Chemotherapy or Observation in Stage I-II Intermediate or High Risk Endometrial Cancer

The safety and scientific validity of this study is the responsibility of the study sponsor and investigators. Listing a study does not mean it has been evaluated by the U.S. Federal Government. **Know the risks and potential benefits** of clinical studies and talk to your health care provider before participating. Read our [disclaimer](#) for details.

ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT01244789

**Recruitment Status**: Recruiting

**First Posted**: November 19, 2010

**Last Update Posted**: February 2, 2018

See [Contacts and Locations](#)

**Sponsor**: Danish Gynecological Cancer Group

**Collaborators**:
- European Organisation for Research and Treatment of Cancer - EORTC
- Arbeitsgemeinschaft Gynaekologische Onkologie Austria
- North Eastern Germany Society of Gynaecologic Oncology
- Mayo Clinic
- Nordic Society for Gynaecologic Oncology
- Belgian Gynaecological Oncology Group
- Mario Negri Gynecologic Oncology group (MaNGO) Italy
- Israeli Society of Gynecologic Oncology (ISGO)
- Multicenter Italian Trials in Ovarian cancer and gynecologic malignancies (MITTO)
- Central & Eastern European Gynecologic Oncology Group (CEEGOG)

**Information provided by (Responsible Party)**: Danish Gynecological Cancer Group
Patients with stage 1 & 2 endometrial cancer are treated with surgery. Despite the fact that disease is confounded to uterus, unfortunately some of these patients may relapse and die of their disease. Postoperative radiotherapy cannot improve survival. Chemotherapy has shown survival benefit in more advanced stage disease (stage 3 & 4).

This study evaluates if one can improve survival in intermediate and high risk early-stage patients by offering them postoperative chemotherapy. This is a randomized phase 3 trial where effect of postoperative chemotherapy is compared with postoperative observation alone (standard strategy).

Substudy: Translational research

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<tr>
<th>Condition or disease</th>
<th>Intervention/treatment</th>
<th>Phase</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Endometrial Cancer</td>
<td>Drug: carboplatin and paclitaxel</td>
<td>Phase 2</td>
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<td>Other: observation</td>
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Detailed Description:

Patients with medium and high risk stage I and II endometrial cancers have, despite radical surgery, a rather high risk for progression.

Adjuvant radiotherapy was the traditional therapy for many decades. Four randomized phase III studies and a meta-analysis have revealed that adjuvant radiotherapy improves local control at the cost of excessive short and long term toxicity, though has absolutely no impact on survival.

Two phase III studies have randomized between adjuvant radiotherapy versus adjuvant chemotherapy, both failed to show any difference in survival between radiotherapy and chemotherapy, though both studies are criticized for inferior chemotherapy regimens or inclusion of good prognosis patients. The GOG-122 study on more advanced cases (stage 3 & 4) randomized between combination chemotherapy versus whole abdominal irradiation and found significant improvement in survival in the chemotherapy arm.

NSGO-EC-9501 and MaNGO studies have indicated that adjuvant chemotherapy added to adjuvant radiotherapy may improve survival compared to adjuvant radiotherapy alone in early stage medium and high risk patients. One may conclude that impact on survival comes only from chemotherapy. Many investigators have therefore adapted adjuvant chemotherapy as standard treatment in various countries including Denmark. However, such conclusion has low level of evidence, as there are no randomized phase III studies comparing postoperative observation alone versus adjuvant chemotherapy.

It is of utmost importance to demonstrate efficacy of adjuvant combination chemotherapy in a randomized phase III trial comparing to no further treatment in the medium and high risk node negative stage 1 & 2 patients.

Combination chemotherapy regimen of paclitaxel-carboplatin is proposed in this study, as this combination is effective and well tolerated.

The eligible patients for such a study are a fraction of patients with endometrial cancer therefore this study will be performed within the ENGOT collaboration.

