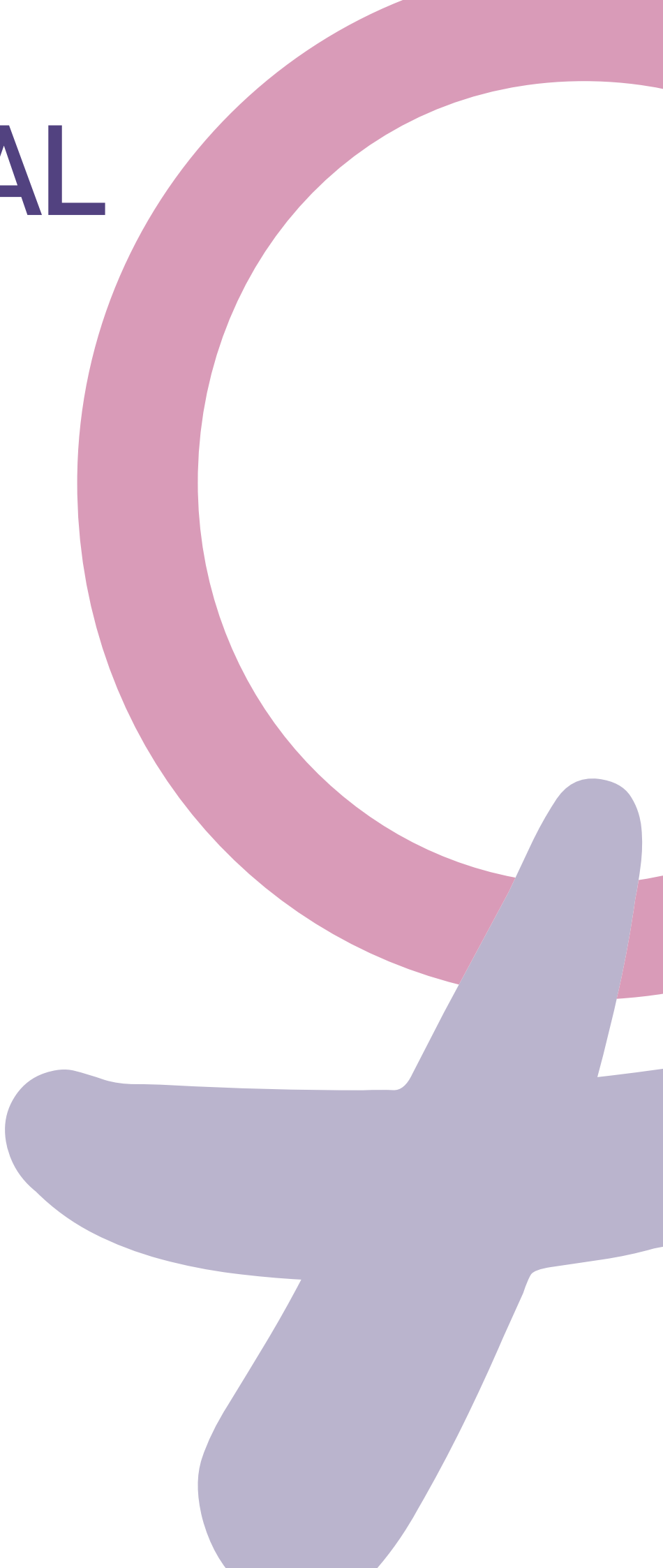
CLINICAL TRIALS 2020-2021



ANZ GOG

Improving life for women through cancer research

TRIALS RECRUITING as at June 30 2021

ENDOMETRIAL

Study	**AtTEnd**
Title	Phase III double-blind randomized placebo controlled trial of atezolizumab in combination with paclitaxel and carboplatin in women with advanced/recurrent endometrial cancer.
Principal Investigator	Assoc Prof Yoland Antill
Collaborations	Mario Negri Gynecology Oncology Group (MaNGO), ANZGOG lead group for Australia and New Zealand in collaboration with the NHMRC CTC
Funding	MaNGO
Study Milestones	Planned Sample Size: 40 (ANZ) | 550 (Globally) Planned Number of Sites: 15 ANZ Accrual: 26 (ANZ) | 15 sites
Contact	**attend.study@sydney.edu.au**
Summary  Assoc Prof Yoland Antill Principal Investigator	The AtTEnd clinical trial is for women with advanced endometrial cancer (Stage IV or Stage III if surgery is not possible) and will assess whether the use of the immune therapy atezolizumab is of additional benefit to our current first line chemotherapy combination (carboplatin and paclitaxel). The trial is a Phase III study with two separate arms: two thirds of women will receive the additional immune therapy and one third will receive a placebo infusion. Neither the patient nor their treating doctor will know which arm of the study she has been randomised to, which is known as a blinded randomisation. For most women with endometrial cancer, immune therapy alone is not an effective way of treating endometrial cancer. However, by adding chemotherapy this may improve the chance of immune therapy stimulating the body's own immune system to fight and destroy the cancer cells.

