Gastrointestinal / Hepatobiliary Clinical Trials

CALGB C80702: A Phase III Trial of 6 versus 12 Treatments of Adjuvant FOLFOX plus Celecoxib or Placebo for Patients with Resected Stage III Colon Cancer

The study aims to:

- Compare disease-free survival of patients with Stage III colon cancer randomized to standard chemotherapy (FOLFOX) or standard chemotherapy with three years of celecoxib 400 mg qd.
- Contribute to an international prospective pooled analysis that will compare disease-free survival of patients with Stage III colon cancer randomized to six treatments of adjuvant FOLFOX or 12 treatments of adjuvant FOLFOX.
- Compare overall survival of patients with Stage III colon cancer randomized to standard chemotherapy only (FOLFOX) or standard chemotherapy with three years of celecoxib 400 mg qd.
- Contribute to an international prospective pooled analysis that will compare overall survival of patients with Stage III colon cancer randomized to standard chemotherapy only (FOLFOX) or standard chemotherapy with three years of celecoxib 400 mg qd.
- Assess toxicities of celecoxib as maintenance adjuvant therapy in patients with Stage III colon cancer.
- Assess differences in cardiovascular-specific events with celecoxib versus placebo in a population of Stage III colon cancer survivors.
- Evaluate differences in toxicities, particularly cumulative peripheral neuropathy, for patients treated with six treatments of FOLFOX compared to those treated with 12 treatments of FOLFOX.

Learn more about this trial
Autophagy and Anti-Angiogenesis in Metastatic Colorectal Carcinoma: A Phase II trial of Hydroxychloroquine to Augment Effectiveness of Chemotherapy and Bevacizumab

The study aims to:

- Determine the response rate of capecitabine + standard first line chemotherapy + bevacizumab, modulated by hydroxychloroquine as given in the first-line setting in patients with advanced CRC.
- Document the safety and feasibility of capecitabine + standard first line chemotherapy + bevacizumab, modulated by hydroxychloroquine.
- Develop surrogate biomarkers for autophagy detection in patient specimens.

CALGB 80803: Randomized Phase II Trial of PET Scan-Directed Combined Modality Therapy in Esophageal Cancer

The study aims to:

- Induce a pCR rate of 20 percent in PET scan responders treated with either induction FOLFOX or carboplatin/paclitaxel, who then cross over to the other regimen during radiotherapy.
- Compare pCR between induction treatment arms among PET/CT responders.
- If both treatment regimens are found to be efficacious, to directly compare pCR between induction treatment arms among non-responders.
- Determine 8-month PFS in PET/CT scan responders, and in non-responders treated with alternative crossover chemoradiotherapy.
- Estimate the PFS and overall survival, overall and among PET responders and PET/CT non-responders by induction treatment.

A Pilot Study of a Hedgehog Pathway Inhibitor (LDE225) in Surgically Resectable Pancreas Cancer

The study aims to:

- Determine if a key biological relationship between autocrine and paracrine Hedgehog signaling exists in human pancreas cancer as suggested by mouse models of pancreas cancer.
As New Jersey’s only National Cancer Institute-designated Comprehensive Cancer Center, Rutgers Cancer Institute of New Jersey offers patients access to treatment options not available at other institutions within the state. The Cancer Institute currently enrolls approximately 17 percent of all new adult cancer patients and approximately 70 percent of all pediatric cancer patients onto a clinical trial. Enrollment in these studies nationwide is fewer than five percent of all adult cancer patients.

Learn more