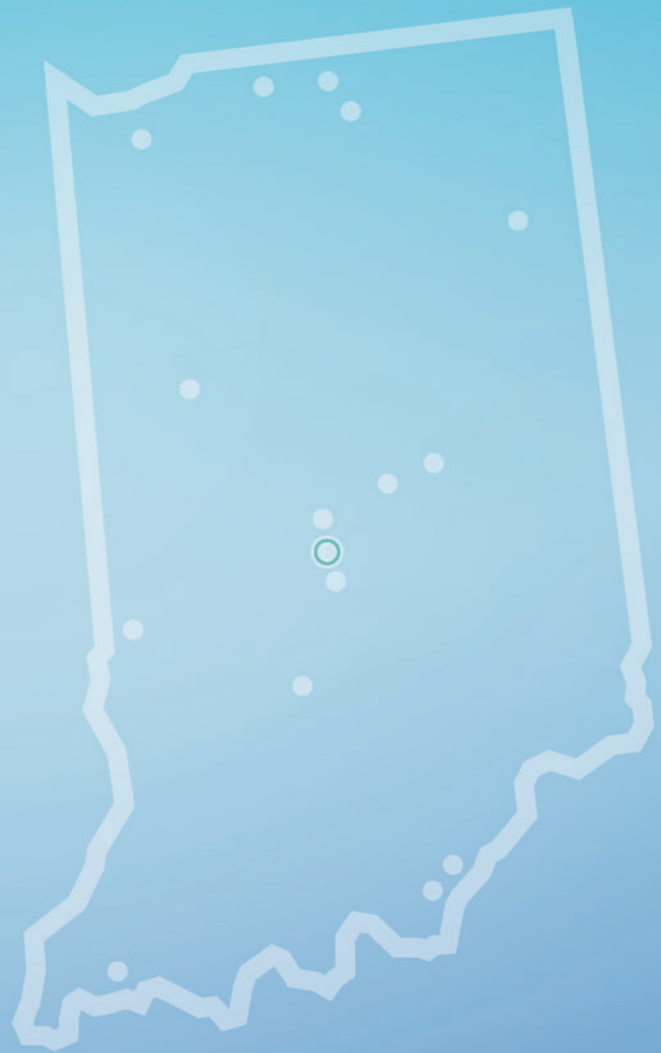


Research in Your Backyard

Developing Cures, Creating Jobs



Dots show locations of clinical trials in the state.

**PHARMACEUTICAL
CLINICAL TRIALS IN
INDIANA**

Executive Summary

Clinical Trials in Indiana

- Biopharmaceutical research companies are conducting or have conducted more than 3,200 clinical trials of new medicines in collaboration with the state's clinical research centers, university medical schools and hospitals (1999 to present).
- Of the more than 3,200 clinical trials, 1,754 target the nation's six most debilitating chronic diseases —asthma, cancer, diabetes, heart disease, mental illnesses and stroke.

Economic Benefits of Clinical Trials in Indiana

- Biopharmaceutical research companies have been an important source of jobs, tax revenue and research spending in Indiana.
- A study by Archstone Consulting found that in 2008 the industry supported nearly 88,000 jobs throughout the state.
- Employees working directly for the companies were paid \$1.5 billion, leading to more than \$383 million in federal taxation and \$46.8 million in state taxation.
- Biopharmaceutical research firms that year also invested \$2 billion in research and development

“The 3,266 clinical studies of new medicines conducted in Indiana since 1999 by biopharmaceutical research companies have significantly benefited patients, the state’s economy and the advancement of science and patient care. These companies hire the state’s university medical schools and science centers, hospitals and contract research organizations to conduct the studies, which account for 45 to 75 percent of the average \$1.2 billion cost of developing a medicine. These potential medicines tested in our state have been aimed at helping patients in Indiana and around the globe with some the world’s most debilitating chronic diseases, including asthma, Alzheimer’s disease, heart disease, diabetes, cancer and mental illnesses.”

—Andrew Dahlem, Ph.D.
Vice President, Chief Operations Officer
Lilly Research Laboratories

and supported \$28.8 billion in products and services.

- Biopharmaceutical companies in Indiana supported jobs for life sciences researchers, management executives, office and administrative support workers, production workers, engineers, architects, computer and math experts and sales representatives.

“Many of the medicines tested in Indiana over the years have been new-generation biotechnology treatments. With this technology, we have the strong potential to develop safer and more effective medications. And we are improving our ability to predict and even prevent disease.”

—Kristin Jones
 President and CEO
 Indiana Health Industry Forum

About Clinical Trials

- In the development of new medicines, clinical trials are conducted to prove therapeutic safety and effectiveness and compile the evidence needed for the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to approve treatments.
- Clinical tests of new drugs are conducted in three phases and account for an average of seven of the 10 to 15 years it takes to bring a new drug from development to patients.
- Clinical trials for a given drug or treatment involve thousands of volunteer patient participants, and the generation of tens of thousands of pages of technical and scientific data.
- Clinical trials are responsible for 45 to 75 percent of the \$1.2 billion average cost of developing one new cutting-edge biotechnology medicine.

- For patients, the trials offer another potential therapeutic option. Clinical tests may provide a new avenue of care for some chronic disease sufferers who are still searching for the medicines that are best for them.
- Some trials are also conducted to compare existing treatments and some are done to learn if a drug is appropriate for a different patient population, such as children. Still others are conducted to find ways to make existing approved drugs more effective and easier to use with fewer side effects.
- All clinical trials must be reviewed and approved by an Institutional Review Board (IRB), an independent committee of physicians, statisticians, local community advocates and others to ensure a trial is ethically conducted and patient rights are protected.
- Clinical trial progress reports must be submitted at least annually to the FDA and IRB.
- All facilities that conduct or support biomedical research involving patients must comply with federal regulations and have an IRB.

Clinical Trials in Indiana since 1999— Completed and Active

All Clinical Trials	Six Major Chronic Diseases
3,266	1,754

Source: www.clinicaltrials.gov
 Note: Search criteria = Indiana, Phase 0, 1, 2, 3; industry only.
 Search performed 5/8/2013.

Clinical Trials and Chronic Diseases

- Chronic diseases pose the greatest threats to our nation’s health and our ability to treat and prevent medical conditions.

• According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, today, in the United States:

- Patients with chronic diseases **account for 75 cents of every dollar** spent on health care.

Active Clinical Trials in Indiana Communities						
Location	Asthma	Cancer	Diabetes	Heart Disease	Mental Illness	Stroke
Anderson	—	4	1	1	—	1
Bloomington	—	1	—	2	—	1
Carmel	—	4	—	—	—	—
Elkhart	—	—	2	4	—	4
Evansville	1	5	8	3	1	2
Fort Wayne	—	10	—	5	1	3
Goshen	—	21	—	—	—	—
Greenwood	—	3	—	—	—	—
Indianapolis	2	145	15	16	19	4
Jeffersonville	—	7	—	—	—	—
Lafayette	—	23	1	1	6	1
Muncie	—	5	5	4	—	2
New Albany	—	9	—	—	—	—
South Bend	2	7	—	2	—	1
Terre Haute	—	9	—	—	4	—
Valparaiso	—	—	4	4	1	3

Source: www.clinicaltrials.gov

Note: Search criteria = Indiana, Phase 0, 1, 2, 3; industry only. Search performed 5/8/2013. See Appendix for detailed information about these clinical trials.

Disease columns will not match totals in the Appendix because some clinical trials are recruiting in more than one city. This list of cities and towns is representative and not a complete list of where clinical trials are taking place in Indiana.

- Chronic diseases are the **leading cause of death and disability**.
- Chronic diseases are a **leading driver of rising health care costs** with expenses totaling billions of dollars every year.
- Biopharmaceutical research companies are developing new medicines to help treat those conditions that are taking an unprecedented toll on American lives, and many of these medicines are being tested today in clinical trials throughout Indiana.
- Since 1999, biopharmaceutical research companies are sponsoring or have sponsored 1,754 clinical trials of potential new medicines in Indiana alone for **asthma, cancer, heart disease, stroke, diabetes and mental illnesses**. Of these trials, 276 are either not yet recruiting or are just now seeking Indiana patients. The 276 trials are being conducted at more than 500 sites in Indiana.

- Many of the state’s clinical tests involve collaborations with such respected local institutions as **Indiana University School of Medicine** and **St. Vincent Hospital** in Indianapolis, the **Goshen Center for Cancer Care** in Goshen, and the **Northern Indiana Research Alliance** in Fort Wayne.
- Some of the medicines being clinically tested here are new-generation biotechnology treatments.

Clinical Trials for Top Chronic Diseases		
Chronic Disease	All Clinical Trials	Clinical Trials Still Recruiting
Asthma	33	4
Cancer	946	182
Diabetes	278	33
Heart Disease	149	20
Mental Illness	315	30
Stroke	33	7
Total	1,754	276

Source: www.clinicaltrials.gov
 Note: Search criteria = Indiana, Phase 0, 1, 2, 3; industry only. Search performed 5/8/2013. **Some clinical trials appear in more than one disease category.**

“Nearly 300 of the clinical trials in the state are still active and recruiting volunteer patients. That’s potentially important to those chronic disease sufferers who are still seeking the treatments that are best for them. For some, a clinical trial could be a new therapeutic option to discuss with their doctors.”