TRIALS RECRUITING as at June 30 2021

ENDOMETRIAL

Study	**EmQUEST**
Title	Identifying factors which predict for health-related quality of life deficits and increased symptom burden in women who have been treated with endometrial cancer.
Principal Investigator	Prof Linda Mileshkin
Collaborations	Initiated in Australia by ANZGOG in collaboration with Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre
Funding	Peter MacCallum Cancer Foundation Grants 2019
Study Milestones	Planned Sample Size: 200-500 Accrual: 74
Contact	**Nikki.Burdett@petermac.org**
Summary  Prof Linda Mileshkin Principal Investigator	The EmQUEST study will aim to identify factors which predict for health-related quality of life deficits and increased symptom burden in women who have been treated for endometrial cancer. We know that after treatment for endometrial cancer some women can have a number of unique health needs, which can be difficult to cope with. We hope to gather responses from women in Australia and abroad, to gain a meaningful cross-sectional assessment of the issues that most affect women who have been treated for endometrial cancer. This will help us to improve treatments, identify women most at risk of significant side effects and plan better services to address unmet needs.

TRIALS RECRUITING as at June 30 2021

OVARIAN

Study	**ECHO**
Title	A phase III randomised, controlled trial of exercise during chemotherapy for patients commencing first line treatment for ovarian cancer.
Principal Investigator	Prof Sandi Hayes
Collaborations	Initiated in Australia by ANZGOG in collaboration with the NHMRC CTC and Griffith University
Funding	Cancer Australia/Cancer Council Australia Recruitment support from World Cancer Research Fund (WCRF) Cancer Australia Cancer Council Queensland/Griffith University
Study Milestones	Planned Sample Size: 500 Planned Number of Sites: 11 Accrual: 367 patients | 9 sites
Contact	**echo.study@sydney.edu.au**
Summary  Prof Sandi Hayes Principal Investigator	Benefits from exercise may be accrued through improved physical well-being, reduced treatment-related side effects, better treatment adherence, better overall QoL, lower associated health care costs, and perhaps even longer survival. However, there is a lack of evidence and no randomised trials of exercise interventions in ovarian cancer. Observational studies are insufficient to determine cause and effect; randomised trials are needed to provide level one evidence and change clinical practice. This trial will identify whether incorporation of an exercise program into the current standard of care for women undergoing chemotherapy for primary ovarian cancer is a clinically effective and cost-effective way to improve health outcomes in this patient group. Importantly, should it prove cost-effective, translating findings into practice is feasible, since we already have a work-force trained in exercise prescription for special populations (AEPs) and a national funding system that supports the delivery of exercise as a form of treatment (through the Medicare-funded Chronic Disease Care Plan). Findings from this work will address gaps in the literature currently preventing the translation of exercise into standard cancer care.

TRIALS RECRUITING as at June 30 2021

OVARIAN

Study	**ICON9**
Title	An international phase III randomised study to evaluate the efficacy of maintenance therapy with olaparib and cediranib or olaparib alone in patients with relapsed platinum-sensitive ovarian cancer following a response to platinum-based chemotherapy.
Principal Investigator	Prof Linda Mileshkin
Collaborations	University College London (UCL)-led international trial, ANZGOG lead group for Australia and New Zealand in collaboration with the NHMRC CTC
Funding	Cancer Australia UCL, U.K.
Study Milestones	Planned Sample Size: 110 (ANZ) | 618 (Globally) Planned Number of Sites: 19 ANZ Accrual: 79 patients | 18 sites
Contact	**icon9.study@sydney.edu.au**
Summary  Prof Linda Mileshkin Principal Investigator	The goal of this international, investigator-initiated, randomised, placebo controlled, double blind Phase III trial is to improve outcomes for patients with recurrent ovarian cancer by investigating the addition of cediranib to olaparib maintenance therapy following completion of platinum-based chemotherapy for platinum-sensitive relapsed ovarian, fallopian tube or primary peritoneal cancer.

