

Clinical trial eligibility criteria a growing obstacle

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Dr. David Johnson (left), Sandra Garcia, Jingsheng Yan, and Dr. David Gerber (right) review a lengthy list of exclusion criteria in a clinical trial protocol. Researchers found a nearly 60 percent increase in exclusion criteria by reviewing 74 National Cancer Institute-sponsored lung cancer trials from 1986 to 2016. Credit: UT Southwestern

Despite a decade-long call for simplification of clinical trials, the number of criteria excluding patients from participating in clinical trials for lung cancer research continues to rise.



Researchers found a nearly 60 percent increase in exclusion criteria by reviewing 74 National Cancer Institute-sponsored lung <u>cancer trials</u> from 1986 to 2016.

"It's a tired but persistent statistic that only about 3 percent of adults with cancer are enrolled in <u>clinical trials</u>. Increasingly complex and numerous exclusion criteria are a key factor," said Dr. David Gerber, Associate Professor of Internal Medicine and of Clinical Sciences and Associate Director for Clinical Research in the Harold C. Simmons Comprehensive Cancer Center.

Moreover, the increase in exclusions is occurring in the areas that have seen the greatest change in recent years. The increase occurred in trials focused on drug treatments, and was not seen for trials involving surgery or radiation therapy.

The median number of exclusion criteria for <u>lung cancer</u> studies overall rose with each decade:

- 16 from 1986-1995
- 19 from 1996-2005
- 27 from 2006-2016.

"Starting about 10 years ago there were major calls on a national level to simplify clinical trial eligibility and procedures. Yet it's clear that obstacles to participation have not only persisted but also increased. Change needs to occur," said Dr. Gerber, Co-Director of UT
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With the advent of new targeted therapies and immune therapies has come great hope, but also new medical concerns that have led to



increasing eligibility criteria. For instance, a history of autoimmune disease was not considered relevant to conventional chemotherapy, but could be relevant in an immune therapy trial. Similarly, the ability to absorb oral drugs was irrelevant with conventional chemotherapy, which is administered intravenously, but may be a factor with targeted therapies, which are often given in pill form.

One problem, said Dr. Gerber, is that considerations that were relevant to older treatments - such as strict minimum required blood counts for conventional chemotherapy - are remaining on exclusion lists for newer therapies.

"Rather than the new eligibility criteria replacing older eligibility criteria, they're being added on," said Dr. Gerber, senior author of the study in the *Journal of Thoracic Oncology*. This trend makes it ever more difficult to conduct clinical trials at a time when the potential for advances is so great.

Laundry lists of unnecessary <u>exclusion</u> criteria not only mean clinical trials are less efficient, but also less illuminating.

"As eligibility criteria become more restrictive, the applicability of the trial results to the real-world patient population can be problematic. It may create uncertainty for the practicing physician who deals with a broader, less restrictive population in the real-world setting," said Dr. David Johnson, Professor and Chairman of Internal Medicine, and a coauthor of this study. Dr. Johnson holds the Donald W. Seldin Distinguished Chair in Internal Medicine.

Dr. Gerber suggested researchers double down on efforts to design more elegant trials.

More information: Sandra Garcia et al. Thoracic oncology clinical



trial eligibility criteria and requirements continue to increase in number and complexity, *Journal of Thoracic Oncology* (2017). DOI: 10.1016/j.jtho.2017.07.020

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