Clinical trials of antithrombotics for venous thrombosis in patients with cancer

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1 extended LMWH

Trial	Treatments	Patients	Trials design and methods
extended dalteparin vs standard treatment			
Lee , 2003 n=NA follow-up: 6 months	Dalteparin 200 IU/kg daily for 1 month followed by 150 IU/kg daily for 5 months versus Dalteparin 200 IU/kg daily for 5-7 days followed by wafarin or acecumarol (target INR 2-3) for 6 months	patients with active cancer and with DVT or pulmonary embolism or both, and ECOG 1 or 2	Parallel groups outcome assessment blinded
extended enoxaparin vs standard treatment			
Cesarone , 2003 n=NA follow-up: 3 months	Enoxaparin 100UL/Kg twice daily for 3 months versus coumadin (target INR 3) for 3 months.	patients with cancer with DVT	Parallel groups NA
Deitcher , 2006 n=NA follow-up: 12 months	Enoxaparin 1mg/kg twice daily for 5 days followed by 1-1.5mg/kg daily for 175 days versus Enoxaparin 1mg/kg twice daily for 5 days followed by warfarin (target INR 2-3) for a total of 180 days	patients with cancer with DVT and/or PE	Parallel groups none
Meyer , 2002 n=NA follow-up: 3 months	Enoxaparin 1.5 mg/kg daily for 3 monthsmag versus Enoxaparin 1.5 mg/kg daily for 4 days followed by warfarin (target INR 2-3) for 3 months	patients with cancer (solid or hematological; active or in remission but on treatment); with pulmonary embolism and/or DVT and a minimum life expectancy of 3 months	Parallel groups outcome assessment blinded
extended nadroparin vs standard treatment			
Lopez Beret , 2001 n=NA follow-up: 12 months	Nadroparin 1.025 antiXa IU/10Kg twice daily after aadroparin 1.025AXa IU/10Kg twice daily for 3 days. After 3 months, nadroparin was switched to once daily versus acenocoumarol (target INR 2-3) for 3-6 months after nadroparin 1.025AXa IU/10Kg twice daily for 3 days	patients with known malignancy treated for symptomatic DVT of the lower limb	Parallel groups outcome assessment blinded
extended tinzaparin vs standard treatment			
Hull , 2006 n=NA follow-up: 3 months	Tinzaparin 175 antiXa/kg SQ daily for 12 weeks versus UFH for 5 days followed by vitamin K antagonist (target INR 2-3) for 12 weeks	patients with cancer (solid or hematological) with proximal DVT with or without PE and with a minimum life expectancy of 3 months imag	Parallel groups outcome assessment blinded

References

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Hull, 2006:

Hull RD, Pineo GF, Brant RF, Mah AF, Burke N, Dear R, Wong T, Cook R, Solymoss S, Poon MC, Raskob G Long-term low-molecular-weight heparin versus usual care in proximal-vein thrombosis patients with cancer. Am J Med 2006;119:1062-72 [17145251]

2 idraparinux

Trial	Treatments	Patients	Trials design and methods
idraparinux vs standard treatment			
Van Gogh (subgroup) , 2011 n=220/201 follow-up: 6 months	once-weekly subcutaneous injection of idraparinux (2.5 mg) for 6 months versus standard treatment for three months (8%) or six months (92%)	non-active and active cancer patients with deep venous thrombosis and without pulmonary embolism, included in the Van Gogh DVT clinical trial	Parallel groups

References

Van Gogh (subgroup), 2011:

van Doormaal FF, Cohen AT, Davidson BL, Decousus H, Gallus AS, Gent M, Piovella F, Prins MH, Raskob GE, Bller HR Idraparinux versus standard therapy in the treatment of deep venous thrombosis in cancer patients: a subgroup analysis of the Van Gogh DVT trial. Thromb Haemost 2010;104:86-91 [20508907] 10.1160/TH09-12-0870

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Trial	Treatments	Patients	Trials design and methods
tinzaparin vs dalteparin			
Wells (subgroup) , 2005 n=NA follow-up: 3 months	Tinzaparin 175 IU/kg SQ daily (warfarin started simultaneously and continued for 90 days) versus dalteparin 200 IU/kg daily for at least 5 days ((warfarin started simultaneously and continued for 90 days)	study subgroup of patients with cancer treated for upper or lower extremity DVT or PE in the outpatient setting	Parallel groups outcome assessment blinded

References

Wells (subgroup), 2005:

Wells PS, Anderson DR, Rodger MA, Forgie MA, Florack P, Touchie D, Morrow B, Gray L, O'Rourke K, Wells G, Kovacs J, Kovacs MJ A randomized trial comparing 2 low-molecular-weight heparins for the outpatient treatment of deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism. Arch Intern Med 2005;165:733-8 [15824291]

4 oral direct thrombin inhibitor

Trial	Treatments	Patients	Trials design and methods
ximelagatran vs placebo			
Schulman (subgroup) , 2003 n=NA follow-up: 18 months	extended treatment with Ximelagatran 24mg twice daily after initial anticoagulant treatment for 6 months versus placebo (initial anticoagulant treatment for 6 months)	study subgroup of patients with active cancer in the previous 5 years treated for DVT or pulmonary embolism for 6 months without recurrence	Parallel groups single blind and outcome ass.

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5 About TrialResults-center.org

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The TrialResults-center database provides a unique view of the treatment efficacy based on all data provided directly from clinical trial results, offering a valuable alternative to personal bibliographic search, published meta-analysis, etc. Furthermore, it would allow comparing easily the various concurrent therapeutic for the same clinical condition.

Rigorous meta-analysis method is used to populate TrialResults-center: widespread search of published and non published trials, study selection using pre-specified criteria, data extraction using standard form.

TrialResults-center is continually updated on a weekly basis. We continually search all new results (whatever their publication channel) and these news results are immediately added to the database with a maximum of 1 week.

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