

A Phase III trial of risk-stratified, reduced intensity adjuvant treatment in patients undergoing transoral surgery for Human papillomavirus (HPV)-positive oropharyngeal cancer



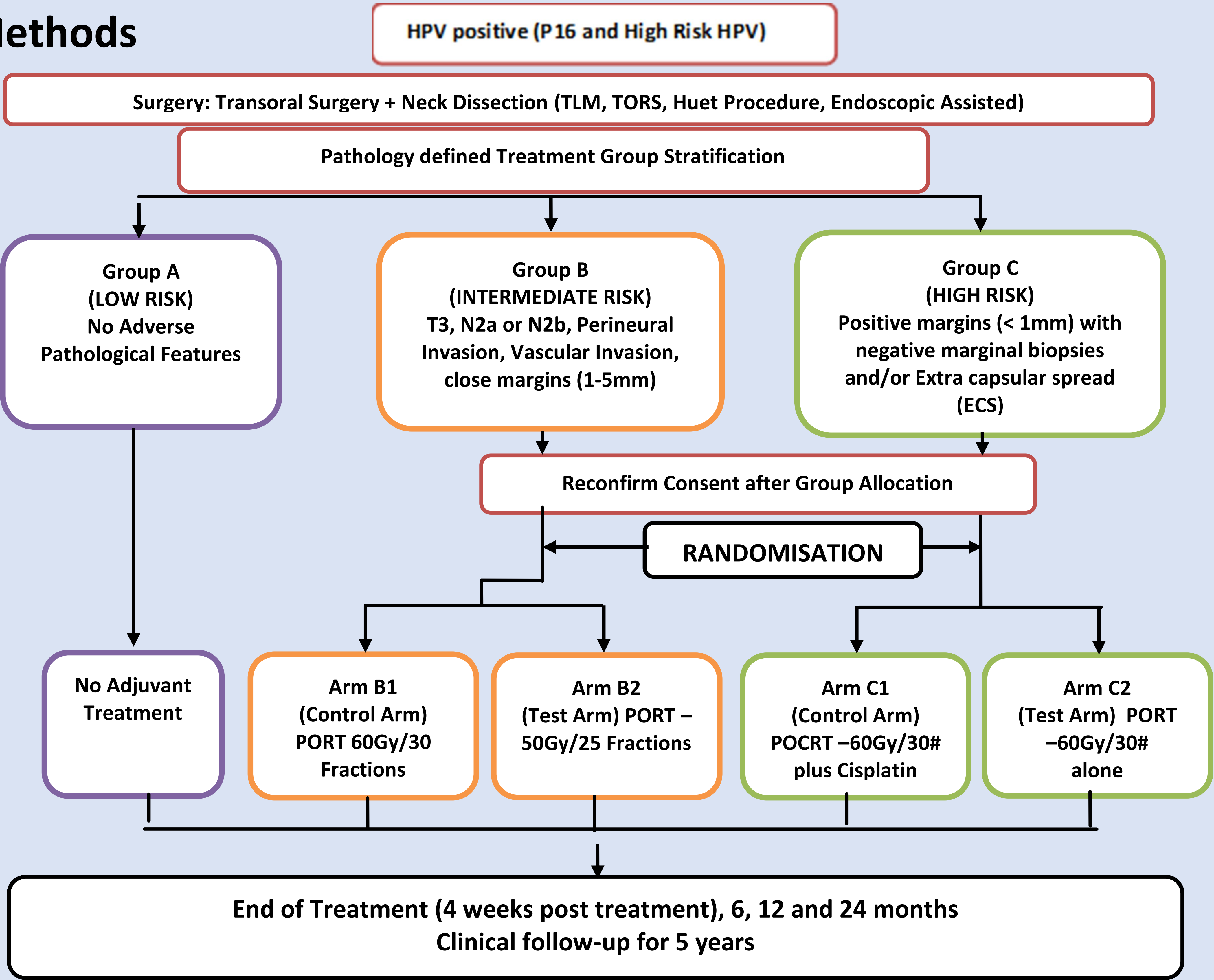
An international, multicentre, parallel group randomised controlled trial

Heiberg C, Palaniappan N, Beasley M, Nabi Z, Lad R, Elliot K, Robinson M, Powell N, Simon C, Dietz A, Tribius S, Gregoire V, Holsinger C, Haughey B, Kandula S, Panizza B, Porceddu S, Mirghani H, Blanchard P, Wiegand S, Kuhnt T, Hurt C, Nixon L, Frayne C, Timmins H, Jones TM, Evans M, Canham J