—Steve McCaffrey
 President and CEO
 Mental Health America of Indiana

Clinical Trials in Indiana

Clinical tests of new medicines are a vitally important part of the drug development and approval process—they account for 45 to 75 percent of the \$1.2 billion average cost of developing a new drug and are conducted to determine the safety and effectiveness of that treatment in patients.

Some trials are also conducted to compare existing treatments and some are done to learn if a drug is appropriate for a different patient population, such as children. Still others are conducted to find ways to make existing approved drugs more effective and easier to use with fewer side effects.

It's essential that trials be conducted properly so that clinicians and drug reviewers can develop accurate assessments of the efficacy and safety of medicines when used by patients. The FDA is a vigilant regulatory agency and its pharmaceutical review officers are effective in detecting flawed information.

Questionable or confusing data can lead to lengthy delays in product approval or outright FDA rejection of a new drug.

Biopharmaceutical research companies are looking for the best physicians and research institutions to meticulously help design and conduct their clinical trials to determine whether a medicine is safe and effective. Side effects must be painstakingly documented and a determination made as to whether they occur too often and are dangerous.

Clinical Trials for Top Chronic Diseases

Chronic Disease	All Clinical Trials	Clinical Trials Still Recruiting
Asthma	33	4
Cancer	946	182
Diabetes	278	33
Heart Disease	149	20
Mental Illness	315	30
Stroke	33	7
Total	1,754	276

Source: www.clinicaltrials.gov

Note: Search criteria = Indiana, Phase 0, 1, 2, 3; industry only. Search performed 5/8/2013. **Some clinical trials appear in more than one disease category.**

Clinical tests involve three phases and thousands of volunteer patients and are often conducted at multiple sites around the country. In Indiana, biopharmaceutical companies are providing funds to have trials conducted at the states' well-respected medical schools, hospitals and clinical research organizations. According to *U.S. News and World Report*, the **Indiana University at Indianapolis** ranked 48th among last year's top 100 research-oriented medical schools in the United States.

Asthma is a debilitating condition for more than 24 million Americans, including 7.1 million children under the age of 18. The toll is also severe in Indiana—in 2009, an estimated 435,000 adults and 150,000 children suffered from asthma, according to the Indiana State Department of Health.

Currently, four clinical trials of new asthma medicines are recruiting patients in Indiana. Trials are being conducted in **Indianapolis, South Bend** and **Evansville**.

Cancer, the second leading cause of death in the United States, now afflicts nearly 12 million Americans, according to the National Cancer Institute. In Indiana, about 35,550 new cancer cases will be diagnosed this year and 13,250 victims in the state will die, according to the American Cancer Society.

Currently, 182 clinical trials of new cancer medicines are recruiting patients in Indiana. Biopharmaceutical companies are collaborating on the tests with such prominent institutions as the **Melvin and Bren Simon Cancer Center at Indiana University (IU)** in Indianapolis, the **IU Goshen Center for Cancer Care** in Goshen, the **Horizon Oncology Center** in Lafayette, the **Cancer Care Center of Southern Indiana** in Bloomington, the **Floyd Memorial Cancer Center of Indiana** in New Albany, and **Ball Memorial Hospital Cancer Center** in Muncie.

Diabetes affects more than 25 million Americans—about 8 percent of the U.S. population—and nearly one-third are unaware they have the disease. In 2011, more than 10 percent of adults in Indiana reported having some diabetes, according to the Indiana State Department of Health.

Currently, 33 diabetes clinical tests are seeking patients in Indiana. The trials are being conducted at the **La Porte County Institute for Clinical Research** in Michigan City, the **Indiana University School of Medicine** in Indianapolis, **Indiana Medical Research** in Elkhart, and the **MediSphere Medical Research Center** in Evansville.

Heart disease and stroke are the first and fourth leading disease causes of death in the United States and in Indiana. According to the American Heart Association, more than 82 million Americans are affected by these diseases. In Indiana, in 2010, nearly 13,000 residents died from some form of heart disease and 3,077 died from a stroke, according to the Indiana State Department of Health.

Currently, 20 heart disease and seven stroke clinical tests are seeking patients in Indiana. The trials are being conducted at the **St. Vincent Heart Center of Indiana** and the **Indiana Heart Hospital** in Indianapolis, the **Heart Center of Lake County** in Merrillville, the **Heart Group at Deaconess Hospital** in Evansville, and the **Northern Indiana Research Alliance** in Fort Wayne.

Mental illness affects nearly 60 million Americans suffering from some form of the disease—from anxiety to depression to schizophrenia to eating disorders. In Indiana, nearly 227,000 adults live with serious mental illness and about 71,000 children live with serious mental health conditions, according to the National Alliance on Mental Illness.

Currently, 30 mental illness clinical trials are recruiting patients in Indiana. The trials are being conducted at the **Riley Gild and Adolescent Psychiatry Clinic** and **Goldpoint Clinical Research** in Indianapolis, the **Northwest Indiana Center for Clinical Research** in Valparaiso, and the **Deaconess Clinical Gateway Health Center** in Newburgh.

Physicians and patients can find out about clinical trials being conducted all over the state in collaboration with local institutions by accessing www.clinicaltrials.gov, a database sponsored by the National Institutes of Health. Information on medicines in development is also available on www.phrma.org, the website of the Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America (PhRMA), under “Related Content” in the “Innovation” section.

What is the Clinical Trial Experience?

Clinical trials are research studies which grant participants early access to new drugs, treatments and therapies that are being developed to help combat chronic, serious and life-threatening diseases. By volunteering for a clinical trial, patients take an active role in their healthcare by helping researchers test new medical treatments, and helping to find better ways of using existing treatments so they will be more effective, easier to use and result in fewer or more tolerable side effects. In Indiana alone, thousands of clinical trials are being conducted to study diseases like asthma, cancer, diabetes, heart disease, mental illness, and stroke.

Phases of clinical trials

There are three phases of testing used to evaluate new drugs and treatments:

Phase I—This phase is designed to test the safety of a new drug or treatment. Researchers test the drug on a small group of people (20-80) and evaluate safety aspects of the drug, such as safe dosage range, the best way of administering the treatment (pill form vs. a shot for example) and identifying what, if any, side effects present themselves.

Phase II—This phase is designed to test efficacy and to further measure safety. The treatment is given to a larger group of people (100-300) to make sure the treatment works correctly and to try to identify any less-common

side effects, which may appear when more people are tested. This phase is usually placebo-controlled and double-blinded; meaning neither the patient nor the doctor knows whether the patient is getting the placebo or the real treatment.

Phase III—This phase is meant to confirm efficacy and safety information, monitor known side effects and compare the experimental treatment to commonly used ones to see which work better. A large group (1,000-3,000) receives this treatment, and like Phase II, it is usually placebo-controlled and double-blinded.

Learning About and Accessing Clinical Trials

There are several ways patients can access information about clinical trials. Healthcare providers are aware of clinical trials being conducted at hospitals, universities and other leading healthcare facilities, and these institutions can be valuable sources of information for patients looking to participate. Patients can also turn to hospitals' and universities' websites to see what studies are being conducted in their area, and what the eligibility criteria are for each trial.

In Indiana, the registry at www.INresearch.org, matches Indiana resident volunteers who want to participate in health-related research with a researcher. The registry

was developed by the Indiana Clinical and Translational Sciences Institute and is a collaboration between Indiana University, Purdue University and the University of Notre Dame. More information about clinical trials and volunteering can be found at <http://centerwatch.com/>, a PhRMA-recommended website.

What to Expect

Treatments for clinical trials usually occur in a doctor's office. Patients may need to devote more time to doctor's visits and physical exams than they would normally. They may also have additional responsibilities, like keeping a daily log of their health. All prospective participants must sign an informed consent document saying they understand the clinical trial is research, and that they can leave the trial at any time. Once they have consulted with their healthcare providers, patients can reach out via phone or email to express interest in participating, at which point a pre-screening interview will take place. If the patient matches the trial's criteria, they will then be able to enroll in the study.

Patient Expenses

Patients should always ask during their pre-screening interviews what it will cost them to participate in a clinical trial. Clinical trial sponsors usually pay for all research-related costs and any additional testing or doctor's visits the trial requires. Patients or their insurance companies may be asked to pay for any routine treatments that they would normally undergo for their disease. However, some health plans do not pay for these costs once a patient joins the trial. Patients should be sure to check with the clinic conducting the trial to find out if they or their insurance companies will be charged with any fees, and should make sure their insurance companies will cover the costs of routine exams if they join a trial.

Non-local patients should be sure to look into the sponsoring clinic's policy on patient living arrangements. The National Cancer Institute, for example, makes patients responsible for their own travel costs for the initial screening visits. Once a patient is enrolled, the Institute will pay for transportation costs for all subsequent trial-related visits. These patients will receive a small per diem for food and lodging. The policy will differ from clinic to clinic.

New Generation Medicines in Development

Some of the medicines that have been tested in Indiana are cutting-edge biotechnology drugs.

America's biopharmaceutical research companies are using biotechnology to develop hundreds of medicines and vaccines today. And Indiana is one of the states where cutting-edge research and development work is being done.

Through biotechnology, new ways are being developed to not only more effectively treat disease, but also to predict and even prevent it.

Biotechnology medicines are developed through biological processes using living cells or organisms, rather than traditional chemical synthesis, the mainstay of pharmaceutical development for decades.