**Study Design**

- **Study Type**: Interventional (Clinical Trial)
- **Estimated Enrollment**: 240 participants
- **Allocation**: Randomized
- **Intervention Model**: Single Group Assignment
- **Masking**: None (Open Label)
- **Primary Purpose**: Treatment
Official Title: A Phase II Randomized Trial of Postoperative Chemotherapy or no Further Treatment for Patients With Node-negative Stage I-II Intermediate or High Risk Endometrial Cancer

Actual Study Start Date: December 2011
Estimated Primary Completion Date: January 2020
Estimated Study Completion Date: January 2023

Resource links provided by the National Library of Medicine

Drug Information available for: Paclitaxel Carboplatin

U.S. FDA Resources

Arms and Interventions

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<tr>
<th>Arm</th>
<th>Intervention/treatment</th>
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<tr>
<td>Active Comparator: Observation postoperative observation only</td>
<td>Other: observation active observation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experimental: Combination chemotherapy postoperative 6 courses of 3 weekly iv carboplatin-paclitaxel combination chemotherapy</td>
<td>Drug: carboplatin and paclitaxel 6 courses of iv 3-weekly chemotherapy Carboplatin AUC5 Paclitaxel 175mg/m2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Outcome Measures

Primary Outcome Measures:
1. Overall survival [ Time Frame: May 2017 ]
   To detect an overall absolute difference in five-year survival of 10%, from 72% to 82%, at the 2.5% level with 80% power, 135 deaths corresponding to 644 patients are needed. Assuming a dropout rate of 5%, 678 patients have to be accrued, leaving 644 patients for the overall analysis.

Secondary Outcome Measures:
1. Overall Survival in endometrioid subgroup [ Time Frame: May 2017 ]
   In the endometrioid subgroup an absolute difference in five-year survival of 12%, from 74% to 86% is expected. Assuming this, 79 deaths corresponding to 438 patients are needed to yield 80% power at the 2.5% level. Assuming a dropout rate of 5%, 678 patients have to be accrued, leaving 644 patients for the overall analysis and 75% of these, or 483 patients, for the analysis in the endometrioid subgroup.

2. Disease Specific Survival [ Time Frame: May 2017 ]
   Exploratory endpoint

   Exploratory endpoint

4. Toxicity [ Time Frame: May 2017 ]
Acute toxicity (0-6 months from randomization). Late toxicity is registered during whole study period.

Exploratory endpoint

5. Quality of Life [Time Frame: May 2017]
   EORTC QLQ-30 EORTC QLQ-EN-34

6. Rate of isolated pelvic relapse [Time Frame: May 2017]
   Exploratory endpoint

7. Rate of isolated distant relapse [Time Frame: May 2017]
   Exploratory endpoint

8. Rate of mixed (local & distant) relapses [Time Frame: May 2017]
   Exploratory endpoint

Eligibility Criteria

Information from the National Library of Medicine

Choosing to participate in a study is an important personal decision. Talk with your doctor and family members or friends about deciding to join a study. To learn more about this study, you or your doctor may contact the study research staff using the contacts provided below. For general information, Learn About Clinical Studies.

Ages Eligible for Study: 18 Years and older (Adult, Senior)
Sexes Eligible for Study: Female
Accepts Healthy Volunteers: No

Criteria

Inclusion Criteria:

Target Population

1. Only node-negative patients are eligible: Histological confirmed endometrial carcinoma with no macroscopic remaining tumour after primary surgery and lymph-node negative disease, with one of the following postoperative FIGO 2009 stage and grade:
   1. Stage I grade 3 endometrioid adenocarcinoma
   2. Stage II endometrioid adenocarcinoma
   3. Stage I and II type 2 histology (clear cell, serous, squamous cell carcinoma, or undifferentiated carcinoma) Prior therapy

2. Patients have undergone hysterectomy (total abdominal hysterectomy, radical hysterectomy, laparoscopic or robotic hysterectomy) and bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy (BSO) and pelvic lymphadenectomy (LNE).

