CALGB-90202

A Randomized Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Phase III Study of Early Versus Standard Zoledronic Acid to Prevent Skeletal Related Events in Men With Prostate Cancer Metastatic to Bone

ClinicalTrial.gov Identifier: NCT00079001

Study Background

Trial Description

RATIONALE: Zoledronate may prevent or decrease skeletal (bone)-related events (such as pain or fractures) caused by bone metastases and androgen deprivation therapy. It is not yet known whether treatment with zoledronate is effective in preventing bone-related events in patients who have prostate cancer and bone metastases. PURPOSE: This randomized phase III trial is studying how well zoledronate works in preventing bone-related events in patients who are receiving androgen deprivation therapy for prostate cancer and bone metastases.

Arms:

Zoledronic acid + androgen deprivation therapy: (Experimental): 4mg by IV over 15 minutes every 4 weeks in the absence of disease progression or the first skeletal-related event. Participants who progress on blinded treatment before having a skeletal event may continue on open label Zoledronic acid (4 mg by IV over 15 minutes every 3 weeks).

Placebo + androgen deprivation therapy: (Active Comparator): Placebo by IV over 15 minutes for 4 weeks in the absence of disease progression or the first skeletal-related event. Participants who progress on blinded treatment before having a skeletal event may continue on open label Zoledronic acid.

Objectives:

- Zoledronic acid decreases the risk of skeletal related events in men with prostate cancer metastatic to bone and disease progression after primary hormonal therapy.
- This study is designed to evaluate whether earlier treatment with zoledronic acid will further decrease the risk of skeletal related events. This is a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, multicenter study followed by an open-label study. Patients are stratified according to ECOG performance status (0-1 vs 2), prior skeletal-related event (no vs yes), and serum alkaline phosphatase (< upper limit of normal [ULN] vs ≥ ULN).

- The primary objective of the study is to determine whether treatment with zoledronic acid at the time of initiation of androgen deprivation therapy for metastatic prostate cancer will delay the time to first skeletal related event. The secondary objective of the study is to compare the effect of treatment with zoledronic acid to placebo on overall survival (OS), progression-free survival (PFS) and toxicity in men receiving androgen deprivation therapy for metastatic prostate cancer.
- Patients are randomized to 1 of 2 treatment arms. Treatment continues in the absence of disease progression or a skeletal-related event. All patients receive concurrent androgen deprivation therapy with a GnRH agonist. Patients also receive oral calcium and (vitamin D) supplements daily. Patients progressing to androgen-independent prostate cancer proceed to the open-label therapy with zoledronic acid IV. Treatment continues for 3 weeks in the absence of disease progression or the first skeletal-related event.
- Patients are followed periodically for approximately 10 years after entry on the study.

Study Milestones:

Start date: January 2004

Primary Completion Date: July 2012

Publication Information:

Analysis Type: Primary

Pubmed ID: 24590644

Citation: J Clin Oncol. 2014 Apr 10;32(11):1143-50. doi: 10.1200/JCO.2013.51.6500. Epub 2014 Mar 3.

Associated Datasets:

NCT00079001-D1-Dataset.csv (baseline),

NCT00079001-D2-Dataset.csv (analysis),

NCT00079001-D3-Dataset.csv (ae)

NCT00079001-D4-Dataset.csv (supplemental)

Dataset Information:

Dataset Name: NCT00079001-D4-Dataset.csv (supplemental)

Description: Data submissions NCT00079001-D1, -D2, and -D3 can be used to reproduce the results from CALGB-90202's primary publication 24590644. Data submission NCT00079001-D4 contains additional data collected on the trial that were not published. NCT00079001-D4 includes data on type of progression and clinical follow-up.

Patients in all these data submissions have the same deidentified patient IDs.

Due to updated follow-up information and data cleaning subsequent to publication of PubMed ID 24590644, data may contain slight discrepancies from that reported in the datasets NCT00079001-D1, -D2, and -D3.

NCT00079001-D4-Dataset.csv (supplemental) Data Dictionary:

LABEL	NAME	ELEMENTS	COMMENTS
Patient ID	patid		
Height (cm)	heightrand		
Weight (kg)	weightrand		
Has patient had biochemical progression, as per protocol criteria, following treatment for metastatic disease?	biochemprog	0=No 1=Yes	
Months from Randomization to PSA Progression	PSAProg_months		Missing indicates the patient did not have progression due to PSA.
Months from Randomization to last PSA assessment	last_PSA_months		If biochemprog=1, then missing indicates patients had biochemical progression and PSAProg_months will be entered. If biochemprog=0 then missing indicates patients were not assessed for progression using PSA criteria during treatment and will

			be missing both a last_PSA_months and PSAProg_months.
Has patient developed new or additional bone metastases?	newbonemets	0=No 1=Yes	
Months from Randomization to New Bone Metastases	BoneProg_months		Missing indicates the patient did not report new bone metastases.
Has patient had treatment with radiation to bone while on treatment?	bone_radiation	0=No 1=Yes	
Months from Randomization to Radiation treatment to bone on treatment	BoneRadiation_months		Missing indicates patient did not receive radiation to bone while on treatment.
Protocol Defined Clinical Progression (defined as either: New Bone Mets OR PSA Progression OR Treatment with Radiation to Bone on Treatment)	ClinPRog	0=No 1=Yes	
Months from Randomization to first instance of New Bone Mets OR PSA Progression OR Treatment with Radiation to Bone on Treatment	clinProg_months		Missing indicates patient did not report progression based on one of the three criteria.
Months from Randomization to last disease follow up.	last_dx_assess_months		Missing indicates the patient was never assessed for disease follow-up.

Cause of Death	CauseDeath	1=Prostate cancer, 2=Treatment-related, 3=Other, -8=not applicable / patient still alive, 9=unknown	