Cancer research

taking place at North Bristol NHS Trust

To discover more clinical trials that are taking place, visit the UK Clinical Trials Gateway. You can search by a particular health condition, trial or drug name.

R&D No	Project Title	Project Description
2130 End date: 31/12/2020	STAMPEDE	Systemic Therapy in Advancing or Metastatic Prostate Cancer: Evaluation of Drug Efficacy. There are increasing numbers of treatments available for advanced prostate cancer. These treatments are usually used in prostate cancer when hormone treatment is no longer effective and the cancer has started to grow again. The aim of this trial, which is called STAMPEDE, is to assess some of these treatments, given earlier in the course of the disease in combination with hormone treatment. The treatments currently assessed in the trial are: • Radiotherapy to the prostate • Abiraterone and enzalutamide combination
3214 End date 20/12/2020	FOCUS 4	FOCUS4 – Molecular selection of therapy in colorectal cancer: a molecularly stratified randomised controlled trials programme. FOCUS4 is an umbrella, or platform, for testing novel agents in biomarker-defined subpopulations of first-line advanced disease colorectal cancer patients who are not considered candidates for potentially curative surgery. It is also a trial of a new strategy for testing stratified approaches to therapy in any biologically complex tumour type. See Trial Schema in the Trial Protocol.
3666 End date: 30/04/2019	The VIOLET study	Video assisted thoracoscopic lobectomy versus conventional open lobectomy for lung cancer, a multi-centre randomised controlled trial with an internal pilot. Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer death worldwide and survival in the UK remains low. Surgery is the mainstay of the cure, although it is associated with serious complications. Recently, minimal access video assisted thoracoscopic surgery (VATS) for lung cancer has been introduced. VATS leads to less tissue trauma than open surgery and there are small randomised trials and some case series showing it is safe; however, it is unknown whether it improves patient outcome. Therefore, the aim of the VIOLET study is to generate high quality evidence to support (or refute) the provision of VATS by comparing open surgery with minimal access VATS in a randomised controlled trial (RCT). The study will compare the effectiveness, cost-effectiveness and acceptability of VATS lobectomy versus open surgery for treatment of lung cancer.
3592 End date:	LORIS	A phase III trial of surgery versus active monitoring for low risk ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS). The LORIS Trial aims to establish whether patients with newly

05/06/2020		diagnosed low risk DCIS can safely avoid surgery without detriment to their wellbeing (psychological and physical) and whether those patients who do require surgery can be identified by pathological and radiological means.
3686 End date: 31/10/2019	MCL Biobank Observational Study	Establishing a Biobank and Database as a National Resource for Characterising Indolent and Aggressive forms of Mantle Cell Lymphoma, an Observational Study.
3804 End date: 31/12/2019	LOGS - A	LOGS - A randomised phase II/II study to assess the efficacy of Trametinib (GSK 1120212) in patients with recurrent of progressive low grade serous ovarian cancer or peritoneal cancer.
3841 End date: 20/07/2020	The UK National Registry of CML	The UK National Registry of Chronic Myeloid Leukaemia (CML)
3589 End date: 28/02/2021	Add-Aspirin Trial	A phase III, double blind, placebo controlled, randomised trial assessing the effects of aspirin on disease recurrence and survival after primary therapy in common non-metastatic solid tumours.
3862 End date: 30/06/2020	IDRIS	Phase III randomised trial of immunomodulatory therapy in high risk solitary bone plasmacytoma (SBP). SBP is a form of blood cancer, in which abnormal plasma cells collect at a single location in the skeleton. The standard treatment is radiotherapy, however around two-thirds of patients either relapse or go on to develop a more widespread version of the disease called myeloma. Scientists now think these patients relapse because they already have very low levels of disease present in their bone marrow when their plasmacytoma is diagnosed. Using blood and bone marrow tests, they think they are able to identify patients who are most likely to relapse. The IDRIS study will investigate whether progression can be delayed or prevented by giving these patients further treatment with lenalidomide and dexamethasone after radiotherapy.
3871 End date: 01/12/2021	Myeloma XII (ACCoRd trial) Version 1.0	A phase III study to determine the role of ixazomib as an Augmented Conditioning therapy in salvage autologous stem A phase III study to determine the role of ixazomib as an Augmented Conditioning therapy in salvage autologous stem cell transplant (ASCT) and as a post-ASCT Consolidation and maintenance strategy in patients with Relapsed multiple myeloma. This trial aims to determine and compare: a) The depth of response between standard melphalan conditioning and augmented (adding ixazomib) melphalan conditioning at second ASCT. b) The impact of

