

NHMRC CLINICAL TRIALS CENTRE RESEARCH SEMINAR

When: Friday 3 July 2009
3.30- 5.00pm

Where: Medical Foundation Auditorium
92-94 Parramatta Road, Camperdown

Map ref:

1. campus map <http://db.auth.usyd.edu.au/directories/map/building.stm?location=01B>
2. local street map <http://www.whereis.com/index.htm?ref=homeMap#session=MjE=>

3.30pm **Welcome:** Dr Lisa Askie

3.35pm **[Dr Peter Grimison](#)**

Comparison of two standard chemotherapy regimens for good-prognosis germ-cell tumours: updated analysis of a randomized trial with 8 years follow-up

Abstract: The Australian New Zealand Germ Cell Trials Group conducted a multi-centre randomised trial for good-prognosis germ-cell tumours of two standard chemotherapy regimens containing bleomycin (B), etoposide (E) and cisplatin (P). Accrual was stopped early, after interim analysis with a median follow-up of 33 months found a survival benefit for the regimen similar to Indiana University BEP, compared with the less dose-intense regimen (Toner, *Lancet* 2001). A report on long-term outcomes and patterns of relapse will be presented.

4.05pm **[Professor Val Gebski](#)**

CALYPSO phase III study: comparison of carboplatin (C) pegylated liposomal doxorubicin (PLD) (C-D) and carboplatin-paclitaxel (C-P) in relapsed platinum-sensitive ovarian cancer (OC) by the Gynecologic Cancer Intergroup (GCIG)

Abstract: The combination of pegylated liposomal doxorubicin (PLD) and carboplatin has been demonstrated to be safe with promising efficacy in phase II trials in relapsed OC. To evaluate its efficacy relative to standard carboplatin-paclitaxel (C-P), an open-label randomized study designed to demonstrate that carboplatin-PLD (C-D) is not inferior to C-P and has a more favorable toxicity profile was conducted. This is the largest trial studying ovarian cancer patients in late relapse. Final results on PFS and safety will be presented.

4.35pm **[Professor Val Gebski](#) and [Ms Diana Zannino](#)**

International randomised Phase III study of Capecitabine (Cap), bevacizumab (Bev) and mitomycin C (MMC) in 1st line metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC): Final results of the AGITG MAX trial

Abstract: The addition of Bev to oxaliplatin or irinotecan based doublet chemotherapy has shown benefit in mCRC. Cap+/- MMC are alternate chemotherapy regimens suitable for patients (pts) who are either unfit for or who do not require initial oxaliplatin/irinotecan. This phase III study compared Cap with Cap Bev and Cap Bev MMC. The aim was to develop a low toxicity regimen suitable for a broad population of pts with mCRC. Final results on PFS, OS and safety will be presented.

THE PRESENTERS:

Dr Peter Grimison is full-time Medical Oncologist at Royal Prince Alfred Hospital; and Lecturer at the NHMRC Clinical Trials Centre. His special research interests incorporate clinical research about germ cell tumours, and quality of life assessment in clinical trials (PhD recently completed). He is involved as study chair or committee member in several trials of the Australia New Zealand Urogenital and Prostate Clinical Trials Group. He is also committed to teaching to medical students, and medical specialists-in-training.

Professor Val GebSKI is head of biostatistics and research methodology at the NHMRC Clinical Trials Centre which he joined in 1988. He has extensive knowledge of clinical trial methodology, conduct and analysis and is the Group Statistician for a number of national collaborative clinical trials groups in oncology. He has a BA and MStat and is also involved in curriculum development and teaching in the Masters of Public Health, Clinical Epidemiology and Medicine at the University of Sydney. He is the statistical examiner for the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Radiologists.

Ms Diana Zannino, MSc (Research), is a statistician for the Australasian Gastro-Intestinal Trials Group (AGITG) and Australia and New Zealand Breast Cancer Trials Group (ANZ BCTG). She also assists teaching in the Biostatistics Collaboration of Australia (BCA) program and MPH in the School of Public Health at the University of Sydney.