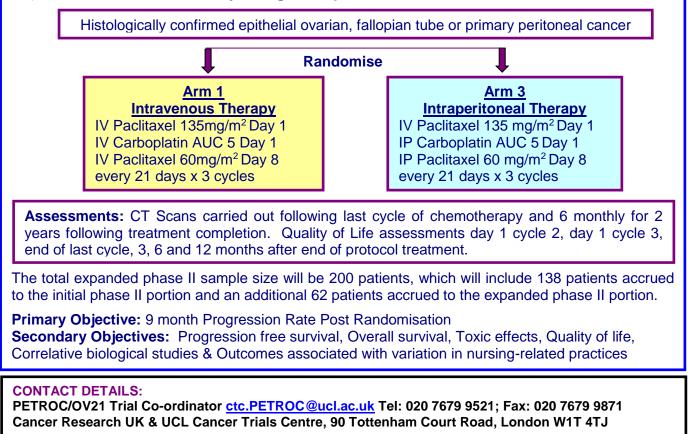
PETROC/OV21

A PHASE II STUDY OF INTRAPERITONEAL (IP) PLUS INTRAVENOUS (IV) CHEMOTHERAPY VERSUS IV CARBOPLATIN PLUS PACLITAXEL IN PATIENTS WITH EPITHELIAL OVARIAN CANCER OPTIMALLY DEBULKED AT SURGERY FOLLOWING NEOADJUVANT INTRAVENOUS CHEMOTHERAPY – PETROC/OV21

<u>Aim:</u> To determine if intraperitoneal (IP) platinum-based chemotherapy leads to improved 9 month progression rates post randomisation, progression free and overall survival as compared to intravenous (IV) chemotherapy in women who have had optimal debulking surgery following 3-4 courses of standard intravenous platinum based chemotherapy for newly diagnosed Stage IIB-III epithelial ovarian, peritoneal or fallopian tube cancer.

The phase initial II portion of the trial closed to recruitment on 03 February 2014 and we are now recruiting to the expanded phase II portion of the trial. Arm 2 was open at the initial phase II portion only. **Study Design – Expanded Phase II**



Inclusion Criteria – Summary*

- Epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube or primary peritoneal cancer
- Completed 3-4 cycles of platinum-based neoadjuvant chemotherapy prior to surgery
- Debulking surgery must be after neoadjuvant chemotherapy, to include TAH, BSO, omentectomy and optimal de-bulking with residual disease 1cm or less
- Intraperitoneal catheter inserted at surgery or subsequent laparoscopy
- FIGO Stage IIB III
- ECOG Performance Status 0-2
- Fit for treatment within 6 weeks of surgery
- Adequate haematological, renal and hepatic function
- Chest and abdominal/pelvic CT scan following debulking surgery and prior to start of protocol treatment
- Willingness to complete Q of L questionnaires

Exclusion Criteria – Summary*

- Previous course of treatment for epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube or primary peritoneal cancer
- Tumours of borderline or low malignant potential
- Patients with a mucinous tumour
- Previous malignancy, except adequately treated basal cell carcinoma of the skin or in situ cervix cancer with no evidence of disease for > 5 years
- Uncontrolled atrial or ventricular arrhythmias
- Myocardial infarction within the last 6 months
- Patients with a diagnosed bowel obstruction
- Concurrent treatment with other experimental drugs or anticancer therapy
- Serious condition/illness which would prevent patient being managed according to protocol

*Please consult protocol for full criteria list



