

Active studies

Title	Phase	Tumortype	Line of Therapy	Study Information	Register
<p>SABR MESCC</p> <p>Separation surgery followed by Stereotactic Ablative Body Radiotherapy versus Stereotactic Ablative Body Radiotherapy alone for spinal metastases invading the spinal canal: a randomised, non-inferiority trial</p>	II	All types, patients with spinal M+	Radiotherapy/Surgery	Multicentre, randomized prospective study to compare stereotactic radiotherapy to separation surgery followed by postoperative SABR in ambulatory patients with malignant epidural spinal cord compression (MESCC). Primary endpoint is ambulatory state at 3 months	<p><u>PI:</u> Charlotte Billiet, Iridium Network <u>Contact:</u> charlotte.billiet@gza.be</p>
<p>PRIMALUNG</p> <p>Prophylactic cerebral Irradiation or active brain Magnetic resonance imaging surveillance in small-cell Lung cancer patients (PRIMALung study).</p>	III	All SCLC (limited and extensive)	Radiotherapy	Academic-led, open-label, multicentre, randomized phase III trial to investigate if overall survival (OS) with brain MRI surveillance alone is non-inferior to brain MRI surveillance combined with prophylactic cranial irradiation (PCI) for the treatment of small cell lung cancer (SCLC) Primary endpoint is OS.	<p>NCT04790253 EORTC Lung Cancer Group <u>PI:</u> Prof Corinne Faivre-Finn <u>Local PI:</u> Charlotte Billiet, Iridium Network <u>Contact:</u> charlotte.billiet@gza.be</p>
<p>HiPerMESO</p> <p>High-dose Pleural Radiotherapy in Lung-Sparing Multimodality Therapy for Malignant Pleural Mesothelioma</p>	Feasibility	MPM all types (except sarcomatoid)	Radiotherapy	Feasibility study for a lung-sparing multimodality therapy in patients with malignant pleural mesothelioma treated with chemotherapy, pleurectomy/decortication and postoperative pleural radiotherapy	<p><u>PI:</u> Charlotte Billiet, Iridium Network <u>Contact:</u> charlotte.billiet@gza.be</p>
<p>ImmunoSABR</p> <p>Stereotactic ablative body radiotherapy (SABR) combined with Immunotherapy (L19-IL2) in stage IV NSCLC patients; a multicentre, 1andomized</p>	II	Patients with stage IV NSCLC (max 10 M+)	Immunocytokine L19-IL2 (+/-APD(L)1 treatment if SOC) +/- Radiotherapy (SBRT)	To test the hypothesis that the combination of SABR and L19-IL2 increases the progression-free survival at 1.5 years in patients with limited metastatic NSCLC. Patients will be divided according to their metastatic load (Oligo: up to 5 or Poly: 6 to 10 metastases). Patients will be	<p>NCT03705403 <u>PI:</u> Prof Philippe Lambin, Maastricht <u>Local PI:</u> Charlotte Billiet, Iridium Network <u>Contact:</u> charlotte.billiet@gza.be</p>

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controlled open-label phase II trial				randomized by minimization to the experimental (E-arm) or the control arm. E-arm Oligometastatic patients will receive SABR to a maximum of 5 lesions followed by L19-IL2 therapy; the Poly-metastatic patients will receive radiotherapy to at least one (symptomatic) and max 5 lesion(s), followed by L19-IL2. The primary objective is PFS at 1.5 years	
<p>LAT FLOSI Local Ablative Therapy for oligoprogressive Non-Small-Cell lung cancer treated with First-line Osimertinib</p>	Observational	EGFR mutated advanced NSCLC	Radiotherapy/Surgery	To observe whether the (repeated) use of local ablative therapy (LAT) with SABR or surgery to ≤ 3 oligoprogressive lesions and continuation of first-line osimertinib improves the progression-free survival (PFS) in patients with EGFR mutated advanced NSCLC and osimertinib as standard first-line treatment	<p><u>PI:</u> Dr. P. Berkovic, UZ Leuven <u>Local PI:</u> Charlotte Billiet, Iridium Network <u>Contact:</u> charlotte.billiet@gza.be</p>
<p>iTeos-006-trial A Multicenter, Open-Label, Phase I/II Study of EOS884448 in combination with standard of care and/or investigational therapies in participants with advanced solid tumors</p>	I	First line metastatic NSCLC	Chemotherapy + IO-combination	<p>To characterize the safety and tolerability of EOS884448 (EOS-448) in combination with standard of care and/or investigational therapies and of dostarlimab combined with inupadenant HCl in participants with advanced solid tumors. To determine the recommended phase 2 dose (RP2D) of EOS-448 in combination with</p>	<p><u>Local PI:</u> Tom Van den Mooter, GZA <u>Contact:</u> tom.vandenmooter@gza.be</p>