TRIALS RECRUITING as at June 30 2021

OVARIAN

Study	**SOLACE2**
Title	A phase II randomised trial comparing immune priming by low dose oral cyclophosphamide plus olaparib versus priming by olaparib alone, prior to combination therapy with olaparib plus durvalumab, versus single agent olaparib alone, in asymptomatic platinum-sensitive recurrent ovarian, fallopian tube or primary peritoneal cancers with homologous recombination repair defects.
Principal Investigator	Prof Clare Scott Assoc Prof Chee Lee (Co-Chair), Prof Michael Friedlander AM (Co-Chair)
Translational Chair	Prof Magdelena Plebanski
Collaborations	Initiated in Australia by ANZGOG in collaboration with the NHMRC CTC, RMIT and WEHI
Funding	AstraZeneca
Study Milestones	Planned Sample Size: 114 Planned Number of Sites: 15 Accrual: 78 patients | 15 sites
Contact	**solace2.study@sydney.edu.au**
Summary  Prof Clare Scott Principal Investigator	The SOLACE2 trial is a multi-centre randomised Phase II investigator-initiated trial with the aim of investigating different strategies to prime the immune system to enhance response to olaparib in women with asymptomatic platinum-sensitive recurrent ovarian, fallopian tube or primary peritoneal high grade serous cancers at the time of the first CA125 serum marker rise. Women are randomised to receive either olaparib or olaparib plus oral cyclophosphamide for three months before being treated with olaparib and durvalumab. A control arm of olaparib only treatment will be used to examine for comparative differences. The study will recruit women with and without BRCA mutations. The primary endpoint of this trial is progression-free survival, with other secondary and extensive translational endpoints.

TRIALS RECRUITING as at June 30 2021

OVARIAN

Study	**EMBRACE**
Title	A phase II clinical trial of the PARP inhibitor, olaparib, in HR-deficient metastatic breast and relapsed ovarian cancer in patients without germline mutations in BRCA1 and BRCA2.
Principal Investigator	Dr Katrin Sjoquist
Collaborations	Initiated in Australia by ANZGOG in collaboration with Breast Cancer Trials (BCT), and the Genomic Cancer Clinical Trials Initiative (GCCTI)
Funding	Cancer Australia
Study Milestones	Planned Sample Size: 60 Planned Number of Sites: 12 Accrual: 16 patients | 11 sites
Contact	**embrace.study@sydney.edu.au**
Summary  Dr Katrin Sjoquist Principal Investigator	This study is testing olaparib, in homologous recombination (HR) deficient metastatic breast and relapsed ovarian cancer in patients who do not have hereditary mutations in breast cancer susceptibility gene 1 and gene 2 (BRCA1 and BRCA2). All study participants will take olaparib 300 mg orally twice daily until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity. Assessments for safety and efficacy will be followed up for a minimum of six months. Olaparib is a type of drug called a PARP inhibitor. It has been approved overseas and in Australia to treat ovarian and breast cancer in women with inherited changes in their BRCA1 or BRCA2 genes. There is strong evidence to suggest that olaparib will also work in people who do not have any inherited changes in BRCA genes, but whose cancers have homologous recombination (HR) deficiency. Cancer cells with HR deficiency have defects in their ability to repair themselves and are not able to keep their DNA healthy. The purpose of this study is to assess whether olaparib is effective in treating advanced ovarian and breast cancer in people who do not have inherited changes in their BRCA genes, but whose cancers have HR deficiency.

TRIALS RECRUITING as at June 30 2021

OVARIAN

Study	**iPRIME**
Title	A phase II study of durvalumab (MEDI14736) and tremelimumab in combination with neoadjuvant carboplatin and paclitaxel in newly diagnosed women with advanced stage high grade serous ovarian, fallopian tube and peritoneal cancers.
Principal Investigator	Assoc Prof Tarek Meniawy
Collaborations	Initiated in Australia by ANZGOG
Funding	AstraZeneca OASIS Initiative
Study Milestones	Planned Sample Size: 75 Planned Number of Sites: 10 Accrual: 73 patients | 10 sites
Contact	**john.andrews@anzgog.org.au**
Summary  Assoc Prof Tarek Meniawy Principal Investigator	This study will evaluate the safety and efficacy of durvalumab and tremelimumab in combination with first line chemotherapy in advanced ovarian cancer. Importantly, the study will have a strong translational backbone referred to as TRiPRIME, aiming to evaluate the immune, histopathological and molecular correlates of response to the chemotherapy-immunotherapy combination. It includes mandatory pre-treatment biopsies to allow comprehensive molecular classification, network analysis from gene expression data, immune infiltrate assessment, peripheral blood +/- ascites for analysis of immune markers by flow or mass cytometry, and circulating tumour DNA. The ultimate aim is to optimise the selection of patients who are more likely to benefit from immunotherapy in combination with standard platinum-based chemotherapy and this study will lay the foundations for this.

