

ONCOLOGY

BREAST

🔗 Variants in “High Risk” Breast Cancer Genes and Contribution to Cancer Risk

This study is being done to try to better understand how some changes in the *BRCA1* and *BRCA2* genes influence cancer risk. When people have genetic testing for the *BRCA* genes, there are three possible

This clinical trial is being conducted at: Mount Carmel West
Mount Carmel East
Mount Carmel St. Ann’s

For more information about this clinical trial call: 614-546-4570 or 614-866-5422

🔗 Partial Breast Irradiation for Early Stage Breast Cancer (Radiation Oncology)

The purpose of this clinical trial is to compile data on the effectiveness of partial breast irradiation in the treatment of early stage breast cancer. The standard course of treatment after breast conservation surgery includes 5 to 6 weeks of external radiation therapy to the breast. External radiation therapy treats the whole breast. Brachytherapy is a type of radiation therapy where the source of the radiation is placed close to the surface of the body or within a body cavity. Brachytherapy delivers radiation to the part of the breast where the cancer was removed (partial breast irradiation). This study seeks to determine if brachytherapy is as good, better than, or no different than external radiation therapy.

This clinical trial is being conducted at: Mount Carmel West
Mount Carmel East
Mount Carmel St. Ann’s

For more information about this clinical trial call: 614-898-8400

COLORECTAL

🔗 A Randomized, Multicenter Phase 3 Study to Compare the Efficacy of Panitumumab in Combination with Chemotherapy to the Efficacy of Chemotherapy Alone in patients with Previously Treated Metastatic Colorectal Cancer

This clinical trial is for patients whose first-line chemotherapy was not working and are now going to receive FOLFIRI as their second-line chemotherapy. The purpose of this study is to find out if an investigational drug called Panitumumab can help people with colorectal cancer when they receive it along with their second-line chemotherapy. FOLFIRI includes irinotecan with infusional 5-FU and leucovorin (folinic acid). Some people will be given Panitumumab with FOLFIRI to see if the combination is more effective than FOLFIRI alone for treating colorectal cancer. Another purpose of this study is to find out more about the safety of receiving Panitumumab with FOLFIRI.

This clinical trial is being conducted at: Mount Carmel West
Mount Carmel East
Mount Carmel St. Ann’s
The Physician’s Office

For more information about this clinical trial call: 614-383-6236

GYNECOLOGIC

⌘ GOG 230-B: A Phase II Evaluation of Thalidomide (NSC #66847) in the Treatment of Recurrent or Persistent Carcinosarcoma of the Uterus

New information suggests that drugs which block the growth of blood vessels needed to support cancers might be effective in fighting cancers by preventing growth. Thalidomide has been shown to have the ability to block blood vessel development in tumors, and has been studied in a variety of tumor types. The purpose of this clinical trial is to evaluate the effectiveness and side effects of the experimental drug Thalidomide in the treatment of patients with carcinosarcoma of the uterus.

This clinical trial is being conducted at: Mount Carmel West
Mount Carmel East
The Physician's Office

For more information about this clinical trial call: 614-383-6110

⌘ GOG 188: A Phase II Study of Faslodex in Recurrent/Metastatic Endometrial Cancer

This clinical trial will examine the effectiveness and safety of Faslodex® in treating recurrent/metastatic endometrial (uterine) cancer. This clinical trial will also examine whether patients who have certain hormone receptors and those who do not respond differently to treatment with Faslodex®. Hormone receptors are proteins on the surface of cells that bind to a specific hormone. The hormone causes many changes to take place in the cell.

This clinical trial is being conducted at: Mount Carmel West
Mount Carmel East
The Physician's Office

For more information about this clinical trial call: 614-383-6110

⌘ GOG 187: Phase II Study of Paclitaxel (TAXOL) for Ovarian Stromal Tumors as Second Line Therapy

The purpose of this study is to determine if paclitaxel (TAXOL) will cause your cancer to completely disappear at all sites and all places where cancer has been detected. In general, the research carried out compares the effectiveness of different methods of treating cancer of the female genital organs. In this manner, the best treatment—whether old or new—can be established.

