

Cancer Clinical Trials, Biospecimens & Biorepositories

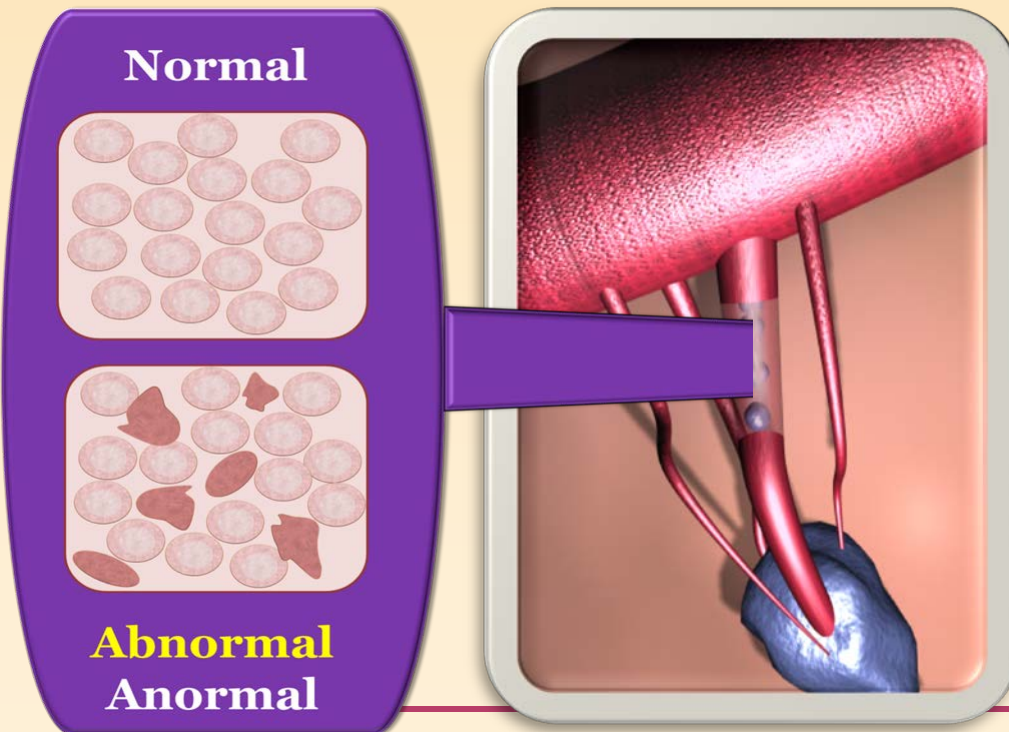


Cancer Clinical Trials



Cancer

- Can affect anyone
- Many different types
- Abnormal growth of cells
- Can occur in any part of the body
- Diagnosed by doctor
- Treated by specialist called an oncologist



Who Develops Cancer?

- The 4 most common in Hispanics/Latinos
 - Breast
 - Prostate
 - Colorectal
 - Lung
- Hispanic Men: Prostate
- Hispanic Women: Breast
- Top 5 Cancers in Bexar County: Breast, Prostate, Lung, Colorectal, Kidney



What Are Clinical Trials?

- Studies involving people
- Lead to treatments that treat, control, cure or prevent many diseases, like cancer





Clinical Trials

“I got kind of scared when they asked me to participate in a clinical trial. I had never heard those terms before.”

**—Ana Hurtado
Clinical Trial Participant**



Why Are Clinical Trials Important?

- Many people develop cancer
- Most of the best treatments today are from past clinical trials
- The more people participate, the faster we can find new treatments





Participation in Clinical Trials

- Only 3-5% U.S. adults participate in clinical trials
- Why? Lack of information, problems getting health services, doubts



Hispanics/Latinos in Clinical Trials

- Only about 2-5% are Hispanic/Latino
- Why so few?
 - Family
 - Religion
 - Language barriers
 - Cultural barriers






Clinical Trial Phases

Phase 1: Determine safety, dosage and side effects



Phase 2: Understand if the treatment is effective and further evaluate its safety



Phase 3: Compare the effectiveness of the new treatment with standard treatments

Clinical Trials

- Two types of clinical trials
 - Treatment
 - Prevention
- Two groups of participants
 - Control
 - Intervention



Treatment Studies

- Participants in treatment studies already have cancer
 - Find the best ways to give cancer treatment
 - May include new drugs or combination of drugs, surgery, radiation or other treatments
-





Clinical Trials



“To know that every new medicine goes through a clinical trial puts me and my family more at ease.”

