



Finding Clinical Trials for Patients



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Objectives



Understand the basic principles and phases of clinical trial research



Discuss the importance of dispelling common myths regarding clinical trials.

What is a **Clinical Trial**?

A clinical study that involves research using human volunteers that is intended to add to medical knowledge.

<https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/about-studies/learn>



Clinical Trials...

Clinical trials explore a variety of areas including but not limited to:

- New drugs/devices not yet approved by the FDA
- New uses of drugs/devices already FDA approved
- New ways to administer drugs
- New testing used to diagnose and monitor disease states
- Drugs or procedures designed to provide symptom relief





Phases of

Clinical

Trials

Phase 0: Pre-Clinical Research

- Process by which researchers identify a potential compound/device and explore its mechanism of action, toxicities, and toxicity levels typically in animal models
- Overseen by the FDA
- Can take many years



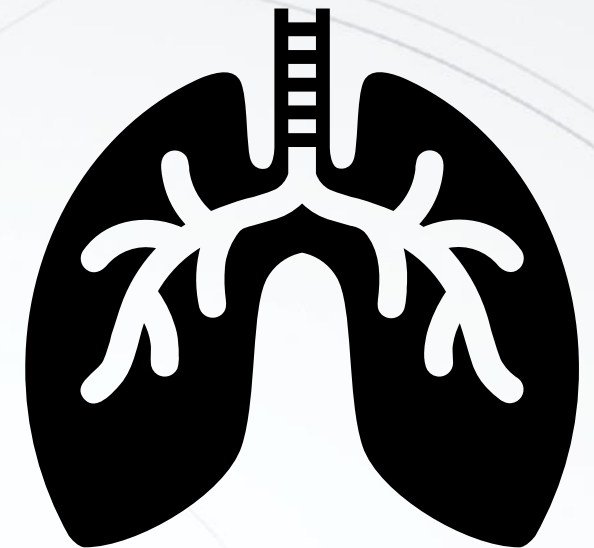
Phase 1: Safety

- First in human administration of Investigational product
- Less participants due to potential risk
- Typically Divided into two parts:
 - **Dose escalation**
 - **Dose expansion**



Phase 2: Efficacy

- Around 70% of drugs pass Phase 1 and make it to Phase 2
- More patients are allowed to enroll—typically several hundred
- Safety continues to be reviewed but now **efficacy** of the drug becomes important
- Less than a third of all drugs continue to Phase 3



Phase 3: Better than the Standard

- Expands enrollment to thousands of participants
- Compares the safety and efficacy profile to standard of treatment
- Patients are often **randomized**
 - SOC vs. Experimental drug(s)



Phase 4: Post Approval

- Drug is now available to thousands of people.
- Adverse events are continuously collected and updated
- Black box warnings may appear
- Looks at long term side effects





What are some common myths about clinical trials?

Myth #1: “I’m going to be a Guinea pig!”

Facts:

- Clinical trials are highly regulated by the FDA
- Follow a detailed FDA and IRB approved protocol
- Experimental products must undergo rigorous review
- Informed Consent



Myth #2: “I’m going to get Placebo!”

Facts:

- Early Phase clinical trials do **not** use placebos in the oncological setting.
- If placebos are used in later phases, it is **always** accompanied by a standard of care treatment.



Myth #3: “I can’t change my mind once I enroll in a clinical trial!”

Fact:

- Clinical trials are 100% voluntary!
- Patients can withdraw consent at **any** moment for **any** reason.



Myth #4: Clinic trials are only a last resort.

Facts:



- Clinical trials are available in *every* phase of the cancer journey.
- There are many clinical trials for first line and second line treatments.

Myth #5: Clinical trials don't work.

- More and more patients are receiving benefit from enrolling in clinical trials.
- Provides access to drug(s) that are otherwise not available.
- All medications on the market today were once in a clinical trial.

Resources-Websites

- Sylvester Comprehensive Cancer Center: <https://umiamihealth.org/sylvester-comprehensive-cancer-center/research>
- National Cancer Institute: <https://www.cancer.gov/about-cancer/treatment/clinical-trials>
- Clinical Trial Registry: <https://clinicaltrials.gov/>
- Federal Drug Administration: <https://www.fda.gov/>