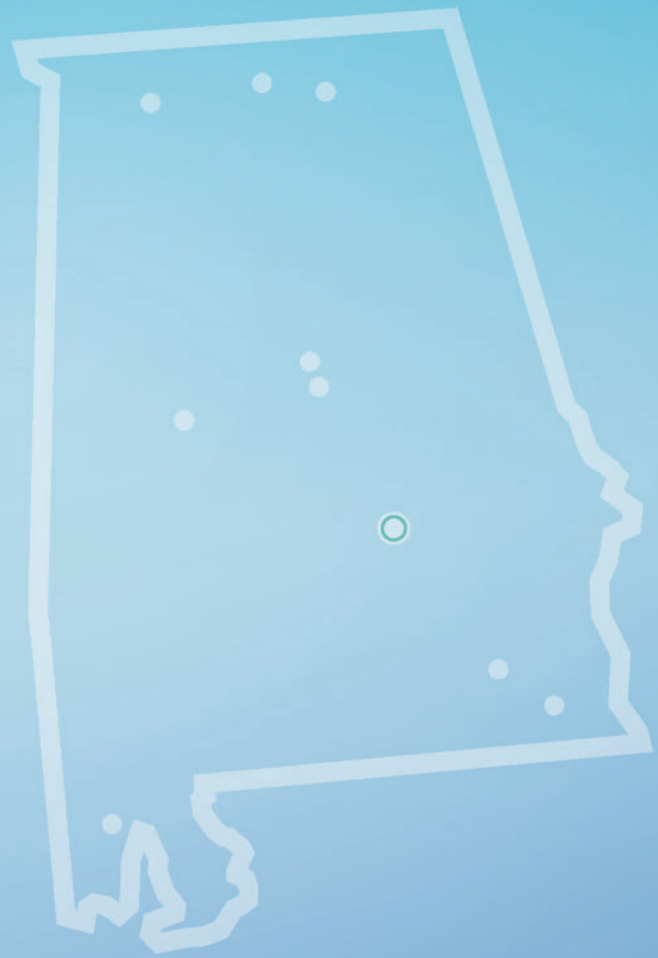


Research in Your Backyard

Developing Cures, Creating Jobs



Dots show locations of clinical trials in the state.

**PHARMACEUTICAL
CLINICAL TRIALS IN
ALABAMA**

Executive Summary

Clinical Trials in Alabama

- Biopharmaceutical research companies are conducting or have conducted more than 3,400 clinical trials of new medicines in collaboration with the state's university medical schools, clinical research centers and hospitals (1999 to present).
- Of the more than 3,400 clinical trials, 1,514 target the nation's six most debilitating chronic diseases—asthma, cancer, diabetes, heart disease, mental illnesses and stroke.

Economic Benefits of Clinical Trials in Alabama

- Biopharmaceutical research companies have been a source of jobs, tax revenue and research spending in Alabama.
- A study by Battelle Technology Partnership Practice found that in 2011 the industry supported nearly 17,000 jobs throughout the state.
- Wages and benefits for employees whose jobs were supported by the biopharmaceutical sector resulted in about \$127 million in federal taxation and \$16 million in state and local taxes.
- Biopharmaceutical research companies supported the generation of \$3.2 billion in economic activity in the state two years ago, including the direct economic output of the sector itself, the output of

“Innovation and research are two important components to job creation. Alabama is a leader in medical research, and that supports economic development in our state while also improving lives. The biosciences industry is also a prime area for growth in Accelerate Alabama, our strategic plan for long-term economic development. In 2011, biopharmaceutical research companies in Alabama generated approximately \$3.2 billion in economic activity and supported nearly 17,000 jobs. Innovation in the biosciences industry is improving our ability to predict and prevent disease, and the effort is being supported by our outstanding Alabama research centers and institutions.”

—Alabama Gov. Robert Bentley

the sector's vendors and suppliers and the output generated by the buying power of its workforce.