Such novel treatments use a variety of new approaches to treat disease. For example, a monoclonal antibody is a laboratory-made version of the naturally occurring immune system protein that binds to and neutralizes foreign invaders. Interferons are proteins that interfere with the ability of a cell to reproduce.

Antisense drugs, meanwhile, are medicines that interfere with the communication process that tells a cell to produce an unwanted protein. In addition, nanotechnology is being used in biotechnology research to provide drug-delivery systems, new treatments and diagnostics.

Many of the medicines in clinical testing, and those that have already been tested, at Indiana medical schools, hospitals and research centers feature these technologies.

For example:

- A genetically-modified virus-based vaccine to treat melanoma, with clinical trials conducted at **Indiana University** and **Investigative Clinical Research of Indiana** in Indianapolis.
- A recombinant fusion protein to treat diabetic macular edema and other types of macular edema with trials conducted in **Indianapolis**.
- Clinicians at the **Goshen Center for Cancer Care** are testing a monoclonal antibody that targets lupus and different types of cancer.
- A therapeutic vaccine, designed to jump-start the immune system to fight disease, is in development for lung cancer and melanoma, with clinical trials underway in **Evansville** and **Indianapolis**.
- Clinical trials of an engineered human antibody that seeks to reduce the inflammation in psoriasis are recruiting patients in **Evansville** and **Indianapolis**.

The biotechnology medicines and vaccines that are being developed today are helping to expand the frontiers of science and potentially bring more and better treatments to patients. In Indiana, as in other states, this innovation is the result of a successful collaboration of biopharmaceutical companies and local research institutions.

Conclusion

Biopharmaceutical companies' close collaboration with clinicians and research institutions in Indiana benefits patients, the state's economy and the advancement of science and patient care. Clinical trials provide stimulating biopharmaceutical research work and a reliable source of revenue for the state's medical schools, hospitals and local contract research organizations and the medicines being tested are sometimes cutting-edge cell and protein treat-

ments with the potential to be safer and more effective than older chemical compound drugs.

What's more, Hoosiers considering participation in clinical trials have a wide range of choices, including 276 tests of new medicines for the six most debilitating chronic diseases.

The Drug Discovery, Development and Approval Process

It takes 10-15 years on average for an experimental drug to travel from the lab to U.S. patients. Only five in 5,000 compounds that enter preclinical testing make it to human testing. One of these five tested in people is approved.

Clinical Trials						
	Discovery/ Preclinical Testing	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	FDA	Phase IV
Years	6.5	1.5	2	3.5	1.5	
Test Population	Laboratory and animal studies	20 to 80 healthy volunteers	100 to 300 patient volunteers	1,000 to 3,000 patient volunteers	Review process/ approval	Additional post-marketing testing required by FDA
Purpose	Assess safety, biological activity and formulations	Determine safety and dosage	Evaluate effectiveness, look for side effects	Confirm effectiveness, monitor adverse reactions from long-term use		
Success Rate	5,000 compounds evaluated	5 enter trials			1 approved	

The Drug Development and Approval Process

The U.S. system of new drug approvals is perhaps the most rigorous in the world.

It takes 10-15 years, on average, for an experimental drug to travel from lab to U.S. patients, according to the Tufts Center for the Study of Drug Development. Only five in 5,000 compounds that enter preclinical testing make it to human testing. And only one of those five is approved for sale.

On average, it costs a company \$1.2 billion, including the cost of failures, to get one new medicine from the laboratory to U.S. patients, according to a 2007 study by the Tufts Center for the Study of Drug Development.

Once a new compound has been identified in the laboratory, medicines are usually developed as follows:

Preclinical Testing. A pharmaceutical company conducts laboratory and animal studies to show biological activity of the compound against the targeted disease, and the compound is evaluated for safety.

Investigational New Drug Application (IND). After completing preclinical testing, a company files an IND with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to begin to test

the drug in people. The IND shows results of previous experiments; how, where and by whom the new studies will be conducted; the chemical structure of the compound; how it is thought to work in the body; any toxic effects found in the animal studies; and how the compound is manufactured. All clinical trials must be reviewed and approved by the Institutional Review Board (IRB) where the trials will be conducted. Progress reports on clinical trials must be submitted at least annually to FDA and the IRB.

Clinical Trials, Phase I—Researchers test the drug in a small group of people, usually between 20 and 80 healthy adult volunteers, to evaluate its initial safety and tolerability profile, determine a safe dosage range, and identify potential side effects.

Clinical Trials, Phase II—The drug is given to volunteer patients, usually between 100 and 300, to see if it is effective, identify an optimal dose, and further evaluate its short-term safety.

Clinical Trials, Phase III—The drug is given to a larger, more diverse patient population, often involving between 1,000 and 3,000 patients (but sometime many more thousands),

to generate statistically significant evidence to confirm its safety and effectiveness. They are the longest studies, and usually take place in multiple sites around the world.

New Drug Application (NDA)/Biologic License Application (BLA). Following the completion of all three phases of clinical trials, a company analyzes all of the data and files an NDA or BLA with FDA if the data successfully demonstrate both safety and effectiveness. The applications contain all of the scientific information that the company has gathered. Applications typically run 100,000 pages or more.

Approval. Once FDA approves an NDA or BLA, the new medicine becomes available for physicians to prescribe. A company must continue to submit periodic reports to FDA, including any cases of adverse reactions and appropriate quality-control records. For some medicines, FDA requires additional trials (Phase IV) to evaluate long-term effects.

Discovering and developing safe and effective new medicines is a long, difficult, and expensive process. PhRMA member companies invested an estimated \$48.5 billion in research and development in 2012.

The Good News – Many Clinical Trials are Still Recruiting

There are 276 clinical trials of new chronic disease drugs recruiting patients in Indiana. These trials target the most debilitating chronic conditions—cancer, heart disease, stroke, asthma, diabetes and mental illness.

Active Clinical Trials in Indiana Communities						
Location	Asthma	Cancer	Diabetes	Heart Disease	Mental Illness	Stroke
Anderson	—	4	1	1	—	1
Bloomington	—	1	—	2	—	1
Carmel	—	4	—	—	—	—
Elkhart	—	—	2	4	—	4
Evansville	1	5	8	3	1	2
Fort Wayne	—	10	—	5	1	3
Goshen	—	21	—	—	—	—
Greenwood	—	3	—	—	—	—
Indianapolis	2	145	15	16	19	4
Jeffersonville	—	7	—	—	—	—
Lafayette	—	23	1	1	6	1
Muncie	—	5	5	4	—	2
New Albany	—	9	—	—	—	—
South Bend	2	7	—	2	—	1
Terre Haute	—	9	—	—	4	—
Valparaiso	—	—	4	4	1	3

Source: www.clinicaltrials.gov

Note: Search criteria = Indiana, Phase 0, 1, 2, 3; industry only. Search performed 5/8/2013. See Appendix for detailed information about these clinical trials.

Disease columns will not match totals in the Appendix because some clinical trials are recruiting in more than one city. This list of cities and towns is representative and not a complete list of where clinical trials are taking place in Indiana.

The Good News—Many Clinical Trials are Still Recruiting

(continued)

Cancer—Institutions Conducting Clinical Trials in Indiana

Cancer Care Center Inc., New Albany

Cancer Care Center of Southern Indiana,
Bloomington

Central Indiana Cancer Centers, Carmel, Fishers,
Indianapolis

Children’s Center for Cancer and Blood Diseases,
Indianapolis

Community Hospital of Anderson, Anderson

Community Regional Cancer Center, Indianapolis

Deaconess Clinic, Evansville

First Urology PSC, Jeffersonville

Floyd Memorial Cancer Center of Indiana,
New Albany

Fort Wayne Oncology and Hematology, Fort Wayne

Franciscan Alliance, St. Francis Hospital and Health
Centers, Indianapolis

Hematology Oncology of Indiana, Indianapolis

Hope Cancer Center, Terre Haute

Horizon Oncology Research, Inc., Lafayette

Indiana Blood and Marrow Institute, Beech Grove

Indiana Clinical Trials Center, Plainfield

Indiana Oncology/Hematology Associates,
Indianapolis

Indiana University Cancer Center, Beech Grove

Indiana University Goshen Center for Cancer Care,
Goshen

Indiana University Health Arnett Cancer Center,
Lafayette

Indiana University Health–Ball Memorial Hospital,
Muncie

Indiana University Hospital, Indianapolis

Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis

Investigative Clinical Research of Indiana LLC,
Indianapolis

Laser and Skin Surgery Center of Indiana, Carmel

Melvin and Bren Simon Cancer Center at Indiana
University, Indianapolis

Methodist Hospital, Indianapolis

Metropolitan Urology Clinical Research, Jeffersonville

Michiana Hematology Oncology PC, Mishawaka

Monroe Medical Associates, Munster

Northern Indiana Cancer Research Consortium,
South Bend

Oncology Hematology Associates of Southwest
Indiana, Evansville, Newburgh

Providence Medical Group, Terre Haute

Reid Hospital and Health Care Services, Richmond

Riley Hospital for Children at Indiana University,
Indianapolis

St. Francis Medical Group–Gynecologic Oncology of
Indiana, Indianapolis

St. Vincent Gynecologic Oncology, Indianapolis

St. Vincent Health Group, Indianapolis

Urology of Indiana, Greenwood

Wishard Health Services, Indianapolis

Diabetes—Institutions Conducting Clinical Trials in Indiana

Associates in Neurology, Valparaiso
Indiana Medical Research, Elkhart
Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis
Lafayette Regional Vein and Laser Center, Lafayette
La Porte County Institute for Clinical Research,
Michigan City
MediSphere Medical Research Center LLC, Evansville

