

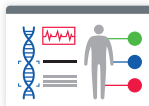
TYPES OF CLINICAL STUDIES

There are multiple types of clinical studies (also called clinical trials). Although each clinical trial is designed to address specific research questions, many clinical studies can also provide answers to additional questions. For example, treatment trials, which primarily determine clinical outcome such as efficacy of a drug for treating the cancer type for which the drug has been developed, can also evaluate measures to assess the impact of the treatment being tested on quality of life. In oncology, the types of clinical trials include:



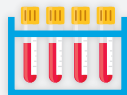
Prevention trials

Designed to find out whether healthy people can reduce their risk of cancer by preemptively taking certain actions, such as quitting smoking; by taking certain therapeutics, vitamins, minerals, or dietary supplements; or by having certain risk-reducing surgeries.



Screening trials

Designed to evaluate new tests to detect cancer in individuals before symptoms arise, with the goal of determining whether the screening test can reduce deaths from the cancer being screened for.



Diagnostic trials

Designed to test new ways to diagnose a certain type of cancer.



Treatment trials

Designed to determine whether new treatments or new ways of using existing treatments are safe and efficacious for people who have cancer. These trials can test any type of treatment, including surgery, radiotherapy, cytotoxic chemotherapy, molecularly targeted therapy, and immunotherapy, alone or in combination with another treatment(s).



Quality of life trials (also known as supportive care or palliative care trials)

Designed to examine whether people who have cancer can improve their quality of life by taking certain actions, such as attending support groups or exercising more; or by taking certain therapeutics, such as those to treat depression or nausea.



Natural history or observational studies

Designed to learn more about how cancer develops and progresses by following people who have cancer or people who are at high risk for developing cancer over a long period of time.



Correlative studies

Designed to examine the relationship between potential efficacy of candidate anticancer therapeutics and positive clinical activity as determined by biomarkers. Correlative studies are an integral part of early-stage clinical trials when the effects of a candidate anticancer therapeutic on key clinical outcomes, such as reduction in tumor size, may not be apparent. Data obtained from correlative studies can provide important guidance on the design and ultimately successful evaluation of anticancer therapeutics in later stage trials.