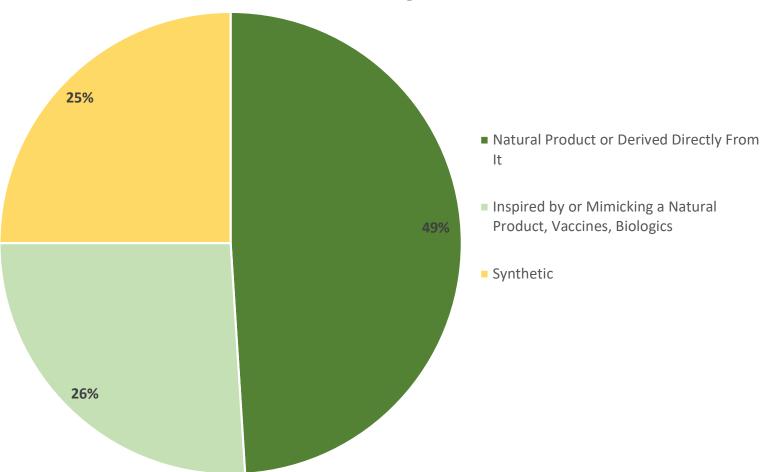


Clinical Trials

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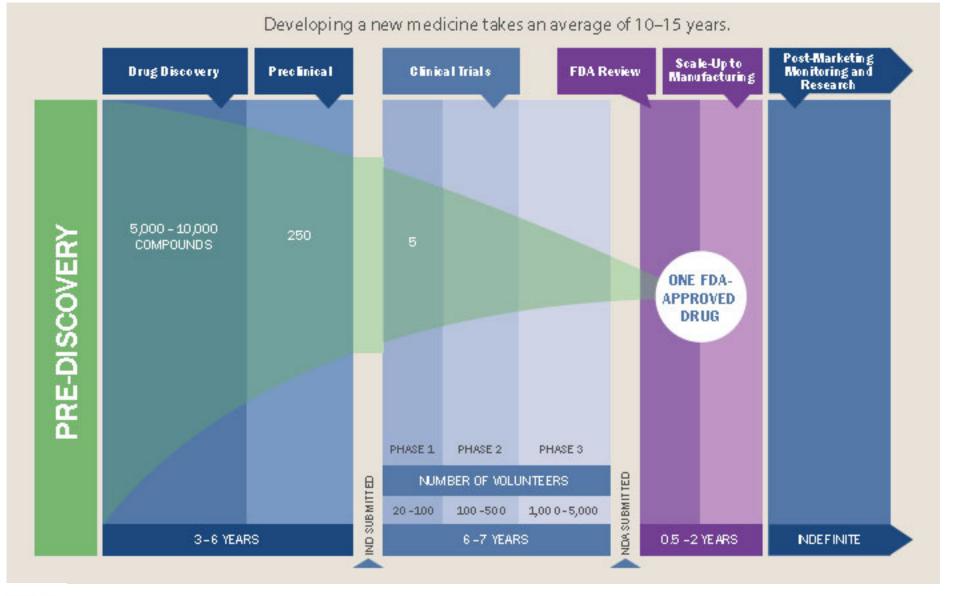
Where Anti-Cancer Drugs Come from





Clinical Trials Are an Important Part of Drug Development for Any Disease including Cancer...

The Drug Pipeline





IND

NDA

What Is a Clinical Trial?

 Study that aims to improve existing treatments or to replace them with new and better ones

 Before a new treatment is made widely available for patients, it must be tested in clinical trials for efficacy (how well it works) and safety



Why Do We Need Clinical Trials?

 Clinical trials are designed to help us learn more about the **benefits** and **side effects** of a new treatment

 A treatment's benefit and side effects can only be fully assessed after long-term use on patients in everyday clinical practice



What Do the Different Phases Mean?