Heart Disease—Institutions Conducting Clinical Trials in Indiana

Associates in Neurology, Valparaiso
Community Heart and Vascular Clinic, Indianapolis
Deaconess Hospital-The Heart Group, Evansville
Heart Center of Lake County, Merrillville
Indiana Heart Hospital, Indianapolis
Indiana Heart Physicians Inc., Indianapolis
Indiana Medical Research, Elkhart
Indiana University Health-Methodist Hospital,
Indianapolis
Medical Consultants PC, Muncie
Northern Indiana Research Alliance, Fort Wayne
Northwest Indiana Cardiovascular Physicians,
Valparaiso
Premier Healthcare, Bloomington
St. Vincent Heart Center of Indiana, Indianapolis
St. Vincent's Medical Group, Inc., Indianapolis

Mental Illness—Institutions Conducting Clinical Trials in Indiana

Alpine Clinic, Lafayette
Clinco, Terre Haute
Deaconess Clinic Gateway Health Center, Newburgh
Goldpoint Clinical Research, Indianapolis
Indiana Medical Research, Indianapolis
Northwest Indiana Center for Clinical Research,
Valparaiso
Pedia Research, Newburgh
Riley Child and Adolescent Psychiatry Clinic,
Indianapolis
The Davis Clinic, Indianapolis

Stroke—Institutions Conducting Clinical Trials in Indiana

Associates in Neurology, Valparaiso
Indiana Medical Research, Elkhart

Appendix

The clinical trials listed here involve tests that have not yet started recruiting patients or are just now seeking volunteers to participate. This information is potentially valuable to patients still seeking effective treatments for their chronic diseases. It provides a new therapeutic option to discuss with physicians.

Those interested in obtaining more information about certain trials can use the URL code listed for each test to log onto *www.clinicaltrials.gov*, the clinical tests database of the National Institutes of Health.

Asthma

(4 clinical trials recruiting)

Study 1:

A Study of the Effectiveness and Safety of Different Doses of Fluticasone Propionate Taken From a Dry Powder Inhaler (Puffer) in Adolescents and Adults Who Have Asthma That is Not Controlled by High Dose Inhaled Corticosteroid Asthma Medications

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01576718>

Study 2:

A Study of the Effectiveness and Safety of Different Doses of Fluticasone Propionate Taken From a Dry Powder Inhaler in Adolescents and Adults Who Have Asthma That is Not Controlled by Asthma Medications Not Containing Steroids

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01479621>

Study 3:

Efficacy and Safety of QGE031 versus Placebo and Omalizumab in Patients Aged 18-75 Years With Asthma

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01716754>

Study 4:

Long-Term Efficacy and Safety Study of SCH 900237/MK-8237 in Children and Adults With House Dust Mite-Induced Allergic Rhinitis/Rhinoconjunctivitis (P05607)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01700192>

Cancer

(182 clinical trials recruiting)

Study 1:

Denosumab Compared to Zoledronic Acid in the Treatment of Bone Disease in Subjects With Multiple Myeloma

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01345019>

Study 2:

Tivozanib Hydrochloride in Combination With Paclitaxel Versus Placebo With Paclitaxel in Patients With Locally Recurrent or Metastatic Triple Negative Breast Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01745367>

Study 3:

A Study Combining mFOLFOX6 With Tivozanib or Bevacizumab in Patients With Metastatic Colorectal Cancer as First Line Therapy

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01478594>

Study 4:

Dose-Escalation Study of TH-302 in Combination With Sunitinib to Treat Patients With Advanced Renal Cell Carcinoma, Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumors and Pancreatic Neuroendocrine Tumors

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01381822>

Study 5:

A Study of MDV3100 Versus Bicalutamide in Castrate Men With Metastatic Prostate Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01288911>

Study 6:

A Study of MM-121 With Paclitaxel in Platinum Resistant/Refractory Advanced Ovarian Cancers

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01447706>

Study 7:

A Study in Second Line Metastatic Colorectal Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01183780>

Study 8:

Study for Women With Platinum Resistant Ovarian Cancer Evaluating EC145 in Combination With Doxil® (PROCEED)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01170650>

Study 9:

A Study Evaluating Intermittent and Continuous OSI-906 and Weekly Paclitaxel in Patients With Recurrent Epithelial Ovarian Cancer (and Other Solid Tumors)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT00889382>

Study 10:

Immunotherapy Study for Surgically Resected Pancreatic Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01072981>

Study 11:

IMAAGEN: Impact of Abiraterone Acetate in Prostate-Specific Antigen

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01314118>

Study 12:

A Multicenter Clinical Study of the Sonablate®500 for the Treatment of Locally Recurrent Prostate Cancer With HIFU

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT00772317>

Study 13:

A Clinical Study Conducted in Multiple Centers Comparing Veliparib and Whole Brain Radiation Therapy (WBRT) Versus Placebo and WBRT in Subjects With Brain Metastases From Non Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01657799>

Study 14:

A Clinical Study Conducted in Multiple Centers Comparing Veliparib in Combination With Carboplatin and Paclitaxel Versus a Placebo in Combination With Carboplatin and Paclitaxel in Patients With Advanced Non-small Cell Lung Cancer.

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01560104>

Study 15:

Study of Bevacizumab/mFOLFOX6 Versus Bevacizumab/Folfiri With Biomarker Stratification in Patients With Previously Untreated Metastatic Colorectal Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01374425>

Study 16:

Study of the Effect of GTx-758 on Serum PSA and Testosterone in Men With Prostate Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01615120>

Study 17:

A Study of Onartuzumab (MetMAB) Versus Placebo in Combination With Paclitaxel Plus Platinum in Patients With Squamous Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01519804>

Study 18:

Study of Palifosfamide-tris in Combination With Carboplatin and Etoposide in Chemotherapy Naïve Patients With Extensive-Stage Small Cell Lung Cancer (The MATISSE Study)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01555710>

Study 19:

Ph I Dose Escalation Study of Antibody-drug Conjugate IMMU-132 in Patients With Advanced Epithelial Cancers

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01631552>

Study 20:

Trial in Squamous Non Small Cell Lung Cancer Subjects Comparing Ipilimumab Plus Paclitaxel and Carboplatin Versus Placebo Plus Paclitaxel and Carboplatin

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01285609>

Study 21:

Dose Finding Study of Twice Weekly IMMU-130 in Metastatic Colorectal Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01605318>

Study 22:

TRINOVA-3: A Study of AMG 386 or AMG 386 Placebo in Combination With Paclitaxel and Carboplatin to Treat Ovarian Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01493505>

Study 23:

Study of Cabozantinib (XL184) Versus Mitoxantrone Plus Prednisone in Men With Previously Treated Symptomatic Castration-resistant Prostate Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01522443>

Study 24:

Study of BMN 673, a PARP Inhibitor, in Patients With Advanced or Recurrent Solid Tumors

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01286987>

Study 25:

A Phase II Study to Evaluate the Efficacy of TKI258 for the Treatment of Patients With FGFR2 Mutated or Wild-type Advanced and/or Metastatic Endometrial Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01379534>

Study 26:

SGI-110 in Combination With Carboplatin in Ovarian Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01696032>

Study 27:

A Clinical Trial Testing The Efficacy Of Crizotinib Versus Standard Chemotherapy Pemetrexed Plus Cisplatin Or Carboplatin In Patients With ALK Positive Non Squamous Cancer Of The Lung

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01154140>

Study 28:

Safety and Efficacy Study of Enzalutamide Versus Bicalutamide in Men With Prostate Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01664923>

Study 29:

A Study of MEK162 and Paclitaxel in Patients With Epithelial Ovarian, Fallopian Tube or Peritoneal Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01649336>

Study 30:

A Study to Evaluate New or Worsening Lens Opacifications in Subjects With Non-metastatic Prostate Cancer Receiving Denosumab for Bone Loss Due to Androgen-Deprivation Therapy

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT00925600>

Study 31:

Phase III Trial Comparing Capecitabine in Combination With Sorafenib or Placebo in the Treatment of Locally Advanced or Metastatic HER2-Negative Breast Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01234337>

Study 32:

The BEACON Study (Breast Cancer Outcomes With NKTR-102)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01492101>

Study 33:

A Study of AT13387 in Patients With Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) Alone and in Combination With Crizotinib

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01712217>

Study 34:

Study of a Drug [DCVax[®]-L] to Treat Newly Diagnosed GBM Brain Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT00045968>

Study 35:

A Study to Evaluate the Safety and Antitumor Activity in Subjects With Advanced Solid Tumor

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01248949>

Study 36:

A Phase 3 Efficacy Study of a Recombinant Vaccinia Virus Vaccine to Treat Metastatic Prostate Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01322490>

Study 37:

A Study of Onartuzumab (MetMAB) in Combination With Bevacizumab (Avastin) Plus Platinum And Paclitaxel or With Pemetrexed Plus Platinum in Patients With Non-Squamous Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01496742>

Study 38:

Randomized Phase II Trial of Letrozole With or Without Dasatinib as First and Second-line Treatment for Hormone Receptor-positive, HER2-negative Post-menopausal Breast Cancer That is Unresectable, Locally Recurrent or Metastatic

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT00696072>

Study 39:

Phase 2 Study of EC145 Alone Versus EC145+Docetaxel Versus Docetaxel Alone in Participants With FR(++) 2nd Line Non Small Cell Lung Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01577654>

Study 40:

Study of Imprime PGG[®] in Combination With Cetuximab in Subjects With Recurrent or Progressive KRAS Wild Type Colorectal Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01309126>

Study 41:

Two-Dose Level Evaluation of NX-1207 for the Treatment of Low Risk, Localized (T1c) Prostate Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01620515>

Study 42:

Sativex[®] for Relieving Persistent Pain in Patients With Advanced Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01361607>

Study 43:

Study of TAS-102 in Patients With Metastatic Colorectal Cancer Refractory to Standard Chemotherapies

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01607957>

Study 44:

Efficacy & Safety of ODSH (2-0, 3-0 Desulfated Heparin) in Patients With Metastatic Pancreatic Cancer Treated With Gemcitabine & Abraxane

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01461915>

Study 45:

Safety and Pharmacokinetic Study of MM-302 in Patients With Advanced Breast Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01304797>

Study 46:

Phase Ib of Abiraterone Acetate Plus BEZ235 or BKM120 in Castration-resistant Prostate Cancer (CRPC) Patients

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01634061>

Study 47:

A Phase II Study of the Aurora and Angiogenic Kinase Inhibitor ENMD-2076 in Previously Treated Locally Advanced and Metastatic Triple-Negative Breast Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01639248>

Study 48:

Dose-Finding Trial of F-627 in Women With Breast Cancer Receiving Myelotoxic Chemotherapy

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01648322>

Study 49:

Phase III Study of BKM120/Placebo With Fulvestrant in Postmenopausal Patients With Hormone Receptor Positive HER2-negative Locally Advanced or Metastatic Breast Cancer Refractory to Aromatase Inhibitor

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01610284>

Study 50:

Phase 2 Study of the Monoclonal Antibody MGAH22 in Patients With Relapsed or Refractory Advanced Breast Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01828021>

Study 51:

Safety and Exploratory Efficacy of Kanglaite Injection in Pancreatic Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT00733850>

Study 52:

Safety, Tolerability, Pharmacokinetics, and Immunoregulatory Study of Urelumab (BMS-663513) in Subjects With Advanced and/or Metastatic Solid Tumors and Relapsed/Refractory B-cell Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01471210>

Study 53:

A Study of Perjeta (Pertuzumab) in Combination With Herceptin (Trastuzumab) and Chemotherapy in Patients With HER2-Positive Metastatic Gastroesophageal Junction or Gastric Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01774786>

Study 54:

Study Evaluating the Safety and Efficacy Of Carboplatin/Paclitaxel And Carboplatin/Paclitaxel/ Bevacizumab With and Without GDC-0941 in Patients With Previously Untreated Advanced Or Recurrent Non-small Cell Lung Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01493843>

Study 55:

A Study of Avastin (Bevacizumab) in Combination With Standard of Care Treatment in Patients With Lung Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01351415>

Study 56:

Anamorelin HCl in the Treatment of Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer-Cachexia (NSCLC-C): An Extension Study (ROMANA 3)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01395914>

Study 57:

FOLFOX6m Plus SIR-Spheres Microspheres vs. FOLFOX6m Alone in Patients With Liver Mets From Primary Colorectal Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01721954>

Study 58:

Safety and Efficacy of Anamorelin HCl in Patients With Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer-Cachexia (ROMANA 1)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01387269>

Study 59:

A Study of Trastuzumab-MCC-DM1 in Patients With HER2-Positive Locally Advanced or Metastatic Breast Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01120561>

Study 60:

Study To Evaluate the Efficacy and Safety Of Bevacizumab, and Associated Biomarkers, In Combination With Paclitaxel Compared With Paclitaxel Plus Placebo as First-line Treatment Of Patients With Her2-Negative Metastatic Breast Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01663727>

Study 61:

Multivalent HPV (Human Papillomavirus) Vaccine Study in 16- to 26-Year Old Men and Women (V503-003 AM5)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01651949>

Study 62:

Efficacy and Safety of GS-6624 With FOLFIRI as Second Line Treatment in Colorectal Adenocarcinoma

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01479465>

Study 63:

A Study to Evaluate the Safety and Efficacy of Inactivated Varicella-zoster Vaccine (VZV) as a Preventative Treatment for Herpes Zoster (HZ) and HZ-related Complications in Adult Participants With Solid Tumor or Hematologic Malignancy (V212-011 AM3)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01254630>

Study 64:

Efficacy Evaluation of TheraSphere Following Failed First Line Chemotherapy in Metastatic Colorectal Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01483027>

Study 65:

LDK378 Versus Chemotherapy in ALK Rearranged (ALK Positive) Patients Previously Treated With Chemotherapy (Platinum Doublet) and Crizotinib

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01828112>

Study 66:

BEZ235 Phase II Trial in Patients With Advanced Pancreatic Neuroendocrine Tumors (pNET) After Failure of mTOR Inhibitor Therapy

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01658436>

Study 67:

A Controlled Study of the Effectiveness of Oregovomab (Antibody) Plus Chemotherapy in Advanced Ovarian Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01616303>

Study 68:

NOLAN: Naproxen or Loratadine and Neulasta

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01712009>

Study 69:

A Study of MM-121 Combination Therapy in Patients With Advanced Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT00994123>

Study 70:

HELOISE Study: A Study of Herceptin (Trastuzumab) in Combination With Cisplatin/Capecitabine Chemotherapy in Patients With HER2-Positive Metastatic Gastric or Gastro-Esophageal Junction Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01450696>

Study 71:

Brentuximab Vedotin in Patients With CD30-positive Nonlymphomatous Malignancies

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01461538>

Study 72:

OGX-427 in Metastatic Castrate-Resistant Prostate Cancer With Prostate-Specific Antigen Progression While Receiving Abiraterone

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01681433>

Study 73:

A Study of LY2784544 in Participants With Myeloproliferative Neoplasms

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01594723>

Study 74:

PARP Inhibition for Triple Negative Breast Cancer (ER-/PR-/HER2-) With BRCA1/2 Mutations

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01074970>

Study 75:

An Investigational Drug, PF-02341066, Is Being Studied In Patients With Advanced Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer With A Specific Gene Profile Involving The Anaplastic Lymphoma Kinase (ALK) Gene

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT00932451>

Study 76:

A Study of IMC-RON8 in Advanced Solid Tumors

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01119456>

Study 77:

An Assessment of an Attenuated Live Listeria Vaccine in CIN 2+

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01116245>

Study 78:

Safety Study of the Drug MM-151 in Patients With Advanced Solid Tumors Resisting Ordinary Treatment

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01520389>

Study 79:

Cisplatin + Etoposide +/- Concurrent ZD6474 in Previously Untreated Extensive Stage Small Cell Lung Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT00613626>

Study 80:

Everolimus Plus Best Supportive Care vs Placebo Plus Best Supportive Care in the Treatment of Patients With Advanced Neuroendocrine Tumors (GI or Lung Origin)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01524783>

Study 81:

Phase 1 Pharmacokinetics Study of Oral MLN9708 in Patients With Advanced Nonhematologic Malignancies or Lymphoma

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01454076>

Study 82:

A Study of Anti-VEGFR-3 Monoclonal Antibody IMC-3C5 in Subjects With Advanced Solid Tumors

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01288989>

Study 83:

Palifosfamide in Treating Patients With Recurrent Germ Cell Tumors

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01808534>

Study 84:

Study of TRC105 Combined With Standard-Dose Bevacizumab for Advanced Solid Tumors for Which Bevacizumab is Indicated

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01332721>

Study 85:

A Phase 1 Study of CC-486 as a Single Agent and in Combination With Carboplatin or ABI-007 in Subjects With Relapsed or Refractory Solid Tumors

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01478685>

Study 86:

Dose Escalation Study of MLN0128 in Subjects With Advanced Malignancies

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01058707>

Study 87:

Trial of Poor Performance Status Patients (ToPPS)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT00892710>

Study 88:

A Multiple-Ascending-Dose Study of the Safety and Tolerability of REGN421(SAR153192) in Patients With Advanced Solid Malignancies

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT00871559>

Study 89:

Doxorubicin + BIBF 1120 in Patients for Ovarian Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01485874>

Study 90:

BNC105P Combination Study in Partially Platinum Sensitive Ovarian Cancer Patients

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01624493>

Study 91:

Trial in Extensive-Disease Small Cell Lung Cancer (ED-SCLC) Subjects Comparing Ipilimumab Plus Etoposide and Platinum Therapy to Etoposide and Platinum Therapy Alone

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01450761>

Study 92:

FOLFOXIRI Plus Panitumumab Patients With Metastatic KRAS Wild-Type Colorectal Cancer With Liver Metastases Only

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01226719>

Study 93:

Phase II Randomized Trial Evaluating Neoadjuvant Therapy With Neratinib and/or Trastuzumab Followed by Postoperative Trastuzumab in Women With Locally Advanced HER2-positive Breast Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01008150>

Study 94:

S0820, Adenoma and Second Primary Prevention Trial

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01349881>

Study 95:

Ultrasound-Guided Photodynamic Therapy With Photofrin & Gemcitabine for Patients With Locally Advanced Pancreatic Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01770132>