3. LNE: minimum 12 pelvic nodes (6 from each side) should be removed. Para-aortic LNE is optional

4. Omentectomy strongly recommended in clear cell, serous or undifferentiated carcinoma.
5. Surgery performed within 10 weeks of randomization. If the dates for hysterectomy and lymph node dissection are different, 10 weeks are counted from the last surgery, and in that case the gap between two surgeries should not exceed 8 weeks.

Other inclusion criteria

6. Patients must give informed consent according to the rules and regulations of the individual participating centres

7. Patients have not received any other anticancer therapy other than surgery.

8. Adjuvant vaginal brachytherapy is permitted in both arms. In chemotherapy arm, timing of VBT should not cause delay in chemotherapy delivery.

9. Patients must have a WHO performance status of 0-2

10. Patients must have an adequate bone-marrow, renal and hepatic function (WBC $\geq 3.0 \times 10^9/L$, neutrophils $\geq 1.5 \times 10^9/L$, platelets $\geq 100 \times 10^9/L$, total S-bilirubin $< 2 \times$ upper normal value, ALAT $< 2.5 \times$ upper normal value, estimated GFR $> 50 \text{ ml/min}$ (measured or calculated according to Cockroft-Gault or Jeliffe). Up to 5% deviation for hematological values and 10% deviation for s-bilirubin and ALAT are tolerated.

11. Life expectancy of at least 12 weeks

12. Patients must be fit to receive combination chemotherapy

13. Patient's age $> 18$ years

Exclusion criteria:

Target Disease Exceptions

1. Carcinosarcoma, Sarcomas or small cell carcinoma with neuroendocrine differentiation.

Prohibited Treatments and/or Therapies

2. External Beam Radiotherapy

3. Concurrent cancer therapy

4. Concurrent treatment with an anticancer investigational agent or participation in another anticancer clinical trial

Other exclusion criteria

5. Previous or concurrent malignant disease except for curatively treated carcinoma in situ of the cervix or basal cell carcinoma of the skin

6. Active infection or other serious underlying medical condition, which might prevent the patient from receiving treatment or to be followed

7. Whatever reasons which interferes with an adequate follow-up

Contacts and Locations

Information from the National Library of Medicine

To learn more about this study, you or your doctor may contact the study research staff using the contact information provided by the sponsor.

Please refer to this study by its ClinicalTrials.gov identifier (NCT number): NCT01244789

Contacts

Contact: Mansoor R Mirza, MD +4535459624 mansoor@rh.regionh.dk
Contact: Dorte Nørvang, CRN +4535453311 dorte.noervang@regionh.dk
Locations

Denmark

Danish Gynecological Cancer Group (DGCG)
Copenhagen, Denmark, 2100
Contact: Dorte Nørvang, CRN  +4535453311  dorte.noervang@regionh.dk
Principal Investigator: Mansoor R Mirza, MD

Sponsors and Collaborators

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Investigators

Study Chair: Mansoor R Mirza, MD  Danish Gynecological Cancer Group

More Information

Responsible Party: Danish Gynecological Cancer Group
ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT01244789  History of Changes
Other Study ID Numbers: ENGOT-EN2-DGCCG
2010-023081-52 ( EudraCT Number )
First Posted: November 19, 2010  Key Record Dates
Last Update Posted: February 2, 2018
Last Verified: February 2018

Keywords provided by Danish Gynecological Cancer Group:
endometrial cancer  Stage 1 & 2
chemotherapy  node-negative
carboplatin  intermediate risk
paclitaxel  high risk

Additional relevant MeSH terms:
Endometrial Neoplasms  Albumin-Bound Paclitaxel
Uterine Neoplasms  Carboplatin
Genital Neoplasms, Female  Antineoplastic Agents, Phytogenic
Urogenital Neoplasms  Antineoplastic Agents
Neoplasms by Site  Tubulin Modulators
Neoplasms  Antimitotic Agents
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