THE CLINICAL QUESTION

The primary objective of the study was to evaluate the effectiveness and safety of a new treatment regimen compared to the standard of care in patients with a specific disease. The secondary objectives included assessing the impact on quality of life and long-term outcomes.

BACKGROUND

A recent study published in the Journal of Clinical Oncology reported a significant improvement in survival rates for patients treated with the new regimen. However, the data was limited to a small cohort and further research is needed to confirm these findings.

STUDY DESIGN

A prospective, randomized, controlled trial was conducted at 10 centers across the United States. Patients were randomized to either the experimental group (n=50) or the control group (n=50) in a 1:1 ratio. The treatment regimen in the experimental group consisted of a combination of two drugs, while the control group received the standard of care.

POPULATION

Eligible patients were 18 years or older, with a confirmed diagnosis of the disease in question. All participants had a Karnofsky performance status of 60% or higher and were able to provide informed consent.

OUTCOMES

The primary endpoint was overall survival, measured from the date of randomization to the date of death or last follow-up. Secondary outcomes included progression-free survival, quality of life scores, and adverse events.

COMMENTS

The results showed a statistically significant improvement in overall survival in the experimental group compared to the control group. Adverse events were comparable between the two groups, except for a higher incidence of grade 3/4 neutropenia in the experimental group.

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SUGGESTED READINGS


ARTICLE CITATION