Study 96:

Safety and Pharmacokinetic Study of Cabazitaxel in Patients With Advanced Solid Tumors and Liver Impairment

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01140607>

Study 97:

Bevacizumab, Metronomic Chemotherapy (CM), Diet and Exercise After Preoperative Chemotherapy for Breast Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT00925652>

Study 98:

Study of Everolimus With Bevacizumab to Treat Refractory Malignant Peripheral Nerve Sheath Tumors

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01661283>

Study 99:

Extension Study of Lapatinib Plus Herceptin With or Without Endocrine Therapy

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT00999804>

Study 100:

Dovitinib in BCG Refractory Urothelial Carcinoma With FGFR3 Mutations or Over-expression

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01732107>

Study 101:

Trial of Amrubicin as Second-Line Therapy in Patients With Advanced/Metastatic Refractory Urothelial Carcinoma

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01331824>

Study 102:

Trial of Eribulin in Patients Who Do Not Achieve Pathologic Complete Response (pCR) Following Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01401959>

Study 103:

Study of RAD001 + AMG479 for Patients With Advanced Solid Tumors

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01122199>

Study 104:

Fosaprepitant + 5HT3 Receptor Antagonists + Dexamethasone in Germ Cell Tumors

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01736917>

Study 105:

Treatment Extension Study for Patients Who Have Previously Participated and Have Benefited From Iniparib in a Clinical Trial

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01593228>

Study 106:

A Phase 1 Study of LY2787106 in Cancer and Anemia

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01340976>

Study 107:

A Study of MM-111 in Combination With Multiple Treatments in Patients With HER2 Positive Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01304784>

Study 108:

Study Comparing the Efficacy of MEK162 Versus Dacarbazine in Unresectable or Metastatic NRAS Mutation-positive Melanoma

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01763164>

Study 109:

Efficacy Evaluation of TheraSphere in Patients With Inoperable Liver Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01556490>

Study 110:

LUX-Lung 8: A Phase III Trial of Afatinib (BIBW 2992) Versus Erlotinib for the Treatment of Squamous Cell Lung Cancer After at Least One Prior Platinum Based Chemotherapy

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01523587>

Study 111:

Phase II Trial of Pimasertib Versus Dacarbazine in N-Ras Mutated Cutaneous Melanoma

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01693068>

Study 112:

A Study of REOLYSIN® in Combination With Paclitaxel and Carboplatin in Patients With Squamous Cell Carcinoma of the Lung

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT00998192>

Study 113:

Phase III Study of Lenalidomide and Dexamethasone With or Without Elotuzumab to Treat Newly Diagnosed, Previously Untreated Multiple Myeloma

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01335399>

Study 114:

Study of Carfilzomib for Multiple Myeloma Patients Who Are Relapsed/Refractory to Bortezomib-containing Treatments

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01365559>

Study 115:

DN24-02 as Adjuvant Therapy in Subjects With High Risk HER2+ Urothelial Carcinoma

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01353222>

Study 116:

Phase 3 Trial of Autologous Dendritic Cell Immunotherapy (AGS-003) Plus Standard Treatment of Advanced Renal Cell Carcinoma (RCC)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01582672>

Study 117:

A Study of Tabalumab in Participants With Previously Treated Multiple Myeloma (MM)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01602224>

Study 118:

Study of Bortezomib and Dexamethasone With or Without Elotuzumab to Treat Relapsed or Refractory Multiple Myeloma

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01478048>

Study 119:

Biomarker Study of Elotuzumab in High Risk Smoldering Myeloma

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01441973>

Study 120:

First-line Everolimus +/- Paclitaxel for Cisplatin-ineligible Patients With Advanced Urothelial Carcinoma

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01215136>

Study 121:

Study of Vosaroxin or Placebo in Combination With Cytarabine in Patients With First Relapsed or Refractory Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01191801>

Study 122:

Nilotinib Treatment-free Remission Study in CML (Chronic Myeloid Leukemia) Patients

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01784068>

Study 123:

Phase 3 Study With Carfilzomib and Dexamethasone Versus Velcade and Dexamethasone for Relapsed Multiple Myeloma Patients

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01568866>

Study 124:

Phase II Study of Afinitor vs. Sutent in Patients With Metastatic Non-Clear Cell Renal Cell Carcinoma

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01108445>

Study 125:

Bendamustine in Combination With Bortezomib and Pegylated Liposomal Doxorubicin for Multiple Myeloma

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01177683>

Study 126:

Ponatinib in Newly Diagnosed Chronic Myeloid Leukemia (CML) (EPIC)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01650805>

Study 127:

A Safety and Efficacy Study of Carfilzomib and Pomalidomide With Dexamethasone in Patients With Relapsed or Refractory Multiple Myeloma

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01464034>

Study 128:

BNC105P in Combination With Everolimus/Following Everolimus For Progressive Metastatic Clear Cell Renal Cell Carcinoma

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01034631>

Study 129:

Lenalidomide and High Dose Melphalan Followed by Autologous Stem Cell Transplant in Multiple Myeloma

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01142232>

Study 130:

Allo Transplant Followed by Lenalidomide and Sirolimus Maintenance in High-Risk Multiple Myeloma (MM)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01303965>

Study 131:

Escalating Dose Study in Subjects With Relapsed or Refractory B Cell Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma, Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia, and Waldenstrom's Macroglobulinemia

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01351935>

Study 132:

A Phase 2, Multicenter, Open-label Study of MEDI-551 in Adults With Relapsed or Refractory Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01466153>

Study 133:

Safety Study of Adenovirus Vector Engineered to Express hIL-12 (Human Interleukin 12) in Combination With Activator Ligand to Treat Melanoma

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01397708>

Study 134:

A Study of Vemurafenib Adjuvant Therapy in Patients With Resected Cutaneous BRAF Mutant Melanoma

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01667419>

Study 135:

A Study of Trabectedin or Dacarbazine for the Treatment of Patients With Advanced Liposarcoma or Leiomyosarcoma

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01343277>

Study 136:

A Study Combining LY2157299 With Temozolomide-based Radiochemotherapy in Patients With Newly Diagnosed Malignant Glioma

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01220271>

Study 137:

A Subject Treatment Preference Study of Tivozanib Hydrochloride Versus Sunitinib in Subjects With Metastatic Renal Cell Carcinoma

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01673386>

Study 138:

A Study of Vemurafenib And GDC-0973 in Patients With BRAF-Mutation Positive Metastatic Melanoma

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01271803>

Study 139:

A Phase 3 Study Comparing GDC-0973, a MEK Inhibitor, in Combination With Vemurafenib vs. Vemurafenib Alone in Patients With Metastatic Melanoma

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01689519>

Study 140:

A Study of Intratumoral CAVATAK in Patients With Stage IIIc and Stage IV Malignant Melanoma

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01227551>

Study 141:

Safety Study of IL-21/Ipilimumab Combination in the Treatment of Melanoma

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01489059>

Study 142:

Study of a Melanoma Vaccine in Stage IIb, IIc, and III Melanoma Patients

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01546571>

Study 143:

A Study of Two Vismodegib Regimens in Patients With Multiple Basal Cell Carcinomas

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01815840>

Study 144:

Phase I/II Trial of Endometrial Regenerative Cells (ERC) in Patients With Critical Limb Ischemia

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01558908>

Study 145:

Effectiveness of 3,4-Diaminopyridine in Lambert-Eaton Myasthenic Syndrome

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01511978>

Study 146:

A Trial of TH-302 in Combination With Doxorubicin Versus Doxorubicin Alone to Treat Patients With Locally Advanced Unresectable or Metastatic Soft Tissue Sarcoma

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01440088>

Study 147:

A Study Of Inotuzumab Ozogamicin Plus Rituximab For Relapsed/Refractory Aggressive Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma Patients Who Are Not Candidates For Intensive High-Dose Chemotherapy

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01232556>

Study 148:

A Study of Ibrutinib in Combination With Bendamustine and Rituximab in Patients With Relapsed or Refractory Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia or Small Lymphocytic Lymphoma

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01611090>

Study 149:

Phase 2 Study of Bevacizumab in Children and Young Adults With Neurofibromatosis 2 and Progressive Vestibular Schwannomas

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01767792>

Study 150:

Study of Sutent®/Sunitinib (SU11248) in Subjects With NF-1 Plexiform Neurofibromas

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01402817>

Study 151:

Study of Tasigna®/Nilotinib (AMN107) in Neurofibromatosis (NF1) Patients With Plexiform Neurofibromas

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01275586>

Study 152:

First-Line Gemcitabine, Cisplatin + Ipilimumab for Metastatic Urothelial Carcinoma

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01524991>

Study 153:

Study to Assess the Effectiveness of RCHOP With or Without VELCADE in Previously Untreated Non-Germinal Center B-Cell-like Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma Patients

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT00931918>

Study 154:

Phase III Study of RAD001 Adjuvant Therapy in Poor Risk Patients With Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma (DLBCL) of RAD001 Versus Matching Placebo After Patients Have Achieved Complete Response With First-line Rituximab-chemotherapy

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT00790036>

Study 155:

A Study to Evaluate the Efficacy and Safety of Lenalidomide as Maintenance Therapy for Patients With B-Cell Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL) Following Second Line Therapy

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT00774345>

Study 156:

Pediatric Philadelphia Positive Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01460160>