		adding consolidation and maintenance treatment versus no further treatment, on progression free survival.
3930 End date: 30/03/2021	Rational treatment selection for Merkel Cell Carcinoma (MCC)	A randomised phase III multi-centre trial comparing radical surgery and radical radiotherapy as first definitive treatment for primary Merkel cell carcinoma (MCC) with an observational study for patients ineligible for the randomised trial. MCC is rare but greatly impacts on patients. It starts on skin (the primary), grows fast and often spreads. Spread to other organs is usually fatal. It must be treated effectively or it rapidly regrows. MCC can be treated by surgery called Wide Local Excision (WLE) and is responsive to radiotherapy. In WLE, surgeons remove the primary with margin to reduce the chance of leaving behind satellite tumours. Sometimes radiotherapy is used after WLE to kill residual cancer. Radiotherapy to the primary with a margin can control MCC without prior extensive surgery. There are no trials to help decide whether it is best to use radiotherapy first or WLE. Rational MCC aims to provide this evidence and has two components, Rational Compare and Rational Review. In Rational Compare, the patient and specialists must believe that either WLE or radiotherapy could be equally effective as first treatment. These patients will be randomised to either treatment. Alternatively, patients will enter Rational Review if one of the treatments in particular is preferred.
3958 End date: 06/11/2021	PTCL Biobank Observational Study.	Establishment of a Peripheral T-cell Lymphoma (PTCL) Biobank and Database: An Observational Study. Patients with PTCL have a poor outlook. Current first line treatments are inadequate and are associated with high rates of early relapse. Despite the recent introduction of novel agents for patients with relapsed disease prognosis is again very poor. There are currently no targeted treatments although monoclonal antibodies directed against Tfh surface markers including PD1 are available (Ansell et al, 2014) and have been trialled in other conditions. Similarly therapeutic anti-ICOS antibodies (MedImmune, MEDI-570) have been trialled in autoimmune conditions and a phase 1/2 trial for PTCL is about to start recruitment in Canada (Clinical Trials Identifier: NCT02520791). Over the next few years, therefore, treatment for PTCL is anticipated to change radically. A PTCL Biobank will be a valuable resource to expedite the development of diagnostic tests, based on the new genetics of these diseases and biobank samples will also be used to investigate biomarkers for response to specific therapies and the prediction of relapse.
3974 End date: 30/09/2019	MesoTRAP Feasibility Study	Malignant pleural mesothelioma is a cancer, caused by asbestos, affecting 2500 UK patients each year. The main symptom is breathlessness caused by fluid building up in the space between the lung and the chest wall. Treatment involves draining fluid to allow the

		lung to re-expand. However, sometimes tumour growing over the surface of the lung prevents it from re-expanding. This 'trapped' lung results in fluid re-accumulation and repeated drainage leading to significant patient distress and multiple hospital visits. One approach to dealing with 'trapped' lung in mesothelioma is to insert a thin tube (Indwelling Pleural Catheter) into the space around the lung. The tube can stay in place for a long time allowing patients to drain off fluid at home. The other approach is a keyhole surgical operation to remove as much tumour as possible from the lining of the lung to allow it to re-expand. We do not know which of these two approaches is more effective at relieving breathlessness. We want to undertake a study to find out which approach is best.
4153 End date: 31/08/2019	National cohort study of late effects of Hodgkin Lymphoma treatment	This study proposes to investigate a range of clinically significant co-morbidities which develop in female Hodgkin Lymphoma survivors treated in childhood and young adulthood.
4297 End date: 20/04/2020	MUK nine a: Screening Study	An observational and screening study to identify high risk myeloma patients suitable for novel treatment approaches and determine treatment outcomes for non-high risk myeloma patients. Multiple myeloma is a disorder of plasma cells in the bone marrow. It is the second most common haematologic cancer in the EU, causing about 21,000 deaths in the EU in 2008. The aim of this phase II study is to assess whether future trials in this setting are feasible, and to determine risk status for participants with myeloma, in order to recruit high risk participants into MUK nine B. Participants who are found to be high risk and who are eligible will be provided with information on MUK nine B. Participants who are found not to be high risk will be treated according to NICE standard treatment (which may include other clinical trials). Patients will be followed up and data and biological samples will be centrally collected according to the schedule of MUK nine A to generate a knowledge resource about real-world treatment outcomes in newly diagnosed myeloma in the UK.
4342 End date: 31/08/2020	Adjuvant canakinumab vs placebo in stages IB, II-IIIA resected NSCLC	This is a multicenter, randomized, double blind, placebo-controlled study evaluating the efficacy and safety of canakinumab versus placebo as adjuvant therapy in adult subjects with stages AJCC/UICC v. 8 II-IIIA and the subset of IIIB with (T>5cm N2 disease) completely resected (R0) nonsmall cell lung cancer (NSCLC).