This clinical trial is being conducted at: Mount Carmel West
Mount Carmel East
The Physician's Office

For more information about this clinical trial call: 614-383-6110

⌘ GOG 0209: Randomized Phase III Trial of Doxorubicin/Cisplatin/Paclitaxel and G-CSF Versus Carboplatin/Paclitaxel in Patients with Stage III & IV or Recurrent Endometrial Cancer

This clinical trial will examine whether treatment with the two-drug combination of Carboplatin and Paclitaxel is as good as the current standard three-drug combination of Cisplatin, Doxorubicin, and Paclitaxel. The trial will examine the side effects and quality of life information to see if there are any differences between the two-drug and the three-drug chemotherapy combinations.

This clinical trial is being conducted at: Mount Carmel West
Mount Carmel East
The Physician's Office

For more information about this clinical trial call: 614-383-6110

⌘ GOG 0206: Lymphatic Mapping and Sentinel Node Identification in Patients with Stage IB1 Cervical Carcinoma

Standard treatment for patients with primary cervical cancer includes surgery and/or radiation therapy. Patients who undergo surgery will have their uterus, cervix, 1-2 inches of vagina, tissue around the cervix, pelvic and para-aortic lymph nodes removed. Lymph nodes are the most common spread of cervix cancer. A lymph node called the sentinel lymph node (SLN), in other words the first lymph node to be involved, is believed to be the node at greatest risk for the spread of cancer. The goal of this clinical trial is to learn if a process called intra-operative lymphatic mapping can be used to identify the SLN in patients with cervical cancer.

Intra-operative lymphatic mapping is used routinely in patients with other types of cancer (breast and melanoma) to identify the SLN. If the sentinel node does not contain cancer, the remaining nodes are almost always cancer-free. Therefore more extensive surgery to remove the remaining nodes is not necessary and the risk of side effects is decreased.

This clinical trial is being conducted at: Mount Carmel West
Mount Carmel East
The Physician's Office

For more information about this clinical trial call: 614-383-6110

⌘ GOG 127-U: A Phase II Evaluation of Weekly Topotecan Hydrochloride (Hycamtin, NSC #609699) in the Treatment of Persistent or Recurrent Carcinoma of the Cervix (Group A)

This clinical trial has been undertaken in an effort to improve the treatment recurrent carcinoma of the cervix. The purpose of this clinical trial is to determine the effectiveness of the FDA approved drug topotecan hydrochloride in treating cervical cancer and the types and severity of side effects caused by treatment with this drug.

Topotecan hydrochloride works by damaging the DNA (the molecules inside cells that carry genetic information and pass it from one generation to the next) within the cancer cells causing the cancer cells to die.

This clinical trial is being conducted at: Mount Carmel West
Mount Carmel East
The Physician's Office

For more information about this clinical trial call: 614-383-6110

🔗 GOG 146-Q: A Phase II Evaluation of Topotecan (NSC #609699) Administered Daily x 5 Every 3 Weeks vs. Weekly Topotecan in the Treatment of Recurrent Platinum-Sensitive Ovarian, Fallopian Tube, or Primary Peritoneal Cancer

This clinical trial is being done in an effort to improve the treatment of recurrent platinum-sensitive ovarian, fallopian tub, or primary peritoneal cancer. The purpose of this clinical trial is to determine the effectiveness of the drug topotecan given in two different doses and schedules (daily and weekly) in treating this type of cancer and types and severity of side effects caused by treatment with this drug.

Topotecan is a chemotherapy drug which is used to treat ovarian cancer which has recurred (re-grown). Topotecan works by blocking structures in the cancer cells that are involved in growth, which then causes damage to the cells and stops the cancer from growing.

This clinical trial is being conducted at: Mount Carmel West
Mount Carmel East
The Physician's Office

For more information about this clinical trial call: 614-383-6110

🔗 GOG 219: A Phase III, Randomized Trial of Weekly Cisplatin and Radiation Versus Cisplatin and Tirapazamine and Radiation in Stage IB2, IIA, IIB, IIIB, and IVA Cervical Carcinoma Limited to the Pelvis

Cisplatin combined with radiation is the standard treatment for cervical cancer. This clinical trial is to determine if combining the additional chemotherapy drug Tirapazamine (TPZ) with Cisplatin during radiation therapy increases progression-free survival (PFS) compared with Cisplatin and radiation therapy.