Study 157:

Single Agent Ofatumumab Vs. Single Agent Rituximab in Follicular Lymphoma Relapsed After Rituximab-Containing Therapy

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01200589>

Study 158:

Safety Study of Human Myeloid Progenitor Cells (CLT-008) After Chemotherapy for Leukemia

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01297543>

Study 159:

Study of Veltuzumab and 90Y-Epratuzumab in Relapsed/Refractory, Aggressive NHL

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01101581>

Study 160:

Phase I/II Study of hLL1-DOX in Relapsed NHL and CLL

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01585688>

Study 161:

A Study to Evaluate the Efficacy and Safety of Ibrutinib, in Patients With Mantle Cell Lymphoma Who Progress After Bortezomib Therapy

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01599949>

Study 162:

A Phase 2 Trial of East Indian Sandalwood Oil in the Treatment of Common Warts (Verruca Vulgaris)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01286441>

Study 163:

A Phase II, Single Arm, Open Label Study of Treatment-free Remission After Achieving Sustained MR4.5 on Nilotinib (ENESTop)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01698905>

Study 164:

Study of KW-0761 Versus Vorinostat in Relapsed/Refractory CTCL

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01728805>

Study 165:

Safety Study of CC-292 and Rituximab in Subjects With Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia/Small Lymphocytic Lymphoma

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01744626>

Study 166:

Study of PNT2258 for Treatment of Relapsed or Refractory Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01733238>

Study 167:

A Pharmacokinetic (PK) Study of Nilotinib in Pediatric Patients With Philadelphia Chromosome-positive (Ph+) Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia (CML) or Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (ALL)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01077544>

Study 168:

A Phase Ib/Iib, Open-label, Multi-center, Study of Oral Panobinostat Administered With 5-Azacitidine (in Adult Patients With Myelodysplastic Syndromes (MDS), Chronic Myelomonocytic Leukemia (CMML), or Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML).

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT00946647>

Study 169:

Safety Study of CC-292 and Lenalidomide in Subjects With Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia/Small Lymphocytic Lymphoma

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01732861>

Study 170:

Safety and Efficacy of CML Patients Who Switch to Nilotinib and Stop Treatment After Achieving and Sustaining MR4.5

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01744665>

Study 171:

Phase III Study of CPX-351 Versus 7+3 in Patients 60-75 Years Old With Untreated High Risk (Secondary) Acute Myeloid Leukemia

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01696084>

Study 172:

A Study of Oral Sapacitabine in Elderly Patients With Newly Diagnosed Acute Myeloid Leukemia

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01303796>

Study 173:

Rituximab, Lenalidomide, and Bortezomib in Mantle Cell Lymphoma

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT00633594>

Study 174:

Phase I/II Study of Combination of Sorafenib, Vorinostat, and Bortezomib for the Treatment of Acute Myeloid Leukemia With Complex- or Poor-risk (Monosomy 5/7) Cytogenetics or FLT3-ITD Positive Genotype

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01534260>

Study 175:

Study of Bendamustine and Ofatumumab in Elderly Patients With Newly Diagnosed Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma Who Are Poor Candidates for R-CHOP Chemotherapy

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01626352>

Study 176:

Recombinant Human IL-18 and Ofatumumab After PBSCT for Lymphoma

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01768338>

Study 177:

Treosulfan/Fludarabine/Low Dose TBI as a Preparative Regimen for Children With AML/MDS Undergoing Allo HCT

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01772953>

Study 178:

A Moderate to Severe Rheumatoid Arthritis Study

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01721044>

Study 179:

Safety and Efficacy of Doses of Ingenol Mebutate Once Daily for Two or Three Consecutive Days in Subjects With Actinic Keratosis

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01820260>

Study 180:

Clinical Study to Evaluate the Bioequivalence of Two Imiquimod Cream 3.75% Formulations in Patients With Actinic Keratosis

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01788007>

Study 181:

Study Comparing Imiquimod Cream, 3.75% to Zyclara® (Imiquimod) Cream, 3.75% in the Treatment of Actinic Keratosis

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01686152>

Study 182:

A Study Comparing Diclofenac Sodium Gel 3% to Solaraze® Gel 3% in the Treatment of Actinic Keratosis

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01742663>

Diabetes (33 clinical trials recruiting)

Study 1:

Trial to Evaluate Cardiovascular and Other Long-term Outcomes With Semaglutide in Subjects With Type 2 Diabetes

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01720446>

Study 2:

A Randomised Trial Comparing Efficacy and Safety After Intensification With Either Insulin Aspart Once Daily as add-on or Changing to Basal Bolus Treatment With Insulin Degludec and Insulin Aspart in Subjects With Type 2 Diabetes Previously Treated With Insulin Degludec/Insulin Aspart Twice Daily

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01814137>

Study 3:

Exenatide Study of Cardiovascular Event Lowering Trial (EXSCEL): A Trial To Evaluate Cardiovascular Outcomes After Treatment With Exenatide Once Weekly In Patients With Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01144338>

Study 4:

Comparison Study of the Glycemic Effects, Safety, and Tolerability of Exenatide Once Weekly Suspension to Sitagliptin and Placebo in Subjects With Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01652729>

Study 5:

A Study to Evaluate ITCA 650 for the Treatment of Type 2 Diabetes

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01455857>

Study 6:

A Study to Evaluate Cardiovascular Outcomes in Patients With Type 2 Diabetes Treated With ITCA 650

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01455896>

Study 7:

Study of TAK-875 in Adults With Type 2 Diabetes and Cardiovascular Disease or Risk Factors for Cardiovascular Disease

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01609582>

Study 8:

Safety and Efficacy of Exenatide as Monotherapy and Adjunctive Therapy to Oral Antidiabetic Agents in Adolescents With Type 2 Diabetes

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT00658021>

Study 9:

The Efficacy of Insulin Degludec/Liraglutide in Controlling Glycaemia in Adults With Type 2 Diabetes Inadequately Controlled on GLP-1 Receptor Agonist and Metformin Therapy

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01676116>

Study 10:

A 26-week Trial Comparing Efficacy and Safety of Insulin Degludec/Insulin Aspart BID and Insulin Degludec OD Plus Insulin Aspart in Subjects With Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Treated With Basal Insulin in Need of Treatment Intensification With Mealtime Insulin

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01713530>

Study 11:

MARLINA: Efficacy, Safety & Modification of Albuminuria in Type 2 Diabetes Subjects With Renal Disease With LINAgliptin

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01792518>

Study 12:

Safety and Efficacy Study of Empagliflozin and Metformin for 24 Weeks in Treatment Naive Patients With Type 2 Diabetes

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01719003>

Study 13:

A 16 Weeks Study on Efficacy and Safety of Two Doses of Empagliflozin (BI 10773) (Once Daily Versus Twice Daily) in Patients With Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus and Preexisting Metformin Therapy

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01649297>

Study 14:

Ranolazine Monotherapy in Subjects With Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01472185>

Study 15:

Ranolazine When Added to Glimepiride in Subjects With Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01494987>

Study 16:

Efficacy and Safety of TAK-875 Compared to Glimepiride When Used With Metformin in Participants With Type 2 Diabetes

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01481116>

Study 17:

Efficacy and Safety of Exenatide Once Weekly Suspension in Subjects With Type 2 Diabetes

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01652716>

Study 18:

A Study of Alogliptin in Patients With Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Who Have Not Previously Received Anti-Hyperglycemic Therapy

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01691755>

Study 19:

A Study to Evaluate Safety and Efficacy of TTP054 for 12 Weeks in Subjects With Type 2 Diabetes

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01665352>

Study 20:

A Study to Assess Cardiovascular Outcomes Following Treatment With MK-3102 in Participants With Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (MK-3102-018 AM5)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01703208>

Study 21:

12-Week, Multicenter Study to Assess the Efficacy, Safety, and Tolerability of Metformin DR in Subjects With Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01819272>

Study 22:

A Study of Alogliptin in Combination With Metformin in Patients With Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Who Are Inadequately Controlled With Metformin Alone

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01691846>

Study 23:

A Study of Alogliptin in Combination With Metformin in Patients With Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Who Are Inadequately Controlled With Sulfonylurea Alone or Sulfonylurea Plus Metformin Therapy

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01691989>

Study 24:

Efficacy and Safety of Lixisenatide Versus Insulin Glulisine on Top of Insulin Glargine With or Without Metformin in Type 2 Diabetic Patients

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01768559>

Study 25:

Comparison of TAK-875 to Placebo and Sitagliptin in Combination With Metformin in Participants With Type 2 Diabetes

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01549964>

Study 26:

A Comparative Effectiveness Study of Major Glycemia-lowering Medications for Treatment of Type 2 Diabetes

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01794143>

Study 27:

A Study on The Potential of Alogliptin to Reduce Cardiovascular Risk in Patients With Stable Cardiovascular Disease and Glucose Abnormalities

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01715818>

Study 28:

A Phase 2, Placebo-Controlled Study To Evaluate The Efficacy And Safety Of PF-00489791 In Patients With Type 2 Diabetes And Overt Nephropathy

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01200394>

Study 29:

Insulin Resistance Intervention After Stroke Trial

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT00091949>

Study 30:

Phase III Study to Evaluate Efficacy and Safety of DSC127 in Diabetic Foot Ulcers

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01830348>

Study 31:

