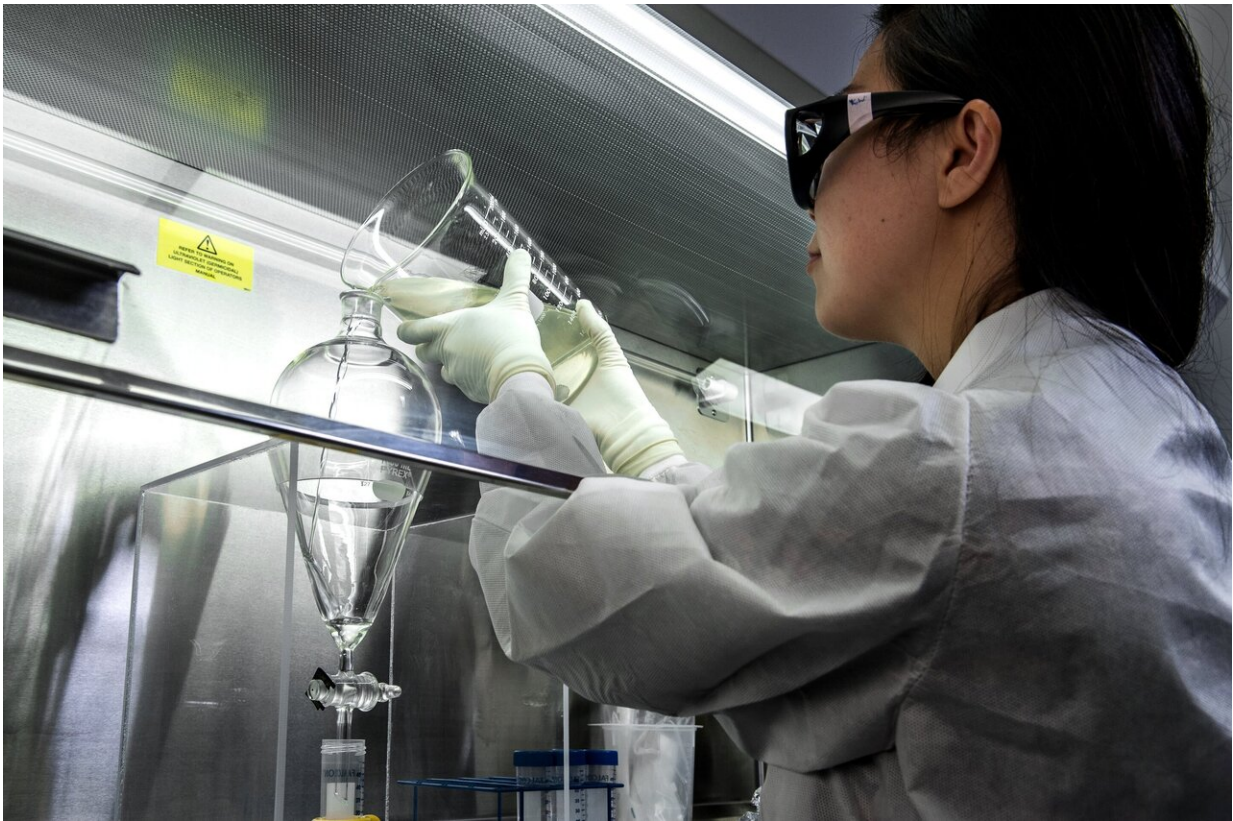


Strong adolescent and young adult enrollment to NCI-sponsored clinical trials

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Adolescent and young adult (AYA) patients with cancer have not seen the same improvements in survival over the years as their pediatric and older adult counterparts. Some evidence has suggested that this may in

part be a result of low AYA participation in clinical trials limiting advances in treatment for this group of patients.

Yet an analysis of 25 years of publicly funded adult cancer clinical [trials](#) has found that 8.4 percent of [patients](#) enrolled were in the AYA age range (15-39 years), more than double the 3.8 percent rate of AYA patients among all adults with cancer nationally.

"We were surprised to find representation of adolescent and young adult patients to be as high as it was," said Joseph Unger, Ph.D., MS, a SWOG biostatistician and health services researcher at the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center and the lead author of the study. "AYA patients are consistently regarded as being underrepresented in adult clinical trials."

The research looked at enrollment data from 444 cancer treatment trials conducted from 1996-2020 by the SWOG Cancer Research Network, a cancer clinical trials group funded by the National Cancer Institute (NCI), part of the National Institutes of Health (NIH). The work has just been published in the journal *Cancer*.

Although average survival times for AYA patients with cancer have been improving, they have not kept pace with the survival time gains seen for children with cancer or for adults age 40 and older. Over the period 1975-2014, survival estimates for these other two groups increased approximately 0.9 percent per year, while survival for AYA patients increased only about 0.5 percent per year.

To gain insight into trial participation by this age group, the study team examined patterns of AYA enrollment to phase I, II, and III treatment trials in the 29 cancers for which SWOG enrolled 100 or more patients during the 25-year period. The team also analyzed demographic factors and cancer types and compared these to data for older cancer patients

and for AYA patients with cancer in the larger [population](#).

Over the period, SWOG enrolled 84,219 patients to the treatment trials examined, with 7,109 of those patients, or 8.4 percent, in the AYA age range. Cancer clinical trial patients in general tend to be younger than the overall population of patients with cancer, and in fact patients with cancer who are age 65 or older are consistently underrepresented in trials.

Researchers also found that the AYA patient population enrolled to the trials was more racially and ethnically diverse than the population of older patients enrolled to those trials, although it was less diverse than the AYA cancer population overall in the United States. Some 25.0 percent of enrolled AYA patients were identified as belonging to a racial or ethnic minority group, as compared to 17.2 percent of enrolled patients aged 40 and older. An estimated 29.2 percent of the overall U.S. AYA cancer population belong to a minority group.

"The greater diversity among adolescent and young adult patients is consistent with population trends more broadly," Dr. Unger said. "If these trends represent a greater willingness on the part of diverse populations to participate in trials, this could be promising for improving diversity in trials in future years."

The cancers with the highest proportions of AYA participants in these 444 clinical trials were Hodgkin's disease (67.6 percent of participants were in the AYA age range), acute lymphocytic leukemia (51.6 percent), and acute promyelocytic leukemia (37.1 percent). The cancer with the greatest overall number of AYA participants in [clinical trials](#) was breast [cancer](#), which at 3,032 patients accounted for 42.9 percent of all AYA participants over the time period.

Dr. Unger indicated that even though AYA patients were well

represented in SWOG trials, their overall numbers may not be enough for a single NCI network group to conduct AYA studies quickly. "It will still be important for the groups to collaborate going forward," he said. In one key example of such collaboration, SWOG is currently partnering with the Children's Oncology Group to conduct a national trial for advanced stage Hodgkin lymphoma (S1826), which is ongoing.

More information: Joseph M. Unger et al, Adolescent and young adult enrollment to a National Cancer Institute–sponsored National Clinical Trials Network Research Group over 25 years, *Cancer* (2021). DOI: [10.1002/cncr.33855](https://doi.org/10.1002/cncr.33855)

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