This clinical trial is being conducted at: Mount Carmel West
Mount Carmel East
The Physician's Office

For more information about this clinical trial call: 614-383-6110

🔗 GOG 173: Intraoperative Lymphatic Mapping in Patients with Stage I and II Squamous Carcinoma of the Vulva

The purpose of this clinical trial is to determine the accuracy of a surgical technique, intra-operative lymphatic mapping, to identify the lymph node at greatest risk for spread of vulvar cancer. The treatment of vulvar cancer is usually excision of the vulvar tumor and removal of the lymph nodes from the groin. This clinical trial will determine if a preoperative injection of a weak radioactive solution combined with an injection of a blue dye around the tumor during surgery can select one or two of the lymph nodes (sentinel nodes). Identifying these lymph nodes may help predict the status of the remaining dozen or so lymph nodes in the groin.

This clinical trial is being conducted at: Mount Carmel West
Mount Carmel East
The Physician's Office

For more information about this clinical trial call: 614-383-6110

ⓧ GOG 212: A Randomized Phase III Trial of Maintenance Chemotherapy Comparing 12, Monthly Cycles of Single Agent Paclitaxel or Xyotax (CT-2103) (IND #70177), Versus No Treatment Until Documented Relapse in Women with Advanced Ovarian or Primary Peritoneal Cancer Who Achieve a Complete Clinical Response to Primary Platinum/Taxane Chemotherapy

“A recently completed study showed that women with advanced ovarian cancer who had no sign of active disease after the completion of the initial 5 or 6 cycles of chemotherapy **and** who continued to receive chemotherapy had a delay in the return of their cancer. Unfortunately, in this trial it was not possible to determine if the delay in the return of their cancer helped to improve how long they lived. A second question that was not answered by this completed study was whether the benefit of the delay in the return of their cancer was outweighed by the side effects of continuing the chemotherapy.”

In this trial we wish to examine whether women with advanced ovarian cancer who have no evidence of disease after the completion of initial chemotherapy live longer if a specific treatment program is continued once a month for 12 months, versus stopping all chemotherapy until there is evidence of recurrence of the disease process.

This clinical trial is being conducted at: Mount Carmel West
Mount Carmel East
The Physician's Office

For more information about this clinical trial call: 614-383-6110

ⓧ GOG 218 : A Phase III Trial of Carboplatin and Paclitaxel Plus Placebo versus Carboplatin and Paclitaxel Plus Concurrent Bevacizumab(NSC #704865, IND #7921) Followed by Placebo Versus Carboplatin and Paclitaxel Plus Concurrent and Extended Bevacizumab in Women with Newly Diagnosed, Previously Untreated Suboptimal Advanced Stage Epithelial Ovarian and Primary Peritoneal Cancer

The purpose of this clinical trial is to compare the combination of carboplatin, paclitaxel and Bevacizumab to the standard combination of carboplatin and paclitaxel alone. Effectiveness of treatment will be measured in terms of survival, time without evidence of cancer growth and quality of life (wellness and physical functioning).

Bevacizumab is thought to work by blocking the effect of Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor, (VEGF) a protein made by tumors which can stimulate growth of tumor cells as well as blood vessels in and around tumors in some patients. Bevacizumab has been given alone on a clinical trial for patients with ovarian and primary peritoneal cancer whose tumors have recurred (come back). Approximately 18% of the 62 patients' tumors have shrunk, and 39% have not grown in at least six months.

This clinical trial is being conducted at: Mount Carmel West
Mount Carmel East
The Physician's Office

For more information about this clinical trial call: 614- 383-6110

GOG 126-R: A Phase II Evaluation of Abraxane in the Treatment of Recurrent or Persistent Platinum-Resistant Ovarian, Fallopian Tube, or Primary Peritoneal Cancer

The purpose of this study is to find out if Abraxane® works in treating your type of cancer and to find out what side effects are caused by treatment with this drug. Abraxane® is a modified form of paclitaxel, a drug that has shown effectiveness in treating ovarian, uterine, and cervical cancer. Abraxane® is being developed to reduce the side effects that go along with paclitaxel treatment. Abraxane® is FDA- approved for the treatment of breast cancer.

