

Funder type

Research council

Funder Name

Committee for Applied Clinical Research (Commissie voor Klinisch Toegepast Onderzoek [CKTO]) (Netherlands)

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	01/01/2007		Yes	No