



RANDOMIZED NON-INFERIORITY TRIAL COMPARING OVERALL SURVIVAL
OF PATIENTS MONITORED WITH SERUM TUMOR MARKER DIRECTED DISEASE MONITORING
(STMDDM) VERSUS USUAL CARE IN PATIENTS WITH METASTATIC HORMONE RECEPTOR POSITIVE
HER-2 NEGATIVE BREAST CANCER

Status: Recruiting

Eligibility Criteria

Sex: Male or Female

Age Group: 18 years and over This study is NOT accepting healthy

volunteers

Inclusion Criteria:

- diagnosis of hormone receptor positive (estrogen receptor positive [ER+] and/or progesterone receptor positive [PR+]), HER-2 negative, metastatic (M1) breast cancer receiving or plan to receive first-line systemic treatment for metastatic disease - no other prior malignancy is allowed except for adequately treated basal (or squamous cell) skin cancer, in situ cervical cancer or other cancer for which the patient has been disease free for five years

Exclusion Criteria:

- known cirrhosis, untreated B12 deficiency, thalassemia, or sickle cell anemia - known brain leptomeningeal metastases - must not be pregnant

Conditions & Interventions

Interventions:

Other: Anxiety Questionnaire Administration, Other: Quality-of-Life Assessment, Other: Serum Tumor Marker directed disease monitoring, Other: Usual care disease monitoring

Conditions:

Cancer

Keywords:

Breast Cancer, Breast Cancer, Tumor Markers, Metastatic Breast Cancer

More Information

Description: This study is looking at how well serum tumor markers work to monitor people who have hormone receptor positive Her2 negative breast cancer that has spread to other places in the body. We want to see if using the markers (from a blood sample) is as good as using scans to monitor disease.

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