- Company employees in Alabama include life sciences researchers, management executives, office and administrative support workers, production workers, engineers, architects, computer and math experts and sales representatives. Biopharmaceutical companies, in 2011, also supported the jobs of their vendors and suppliers, including construction and IT firms. And the employees of biopharmaceutical companies help to support local restaurants, day care centers and other community businesses.

“Alabama is home to a vibrant and growing biotechnology industry that is recognized as one of the top economic growth opportunities in the state. Our investment in biotechnology innovation is creating health and environmental security for the people of our state while producing high-quality jobs with greater than average incomes. Furthermore, as a national health care hub, our companies and research institutions are advancing novel therapies, vaccines, medical devices and diagnostics through unparalleled clinical trial programs designed to enhance the quality of healthcare world-wide. As a result, our bioscience industry is successfully contributing to solutions that meet unmet medical needs on a global basis while at the same time serving as a strong catalyst for Alabama’s economy.”

—David Winwood, Ph.D.
 Executive Director, UAB Institute for Innovation & Entrepreneurship; Senior Associate Vice President for Economic Development and Innovation Alliances, UAB; CEO, UAB Research Foundation

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 while others are done to learn if a drug is appropriate for a particular 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 Alabama since 1999— Completed and Active

All Clinical Trials	Six Major Chronic Diseases
3,431	1,514

Source: www.clinicaltrials.gov
 Note: Search criteria = Alabama, United States; Phase 0, 1, 2, 3; industry only.
 Search performed 11/5/2013.

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 U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), today, in the United States:
 - > Patients with chronic diseases **account for more than 75 cents of every dollar** spent on health care.

- > 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.

Clinical Trials in Alabama Communities						
Location	Asthma	Cancer	Diabetes	Heart Disease	Mental Illness	Stroke
Athens	—	—	1	2	—	3
Birmingham	5	96	23	24	18	7
Dothan	—	—	4	2	9	2
Homewood	1	2	—	1	1	1
Huntsville	—	13	2	12	1	2
Mobile	—	12	7	10	1	5
Montgomery	—	—	2	2	—	1
Muscle Shoals	—	3	7	1	—	—
Ozark	1	—	1	2	—	2
Tuscaloosa	—	2	—	1	—	1

Source: www.clinicaltrials.gov

Note: Search criteria = Alabama, United States; Phase 0, 1, 2, 3; industry only. Search performed 11/5/2013. 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 Alabama.**

- 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 Alabama.
- Since 1999, biopharmaceutical research companies have sponsored 1,514 clinical trials of potential new medicines in Alabama alone for **asthma, cancer, heart disease, stroke, diabetes and mental illnesses**. Of these trials, 237 are either not yet recruiting or are just now seeking Alabama patients. The 237

trials are being conducted at more than 330 sites in Alabama.

- Biopharmaceutical companies are collaborating on the tests with such prominent institutions as the **University of Alabama-Birmingham** and the **University of South Alabama**.
- Some of the medicines being clinically tested in Alabama are new-generation biotechnology treatments.

“Most of our lives are touched directly by doctors and other health care providers who care for us and our families on an individual basis. Supporting those health care providers are teams carrying out research that is necessary to provide the best drugs and clinical practices whose efforts positively affect millions of lives. The preclinical research and clinical trials conducted in Alabama by biopharmaceutical companies and our state’s research centers support a wide range of clinical needs for Alabamians and people around the globe. Currently there are 123 trials of potential new cancer medicines underway in our state at a time when cancer is expected to claim the lives of more than 10,400 of our residents this year alone. There are 37 trials underway for new heart disease drugs, a disease that claimed the lives of more than 11,800 Alabamians in 2011. Discoveries in Alabama have led to the creation of seven FDA approved anti-cancer drugs now being used to treat patients all around the world.”