**—Cristina Andrade
Mother of 2**

Prevention Studies

- Participants are healthy but are at risk for getting cancer or other diseases
- Find ways to prevent cancer or other diseases



Placebo



- A **placebo** is a pill or liquid that does not contain any medicine
- Placebos are almost never used in cancer **treatment** trials
- Generally in cancer clinical trials, “**standard therapy**” is given in place of the placebo or with the placebo
- In a **prevention** study, it is possible to get a placebo





Understanding Your Rights

- Confidentiality
 - Your health information is confidential
 - Safety
 - Experts review details of study from beginning to end to protect your safety
 - Informed Consent
 - Done before participating
 - Form you sign giving your permission
-





Informed Consent

- A right for each patient
- It is done in your preferred language
- It is a continuous process
- You can decide to participate or withdraw at any time



Factors to Consider

- There may be unknown side effects
- Don't know if the new treatment will be more helpful than existing treatments
- Costs
- Time commitment



Benefits of Clinical Trials

- ✓ You will receive the best known treatments
- ✓ You can be one of the first people to benefit
- ✓ Close attention and monitoring
- ✓ Help fight cancer



How to Participate in a Clinical Trial



Find a clinical trial that will benefit you



Contact the study's investigators to find out if you are eligible



Ask questions about the study



Talk with your doctor and your loved ones about joining the study



Understand the informed consent



Clinical Trials in Your Community

- **National Cancer Institute (NCI)**

- 1-800-4-CANCER
(1-800-422-6237)

- www.cancer.gov/clinicaltrials/search

- www.cancer.gov/espanol

- **Cancer Therapy and Research Center (CTRC)**

- 210-450-5798

- www.ctrc.net/clinicaltrials



Clinical Trials for People without Cancer

● National Institutes of Health

● www.clinicaltrials.gov

The screenshot shows the ClinicalTrials.gov website. The browser address bar displays "www.clinicaltrials.gov". The page header includes the site logo "ClinicalTrials.gov" with the tagline "A service of the U.S. National Institutes of Health". Navigation links for "Home", "Search", "Study Topics", and "Glossary" are present, along with a search input field and a "Search" button. The main content area features a descriptive paragraph about the registry, followed by three main sections: "Search for Clinical Trials" (with a sub-link "Read more..."), "Investigator Instructions", and "Background Information". A right-hand sidebar titled "Resources" contains links for "Understanding Clinical Trials", "What's New", and "Glossary". Below this, a "Study Topics" section lists "List studies by Condition", "List studies by Drug Intervention", "List studies by Sponsor", and "List studies by Location". At the bottom right, there is a "HONcode" logo and a statement: "This site complies with the HONcode standard for trustworthy health information: verify here."

ClinicalTrials.gov is a registry and [results database](#) of federally and privately supported clinical trials conducted in the United States and around the world. ClinicalTrials.gov gives you information about a trial's purpose, who may participate, locations, and phone numbers for more details. This information should be used in conjunction with advice from health care professionals. [Read more...](#)


▶ [Search for Clinical Trials](#)
Find trials for a specific medical condition or other criteria in the ClinicalTrials.gov registry. ClinicalTrials.gov currently has **123,001 trials** with locations in **179 countries**.

▶ [Investigator Instructions](#)
Get instructions for clinical trial investigators/sponsors about how to register trials in ClinicalTrials.gov. Learn about mandatory registration and results reporting requirements and US Public Law 110-85 (FDAAA).

▶ [Background Information](#)
Learn about clinical trials and how to use ClinicalTrials.gov, or access other consumer health information from the US National Institutes of Health.

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Clinical Trials



“My father and brother had cancer so I want to do everything possible to stay healthy. When my doctor told me that I am at risk for cancer, I participated in a clinical trial to set a good example for my grandchildren.”

**—Armando Cruz
Grandfather**



Biospecimens and Biorepositories





Another way to Help and Contribute

- You have biospecimens that could help scientists study cancers affecting you, your family and friends.
- Biospecimens are biological materials taken from the human body

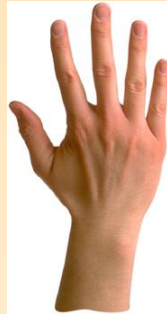


Donate Biospecimens

Hair



Skin



Urine



Blood



Biospecimens Contain:



- Cellular, molecular and chemical information
 - Important information such as age, sex, ethnicity
 - Information about a donor's lifetime environmental exposures
-



Types of Biospecimens Used:

- Extra tissue taken for the patient's diagnosis and treatment
 - Tissue donated specifically for research purposes
 - Excess normal tissue
-



Biorepositories or Biobanks



- Also known as biobanks or tissue banks
- Storage for research not for transplants
- Informed consent is required for storage

Things to Consider

- Donor's medical and personal information accompanies the samples
- HIPAA (federal law) requires that biorepositories are set up to protect your information



Donating is Voluntary

- Deciding to donate is entirely voluntary
- Your tissue cannot be used without your consent
- Review resources and information to become informed





Find out More about Donating Biospecimens

- Talk to your doctor or nurse
- Contact the National Cancer Institute's Office of Biorepositories and Biospecimen Research
 - E-mail: nciobbbr@mail.nih.gov
 - Web: <http://biospecimens.cancer.gov>



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