



Abstract

Objective:

Background: The aim of this study was to evaluate the efficacy of the combination of docetaxel and carboplatin in the treatment of advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) patients. The study was conducted in a phase II setting, involving 100 patients who were randomly assigned to either the combination treatment or a control group.

Methods:

The study was a phase II, randomized, controlled trial. The primary endpoint was overall survival (OS). The secondary endpoints were progression-free survival (PFS), quality of life (QoL), and toxicity. The study was conducted in a phase II setting, involving 100 patients who were randomly assigned to either the combination treatment or a control group.

Results:

The combination treatment group showed significantly better OS compared to the control group. The median OS was 12.5 months in the combination group versus 9.8 months in the control group. The PFS was also significantly better in the combination group. The QoL was significantly better in the combination group. The toxicity was similar in both groups.

Conclusions:

The combination of docetaxel and carboplatin is an effective treatment for advanced NSCLC patients. The combination treatment group showed significantly better OS, PFS, and QoL compared to the control group.

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Abstract

Patients and Methods

Patients

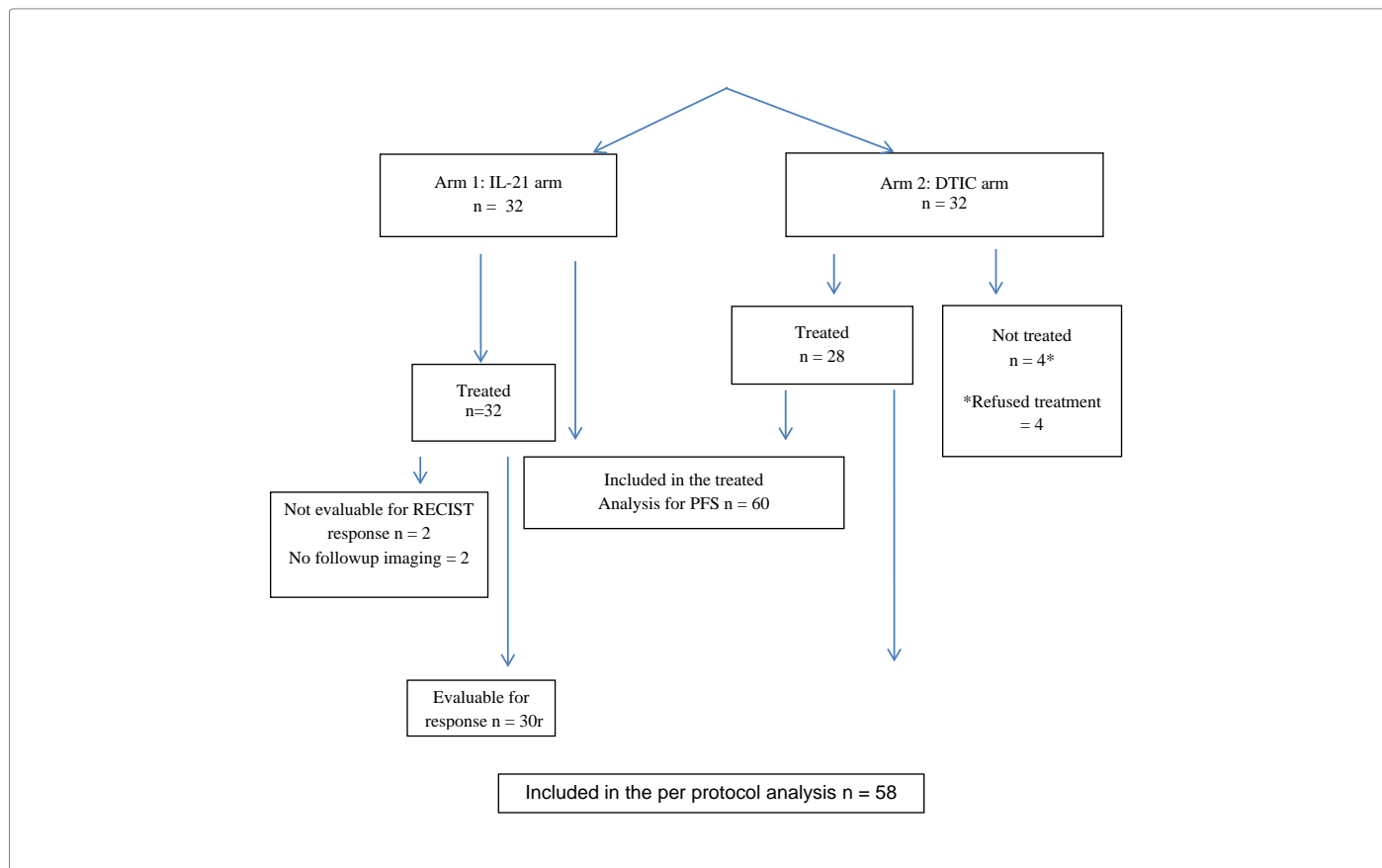
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Study design

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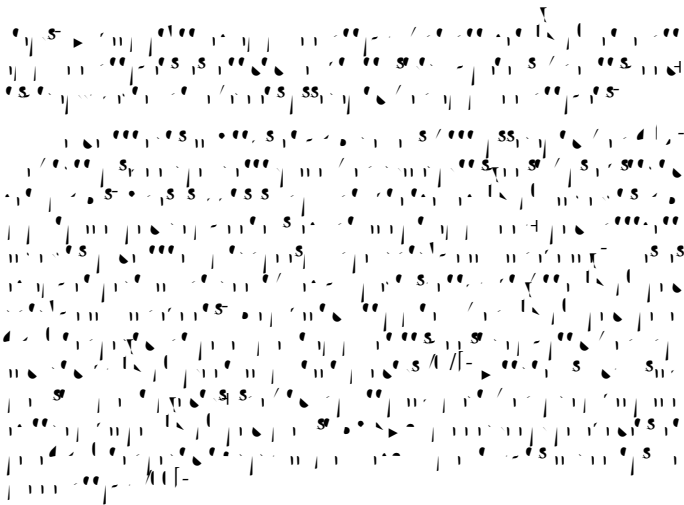


Primary efficacy endpoint

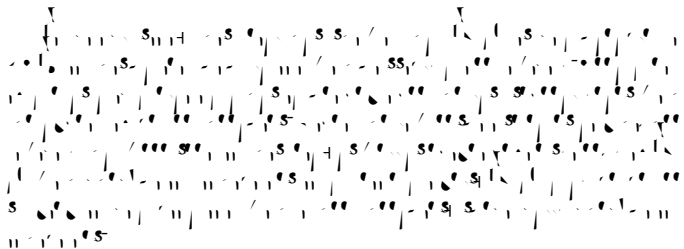
Primary efficacy endpoint

Secondary efficacy endpoints

Secondary efficacy endpoints



Conclusion



Acknowledgements



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References

1. Petrella TM, Mihalciou C, McWhirter E, Belanger K, Savage KJ, et al. (2013) melanoma (MM). *J Clin Oncol* 31.
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