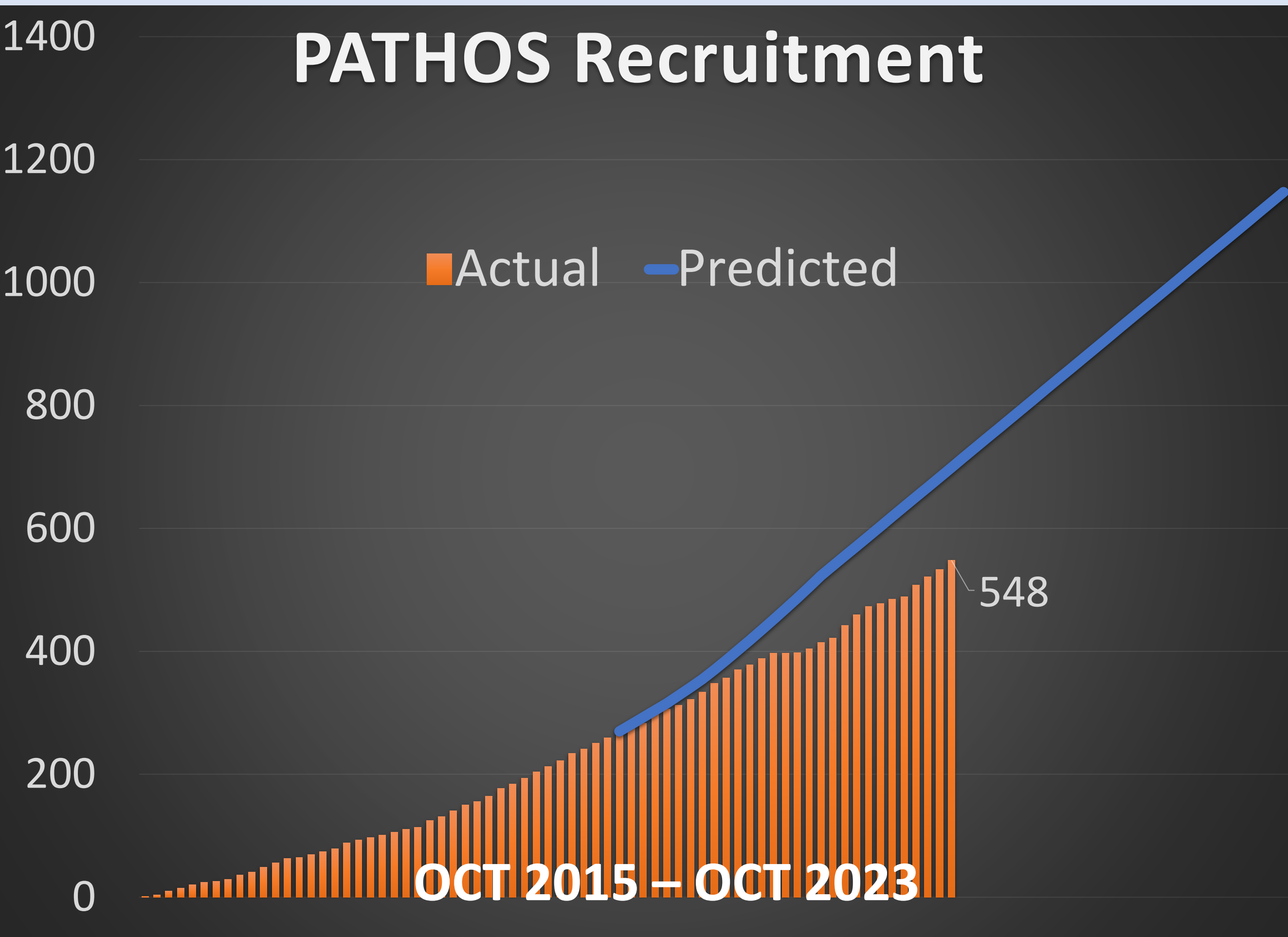
Introduction

Human Papillomavirus Positive Oropharyngeal Squamous Cell Carcinoma (HPV+ OPSCC) is increasing in incidence globally. Current treatment protocols cause significant acute and late toxicities, with swallowing dysfunction being the main late toxicity affecting quality of life (QOL).

Methods



Progress



Sites

Country	Nr of sites	Collaborators
UK	34	
USA	2	
France	12	
Germany	10	
Australia	1	
Switzerland	2	 The future of cancer therapy
Spain	2	
Netherlands	1	

Conclusion

- PATHOS will determine whether better long-term swallowing outcomes are possible by reducing the intensity of adjuvant treatment after transoral surgery, either by lowering the dose of radiotherapy or, in participants with <1mm margins and/or ECS, omitting chemotherapy.
- Crucially, the study is powered to prove survival non-inferiority in the de-intensified adjuvant treatment arms.
- PATHOS will also develop and strengthen UK and international collaborations to standardise transoral surgery protocols, surgical margin assessments, speech and language therapy measurements and adjuvant Intensity Modulated Radiotherapy (IMRT) protocols, coordinated internationally by the UK National Radiotherapy Trials Quality Assurance Group.