This clinical trial is being conducted at: Mount Carmel West
Mount Carmel East
The Physician's Office

For more information about this clinical trial call: 614-383-6110

GOG 213: A Phase III Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial of Carboplatin and Paclitaxel Alone or in Combination with Bevacizumab (NSC #704865, IND #7921) Followed by Bevacizumab and Secondary Cytoreductive Surgery in Platinum-Sensitive, Recurrent Ovarian, Peritoneal Primary and Fallopian Tube Cancer

One purpose of this clinical trial is to compare the combination of carboplatin, paclitaxel and bevacizumab to the standard combination of carboplatin and paclitaxel alone. Effectiveness of treatment will be measured in terms of survival, time without evidence of cancer growth and quality of life (wellness and physical functioning).

A second purpose of this clinical trial is to determine if a second surgery to remove tumor followed by chemotherapy can increase the time that you remain disease free. If your doctors feel that you are a good candidate for the second surgery you will be randomized to have surgery or not and at the same time you will be randomized to receive one of the two possible chemotherapy combinations.

This clinical trial is being conducted at: Mount Carmel West
Mount Carmel East
The Physician's Office

For more information about this clinical trial call: 614-383-6110

GOG 224: A Randomized, Controlled Phase II Evaluation of Megestrol (Megace®) in Different Dose and Sequence in the Treatment of Endometrial Intraepithelial Neoplasia (EIN) from a Referred Cohort of Atypical Endometrial Hyperplasia

The purpose of this clinical trial is to see if taking megestrol (or Megace®) will eliminate the AEH/EIN in the uterus. The purpose is also to see which of two dose schedules might be better. This clinical trial may be useful in standardizing treatment of AEH or EIN and possibly reduce the number of women needing to undergo hysterectomy for treating AEH or EIN.

This clinical trial is being conducted at: Mount Carmel West
Mount Carmel East
The Physician's Office

For more information about this clinical trial call: 614-383-6110

Q GOG 229-F: A Phase II Evaluation of VEGF-TRAP (Aflibercept, NSC #724770, IND #BB100137, NCI-Supplied Agent) in the Treatment of Recurrent or Persistent Endometrial Carcinoma

The purpose of this clinical trial is to determine the effectiveness of the investigational drug VEGF-Trap in treating your type of cancer and to determine the types and severity of side effects caused by treatment with this drug. Research has shown that a protein found in the blood called VEGF (vascular endothelial growth factor) is made by many tumors, including endometrial cancer. VEGF helps stimulate the growth of new blood vessels that help feed the tumor and stimulate the growth of the tumor. VEGF-Trap is designed to “trap” the VEGF made by the tumor and block blood vessel growth. If fewer blood vessels are feeding the tumor, the tumor won’t be able to grow as well. VEGF-Trap is an experimental drug that has not yet been approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

This clinical trial is being conducted at: Mount Carmel West
Mount Carmel East
The Physician’s Office

For more information about this clinical trial call: 614-383-6110

LUNG

Q A Phase III, Multicenter, Placebo-Controlled, Double-Blind, Randomized Clinical Trial to Evaluate the Efficacy of Bevacizumab in Combination with Tarceva (Erlotinib) Compared with Tarceva Alone For Treatment of Advanced Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) After Failure of Standard First-Line Chemotherapy

The purpose of this clinical trial is to determine whether the combination of Tarceva™ (erlotinib) and bevacizumab (Avastin) will prolong survival when given to patients with recurrent or refractory lung cancer compared with Tarceva alone. This trial may also help us learn whether the combination of Tarceva and bevacizumab may further slow tumor growth or shrink tumors in patients with lung cancer compared with Tarceva alone.

This clinical trial is being conducted at: Mount Carmel West
Mount Carmel East
Mount Carmel St. Ann’s
The Physician’s Office

For more information about this clinical trial call: 614-383-6236