TRIALS RECRUITING as at June 30 2021

OVARIAN

Study	**VIP**
Title	A phase II study of intravenous vinorelbine in patients with relapsed platinum resistant or refractory C5 high grade serous, endometrioid, or undifferentiated primary peritoneum, fallopian tube or ovarian cancer.
Principal Investigator	Prof Linda Mileshkin
Collaborations	National University Hospital, Singapore (NUHS)-led international trial, ANZGOG lead group for Australia and New Zealand
Funding	OASIS Initiative Baker Foundation Grant
Study Milestones	Planned Sample Size: 15 (ANZ) | 36 (Globally) Planned Number of Sites: 6 ANZ Accrual: 1 patient | 4 sites
Contact	**john.andrews@anzgog.org.au**
Summary  Prof Linda Mileshkin Principal Investigator	Vinorelbine is a chemotherapeutic agent that is currently used for treatment of lung and breast cancer. Recent research has identified four molecular sub-types of high grade serous ovarian cancer: C1, C2, C4 and C5. The C5 subgroup has been found to be relatively resistant to the platinum chemotherapy drugs typically used to treat ovarian cancer, with a poor prognosis compared with the other subgroups. In laboratory studies, vinorelbine has been shown to slow the growth of tumour cells belonging to the C5 subgroup more than tumour cells from other subgroups. In view of this promising data, this clinical study is being carried out to find out if treatment with vinorelbine will have beneficial effect in patients with relapsed ovarian, fallopian tube or peritoneal cancer belonging to the C5 subgroup. In addition, we will also study how specific changes and molecular markers in blood and tumour specimens from women enrolled on the trial may be used to predict the chance of benefiting from study treatment.

TRIALS RECRUITING as at June 30 2021

OVARIAN

Study	**STICs and STONEs**
Title	A randomised phase II double-blind placebo-controlled trial of acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) for prevention of ovarian cancer in women with BRCA1 and BRCA2 mutations.
Principal Investigator	Prof Kelly-Anne Phillips
Collaborations	Canadian Cancer Trials Group (CCTG)-led international trial, ANZGOG lead group for Australia and New Zealand in collaboration with the NHMRC CTC
Funding	NHMRC Clinical Trial Centre Project Grant Support from Canadian Cancer Trials Group (CCTG)
Study Milestones	Planned Sample Size: 70 (ANZ) | 414 (Globally) Planned Number of Sites: 6 ANZ Accrual: 23 patients | 6 sites
Contact	**stics.study@sydney.edu.au**
Summary  Prof Kelly-Anne Phillips Principal Investigator	Women with a BRCA1 or BRCA2 gene abnormality are at increased risk of ovarian and fallopian tube cancers and often have their ovaries and tubes removed to prevent cancer. Microscopic cancers are sometimes seen at the time of this surgery. Some studies have suggested aspirin might reduce the risk of developing ovarian and fallopian tube cancers, but this is uncertain because the design of the previous studies were not optimal. The STICs and STONEs study will assign women with a BRCA1 or BRCA2 gene abnormality to daily aspirin or placebo for at least 6 months and no more than 24 months before their preventive surgery. We expect to see fewer cancers at the time of preventive surgery in the group of women that is assigned to aspirin compared with those assigned placebo. The study will provide a better understanding of how ovarian and fallopian tube cancers start and whether aspirin might be a useful prevention agent.