- Phase I: Safety, finding the safest dose
 - Small group

- Phase II: Safety, finding if it works (efficacy)
 - Medium group

- Phase III: Confirming efficacy, side effects
 - Large group
 - Compare to "gold standard"
 - Usually randomized, may be "Single-" or "Double-" blind



Why would **YOU** want to be part of a Clinical Trial?

Everybody's reason may be different!

- 1. Benefits? Access to new approaches
- 2. Helping others
- 3. Moving science forward
- 4. Risks?? New approach may not be of benefit to you:
 Initial studies are small
 Possible drug side effects



Patient Safety on a Clinical Trial

• Informed Consent (You/family)

• **Physician** oversight

Multiple Safety Levels

• Institutional oversight (Institutional Review Board, "IRB")

Multiple Caring Levels

• National (FDA) oversight



Before You Enroll

You must qualify

- Inclusion criteria
- Exclusion criteria

You will go through informed consent

- Study purpose and details
- Risk/benefits

Know your **rights**

You can stop
 participating at
 any time for any
 reason



What Will Happen on a Trial?







Protocol-driven treatment (aka "study plan")

Frequent monitoring

Additional support and coordination



Facts about Clinical Trials

- What will happen to my data? The informed consent form will inform you how your data will be shared. There are laws that require your data to be kept securely.
- What are the costs to me of participating? Information about who is responsible for certain costs will be outlined in the informed consent
 - Patient care costs: Costs related to treating your cancer, whether you are in a trial or receiving <u>standard treatment</u>. The participant is usually expected to pay for these costs, which are often covered by health insurance.
 - Research costs: Costs associated with the trial itself, such as research medications or extra tests which are not part of your usual medical care. These costs are usually paid by the trial sponsor.



Who Are the Key People in a Trial?

Your Doctor

Principal Investigator

You

Study Coordinator

Your Family



What Happens after the Trial?

- Data is checked and audited to make sure it is correct
- Data is analyzed by a statistician
- Results are presented and/or published
- Where can I see the study results?
 - -You may receive the study results from the study Principal Investigator (the study informed consent form will tell you if you will receive results)
 - -Study results are required to be published on ClinicalTrials.gov



Good Questions to Ask

• Are clinical trials an option for me? If so, what types of clinical trials am I eligible for?

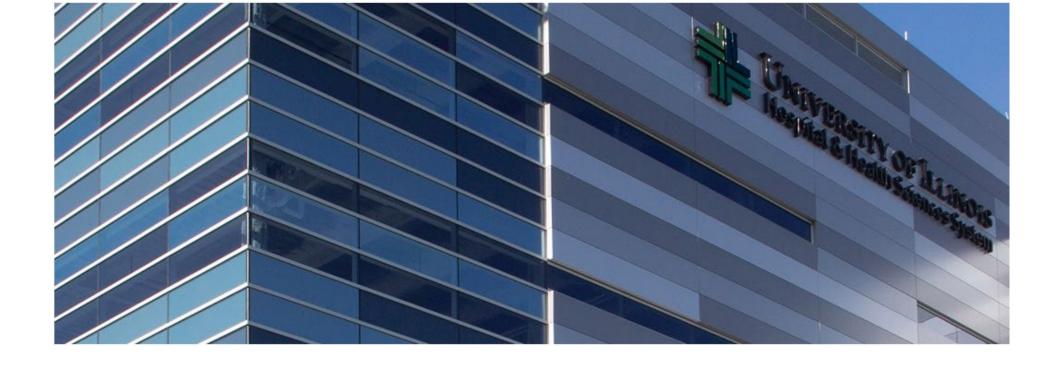
What are my other options?

What are my rights as a clinical trial participant?



Clinical Trial Resources

- University of Illinois Cancer Center: <u>https://cancer.uillinois.edu/patients-survivors/#aboutclinicaltrials</u>
- Food & Drug Administration (FDA):
 https://www.fda.gov/patients/clinical-trials-what-patients-need-know
- National Cancer Institute (NCI): https://www.cancer.gov/about-cancer/treatment/clinical-trials
- ClinicalTrials.gov



Questions?