Evaluation of Cardiovascular Outcomes in Patients With Type 2 Diabetes After Acute Coronary Syndrome During Treatment With AVE0010 (Lixisenatide)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01147250>

Study 32:

A Study to Test Safety and Efficacy of Baricitinib in Participants With Diabetic Kidney Disease

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01683409>

Study 33:

Efficacy and Safety Study of Pregabalin in the Treatment of Pain on Walking in Patients With Diabetic Peripheral Neuropathy (DPN)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01474772>

Heart Disease (20 clinical trials recruiting)

Study 1:

A Study of the Safety and Efficacy of Two Different Regimens of Mipomersen in Patients With Familial Hypercholesterolemia and Inadequately Controlled Low-Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01475825>

Study 2:

Prevention of Cardiovascular Events (eg, Death From Heart or Vascular Disease, Heart Attack, or Stroke) in Patients With Prior Heart Attack Using Ticagrelor Compared to Placebo on a Background of Aspirin

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01225562>

Study 3:

Safety and Efficacy Continued Access Study of the Medtronic CoreValve® System in the Treatment of Symptomatic Severe Aortic Stenosis in Very High Risk Subjects and High Risk Subjects Who Need Aortic Valve Replacement

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01531374>

Study 4:

Ranolazine for Incomplete Vessel Revascularization Post-Percutaneous Coronary Intervention (PCI)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01442038>

Study 5:

The EVOLVE II Clinical Trial To Assess the SYNERGY Stent System for the Treatment of Atherosclerotic Lesion(s)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01665053>

Study 6:

Evaluation of Cardiovascular Outcomes After an Acute Coronary Syndrome During Treatment With SAR236553 (REGN727) (ODYSSEY Outcomes)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01663402>

Study 7:

AngelMed for Early Recognition and Treatment of STEMI

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT00781118>

Study 8:

Evaluation of Cardiovascular Outcomes in Patients With Type 2 Diabetes After Acute Coronary Syndrome During Treatment With AVE0010 (Lixisenatide)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01147250>

Study 9:

INcrease Of VAgal TonE in CHF

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01303718>

Study 10:

A Study Comparing Cardiovascular Effects of Ticagrelor and Clopidogrel in Patients With Peripheral Artery Disease

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01732822>

Study 11:

Cardiovascular Risk Reduction Study (Reduction in Recurrent Major CV Disease Events)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01327846>

Study 12:

ST Monitoring to Detect Acute Coronary Syndrome Events in Implantable Cardioverter Defibrillator Patients

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01424722>

Study 13:

Determining the Feasibility of Spinal Cord Neuromodulation for the Treatment of Chronic Heart Failure

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01112579>

Study 14:

A Study Exploring Two Strategies of Rivaroxaban and One of Oral Vitamin K Antagonist in Patients With Atrial Fibrillation Who Undergo Percutaneous Coronary Intervention

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01830543>

Study 15:

Freedom SOLO Stentless Heart Valve Study

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01115907>

Study 16:

The PARTNER II Trial: Placement of AoRTic TraNscathetER Valves

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01314313>

Study 17:

AMR-001 Versus Placebo Post ST Segment Elevation Myocardial Infarction

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01495364>

Study 18:

Insulin Resistance Intervention After Stroke Trial

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT00091949>

Study 19:

Vest Prevention of Early Sudden Death Trial and VEST Registry

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01446965>

Study 20:

Cardiovascular Safety of Febuxostat and Allopurinol in Patients With Gout and Cardiovascular Comorbidities

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01101035>

Mental Illness

(30 clinical trials recruiting)

Study 1:

Study of the Safety and Efficacy of Two Fixed Doses of OPC-34712 as Adjunctive Therapy in the Treatment of Adults With Major Depressive Disorder (the Polaris Trial)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01360632>

Study 2:

Study Evaluating the Safety and Efficacy of Fixed-dose Once-daily Oral Aripiprazole in Children and Adolescents With Tourette's Disorder

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01727700>

Study 3:

An Open-Label Safety Study of Memantine in Pediatric Patients With Autism, Asperger's Disorder, or Pervasive Developmental Disorder Not Otherwise Specified (PDD-NOS)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01592786>

Study 4:

Adult Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01692782>

Study 5:

Study of Aripiprazole in the Treatment of Pervasive Developmental Disorders

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT00870727>

Study 6:

An Efficacy, Safety and Tolerability of Cariprazine as an Adjunctive Treatment to Antidepressant Therapy (ADT) in Patients With Major Depressive Disorder (MDD)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01715805>

Study 7:

To Evaluate the Long-term Safety and Tolerability of Cariprazine as an Adjunctive Treatment to Antidepressant Therapy (ADT) in Patients With Major Depressive Disorder (MDD)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01838876>

Study 8:

A Study of Flexible or Fixed Dose LLY2216684 as Adjunctive Treatment for Participants With Major Depressive Disorder Who Have Had a Partial Response to Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitor (SSRI) Treatment

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01187407>

Study 9:

Study to Evaluate the Efficacy and Safety of Armodafinil Treatment (150 mg/Day) as Adjunctive Therapy in Adults With Major Depression Associated With Bipolar I Disorder

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01305408>

Study 10:

Efficacy and Safety Study of SPD489 in Combination With an Antidepressant in the Treatment of Adults With Major Depressive Disorder

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01436149>

Study 11:

Long-term Safety and Tolerability of BMS-820836 in the Treatment of Patients With Treatment Resistant Major Depression

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01361555>

Study 12:

Safety, Tolerability, and Efficacy of Cariprazine for Patients With Bipolar Depression

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01396447>

Study 13:

Safety, Efficacy and Tolerability of Vilazodone in Patients With Generalized Anxiety Disorder

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01766401>

Study 14:

A 6-Month Extension Study To The B2061032 Study To Evaluate The Safety, Tolerability, And Efficacy Of DVS SR In The Treatment Of Child And Adolescent Outpatients With MDD

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01371708>

Study 15:

SPD489 in Adults Aged 18-55 Years With Moderate to Severe Binge Eating Disorder

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01718509>

Study 16:

Efficacy and Safety of Ramelteon Sublingual as Adjunctive Therapy for Maintenance Treatment of Bipolar I Disorder in Adult Patients

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01467713>

Study 17:

Efficacy and Safety of Asenapine Treatment for Pediatric Bipolar Disorder {P06107 Has an Extension (P05898; NCT01349907)}(P06107 AM3)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01244815>

Study 18:

Long-Term Follow-Up Study for Safety, Efficacy and Tolerability of Rotigotine in Adolescents With Restless Legs Syndrome

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01498120>

Study 19:

A Long-Term Safety Extension Study of Studies ABE4869g And ABE4955g in Patients With Mild To Moderate Alzheimer's Disease Treated With Crenezumab

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01723826>

Study 20:

A Study Of DVS SR In Treatment Of Children And Adolescent Outpatients With MDD

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01371734>

Study 21:

The Safety and Efficacy of AF-219 in Female Subjects With Interstitial Cystitis/Bladder Pain Syndrome

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01569438>

Study 22:

Study to Evaluate Safety & Efficacy of WC3011 in Postmenopausal Women With Dyspareunia

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01845649>

Study 23:

A Study of RO4917838 (Bitopertin) in Patients With Sub-optimally Controlled Symptoms of Schizophrenia (WN25305)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01235559>

Study 24:

Efficacy and Safety Study of SPD489 in Combination With an Antidepressant in the Treatment of Adults With Major Depressive Disorder

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01436162>

Study 25:

Efficacy of LuAA21004 on Cognitive Dysfunction in Major Depressive Disorder

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01564862>

Study 26:

A Study of RO4917838 (Bitopertin) in Patients With Persistent, Predominant Negative Symptoms of Schizophrenia (WN25308)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01192880>

Study 27:

Safety and Efficacy Study of Ramelteon (TAK-375) Tablets for Sublingual Administration (SL) in Adults With Bipolar 1 Disorder

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01677182>

Study 28:

SPD489 in Adults Aged 18-55 Years With Moderate to Severe Binge Eating Disorder

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01718483>

Study 29:

Efficacy and Safety of the PET Imaging Agent [18F] AZD4694 in Subjects With Probable Alzheimer's Disease

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01680588>

Study 30:

Dose Escalating Study of Rotigotine in Pediatric Subjects With Restless Legs Syndrome

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01495793>

Stroke

(7 clinical trials recruiting)

Study 1:

Efficacy and Safety Study of Desmoteplase to Treat Acute Ischemic Stroke (DIAS-4)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT00856661>

Study 2:

Study Evaluating The Safety And Efficacy Of PF-03049423 In Subjects With Ischemic Stroke

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01208233>

Study 3:

Prevention of Cardiovascular Events (eg, Death From Heart or Vascular Disease, Heart Attack, or Stroke) in Patients With Prior Heart Attack Using Ticagrelor Compared to Placebo on a Background of Aspirin

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01225562>

Study 4:

Insulin Resistance Intervention After Stroke Trial

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT00091949>

Study 5:

A Study Comparing Cardiovascular Effects of Ticagrelor and Clopidogrel in Patients With Peripheral Artery Disease

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01732822>

Study 6:

Cardiovascular Risk Reduction Study (Reduction in Recurrent Major CV Disease Events)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01327846>

Study 7:

Cardiovascular Safety of Febuxostat and Allopurinol in Patients With Gout and Cardiovascular Comorbidities

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01101035>