TRIALS RECRUITING as at June 30 2021

OVARIAN

Study	**TIPS**
Title	Testing individual interventions to optimize perioperative care in ovarian cancer surgery.
Principal Investigator	Assoc Prof Alison Brand AM
Collaborations	Initiated in Australia by ANZGOG in collaboration with the NHMRC CTC
Funding	ASGO Grant ANZGOG Fund for New Research Grant
Study Milestones	Planned Sample Size: 60 Planned Number of Sites: 6 Accrual: 32 patients | 4 sites
Contact	**tips.study@sydney.edu.au**
Summary  Assoc Prof Alison Brand AM Principal Investigator	Enhanced recovery after surgery (ERAS) is a multimodal perioperative pathway designed to achieve early recovery after major surgery by reducing physiological perioperative stress and organ dysfunction. By targeting factors that may delay recovery after surgery such as prolonged perioperative fasting, delayed mobilisation and use of bowel prep and utilising interventions such as avoidance of opioids, early mobilisation and early feeding, we enable patients to regain normal function quicker, spend less time in hospital and minimize the likelihood of complications. ERAS interventions have been widely studied in colorectal surgery and guidelines for gynaecologic oncology procedures have also been published. However, most of the interventions suggested have not been studied extensively in ovarian cancer patients and those that have, have weaknesses in their study design. Surgery for advanced ovarian cancer is complex and often involves multiple procedures including bowel resection and upper abdominal surgery. Consequently, it may be associated with high risk of peri- and postoperative complications and prolonged hospital stay. Of all gynaecological cancer patients, patients with advanced ovarian cancer are likely to benefit most from ERAS interventions. The aim of this proof of concept study is to assess whether two specific ERAS interventions - the preoperative administration of a carbohydrate-rich drink and the pain medication pregabalin given prior to start of anaesthesia - are safe, improve wellbeing and hasten recovery after surgery in ovarian cancer patients. If successful, this study will generate preliminary data to support the development of an international, multicentre, randomised trial to reliably determine the feasibility, activity and effectiveness of ERAS interventions in advanced ovarian cancer.

TRIALS RECRUITING as at June 30 2021

OVARIAN

Study	**PRECISE**
Title	A phase II, signal-seeking trial of the clinical benefit rate associated with pamiparib in subjects with germline or somatic BRCA1/2 high grade serous ovarian cancer or carcinosarcoma who have progressed on P-gp substrate chemotherapy or PARP inhibitors with the presence of an ABCB1 fusion and the absence of a BRCA1/2 reversion.
Principal Investigator	Dr Ali Freimund
Collaborations	Initiated in Australia by ANZGOG
Funding	BeiGene OASIS Initiative, Baker Foundation Grant Perpetual Philanthropic Grant
Study Milestones	Planned Sample Size: 40 (200 to be screened) Planned Number of Sites: 7 Accrual: 0 patients (18 pre-screened) | 6 sites
Contact	**john.andrews@anzgog.org.au**
Summary  Dr Ali Freimund Principal Investigator	High-grade serous ovarian cancer (HGSOC) is the most common type of ovarian cancer and is associated with poor survival. Research has identified a subgroup of HGSOC that has developed resistance to treatment because of abnormalities in genes that develop after exposure to chemotherapy. These gene abnormalities can now be detected in patients that are likely to be resistant to certain chemotherapies or oral PARP inhibitors (PARPi) through blood tests and tumour biopsies or ascitic fluid. The PRECISE study is the first study to select a personalised treatment for HGSOC patients with BRCA1/2 mutations using a new PARPi called pamiparib based on gene tests for patients with the hope to improve patient outcomes.

TRIALS RECRUITING as at June 30 2021

OVARIAN

Study	**IGNITE**
Title	A phase II signal-seeking trial of adavosertib (AZD1775) targeting recurrent high grade serous ovarian cancer (HGSC) with cyclin E1 (CCNE1) over-expression with and without gene amplification.
Principal Investigator	Dr George Au-Yeung
Collaborations	Initiated in Australia by ANZGOG
Funding	AstraZeneca
Study Milestones	Planned Sample Size: 96 (350 to be screened) Planned Number of Sites: 11 Accrual: 55 patients | 9 sites
Contact	**john.andrews@anzgog.org.au**
Summary  Dr George Au-Yeung Principal Investigator	IGNITE is a phase II signal-seeking trial of adavosertib (AZD1775), an oral WEE1 kinase inhibitor, targeting recurrent platinum resistant high grade serous ovarian cancer with cyclin E1 over-expression with and without gene amplification. The trial opened to recruitment in January 2020, and due to open at 10 planned sites.

TRIALS IN START UP as at June 30 2021

OVARIAN

Study	**HyNOVA**
Title	A randomised study comparing hyperthermic and normothermic intraperitoneal chemotherapy following interval cytoreductive surgery for stage III epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube and primary peritoneal cancer.
Principal Investigator	Assoc Prof Rhonda Farrell
Collaborations	Initiated in Australia by ANZGOG in collaboration with the NHMRC CTC
Funding	Medical Research Future Fund (MRFF) - Clinical Trials Activity (Rare Cancers, Rare Diseases and Unmet Need) – Reproductive Cancers Grant
Study Milestones	Planned Sample Size: 80 Planned Number of Sites: 5
Contact	**HyNOVA.study@sydney.edu.au**
Summary  Assoc Prof Rhonda Farrell Principal Investigator	HyNOVA is a clinical trial comparing the effect of heated chemotherapy given into the abdominal cavity at a temperature of 42°C (HIPEC) to that given at body temperature of 37°C (NIPEC) at the time of surgery to women with advanced cancer of the ovary, fallopian tube or peritoneum. A recent study showed better survival in this group after treatment with HIPEC compared with no HIPEC. However, oncologists remain undecided about the potential benefit and harm of applying heat to the chemotherapy.

TRIALS IN START UP as at June 30 2021

OVARIAN/ENDOMETRIAL

Study	**PARAGON-II**
Title	Phase II basket study of an aromatase inhibitor plus PI3KCA inhibitor or CDK4/6 inhibitor in women with hormone receptor positive recurrent/metastatic gynaecological neoplasms.
Principal Investigator	Assoc Prof Chee Khoon Lee Prof Michael Friedlander AM (Co-Chair)
Collaborations	Initiated in Australia by ANZGOG in collaboration with the NHMRC CTC
Funding	Medical Research Future Fund (MRFF) - Clinical Trials Activity (Rare Cancers, Rare Diseases and Unmet Need) – Reproductive Cancers Grant
Study Milestones	Planned Sample Size: 182 Planned Number of Sites: 15
Contact	**PARAGON2.study@sydney.edu.au**
Summary  Assoc Prof Chee Khoon Lee Principal Investigator	PARAGON-II is a trial for women with gynaecological cancers whose tumours are potentially treatable with hormonal treatment. These patients must have cancers that have recurred or metastasised. For patients whose cancers have a genetic mutation called PIK3CA, they will be treated with letrozole hormonal treatment and alpelisib that targets PI3KCA. For those without PIK3CA mutation, these patients will be treated with letrozole and ribociclib, another new oral targeted treatment.

TRIALS IN START UP as at June 30 2021

ENDOMETRIAL

Study	**ADELE**
Title	Adjuvant tislelizumab plus chemotherapy after post-operative pelvic chemoradiation in high risk endometrial cancer.
Principal Investigator	Prof Linda Mileshkin Dr Yeh Chen Lee (Co-Chair)
Collaborations	Initiated in Australia by ANZGOG in collaboration with the NHMRC CTC
Funding	Medical Research Future Fund (MRFF) - Clinical Trials Activity (Rare Cancers, Rare Diseases and Unmet Need) – Reproductive Cancers Grant BeiGene
Study Milestones	Planned Sample Size: 135 Planned Number of Sites: 23
Contact	**ADELE.study@sydney.edu.au**
Summary  Prof Linda Mileshkin Principal Investigator	This clinical trial seeks to improve outcomes for women with high-risk endometrial cancer, who have a significant risk of relapse after standard post-operative treatment with chemotherapy and radiotherapy. The trial will find out if relapse rates can be lowered by adding immunotherapy to current standard therapy. Women will be randomly assigned to receive the new treatment combination or existing standard treatment, then followed up to see if outcomes are improved and what side-effects occur.

TRIALS IN START UP as at June 30 2021

ADVANCED GYNAECOLOGICAL CANCER

Study	**PEACE**
Title	Palliation in gynae-oncology: patient expectations and assessment of care.
Principal Investigator	Dr Alison Davis
Collaborations	Nordic Society of Gynaecological Oncology – Clinical Trial Unit (NSGO-CTU)-led international trial, ANZGOG lead group for Australia and New Zealand.
Funding	Private Practice Fund Minor Grants
Study Milestones	Planned Sample Size: 73 Planned Number of Sites: 2
Contact	**john.andrews@anzgog.org.au**
Summary  Dr Alison Davis Principal Investigator	The main purpose of this study is to determine the feasibility of collecting information from women with advanced gynaecological cancer about their satisfaction and expectations of care once their disease has become incurable and treatment options more limited or have ceased altogether. It will also assess the feasibility of collecting information from a carer/loved one (if available) as well as collecting details of that care over time. We will gain preliminary insights into participants' satisfaction and expectations of care, but will need to expand the study, assuming feasibility is determined, in order to fully explore these issues fully.