—Art J. Tipton, Ph.D.
President and CEO, Southern Research Institute

Clinical Trials for Top Chronic Diseases

Chronic Disease	All Clinical Trials	Clinical Trials Still Recruiting
Asthma	58	7
Cancer	686	123
Diabetes	295	37
Heart Disease	184	37
Mental Illness	255	24
Stroke	36	9
Total	1,514	237

Source: www.clinicaltrials.gov

Note: Search criteria = Alabama, United States; Phase 0, 1, 2, 3; industry only. Search performed 11/5/2013. **Some clinical trials appear in more than one disease category.**

Clinical Trials in Alabama

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 explore whether 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 help design and conduct their clinical trials to determine whether a medicine is safe and effective. Side effects must be carefully documented and a determination made as to whether they occur too often and are dangerous.

Clinical tests involve three phases, thousands of volunteer patients, and are often conducted at multiple sites around the country.

Clinical Trials for Top Chronic Diseases

Chronic Disease	All Clinical Trials	Clinical Trials Still Recruiting
Asthma	58	7
Cancer	686	123
Diabetes	295	37
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Mental Illness	255	24
Stroke	36	9
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Source: www.clinicaltrials.gov

Note: Search criteria = Alabama, United States; Phase 0, 1, 2, 3; industry only. Search performed 11/5/2013. **Some clinical trials appear in more than one disease category.**

In Alabama, biopharmaceutical companies are providing funds to have trials conducted at the state's well-respected medical schools, hospitals and clinical research organizations. According to *U.S. News and World Report*, the **University of Alabama-Birmingham** ranked 35th among this year's top 100 research-oriented medical schools in the United States. Another top research-oriented medical school in Alabama is the **University of South Alabama**.

Asthma is a debilitating condition for more than 25 million Americans, including 7.1 million children under the age of 18. The toll is also severe in Alabama, where one in 10 residents suffers from asthma, according to the Alabama Department of Public Health.

Currently, seven clinical trials of new asthma medicines are recruiting patients in Alabama. Trials are being conducted in **Birmingham, Homewood, Jasper, Ozark and Pell City**.

Cancer, the second leading cause of death in the United States, now afflicts nearly 14 million Americans, according to the National Cancer Institute. In Alabama, more than 27,000 new cancer cases will be diagnosed this year and 10,430 victims in the state will die, according to the American Cancer Society.

Currently, 123 clinical trials of new cancer medicines are recruiting patients in Alabama. Biopharmaceutical companies are collaborating on the tests with such institutions as the **Children's Hospital of Alabama**, the **University of Alabama** and **Alabama Oncology** in Birmingham, the **Mitchell Cancer Institute at the University of South Alabama** in Mobile and the **Clearview Cancer Institute** Huntsville.

Diabetes affects more than 25 million Americans—more than 8 percent of the U.S. population—including 7 million people who are unaware they have the disease. In Alabama, an estimated 416,000 residents have been diagnosed with diabetes, according to the American Podiatric Medical Association. In 2011, 1,255 Alabamians died from diabetes, according to the Alabama Department of Public Health.

Currently, 37 diabetes clinical tests are seeking patients in Alabama. The trials are being conducted at the **University of Alabama** in Birmingham, the **University of South Alabama** and **WILMAX Clinical Research** in Mobile and the **Physician's Resource Group** in Dothan.

Heart disease and stroke are the first and fourth leading disease causes of death in the United States and the second and fourth in Alabama. According to the American Heart Association, more than 82 million Americans are affected by these diseases. In Alabama, in 2011, more than 11,800 residents died from some form of heart disease and 2,538 died from a stroke, according to the Alabama Department of Public Health.

Currently, 37 heart disease and nine stroke clinical tests are seeking patients in Alabama. The trials are being conducted at the **Heart Center Research** in Huntsville and the **University of Alabama** and **Baptist Medical Center** in Birmingham.

Mental illness affects nearly 60 million Americans who suffer from some form of the disease—from anxiety to depression to schizophrenia to eating disorders. In Alabama, about 187,000 adults live with serious mental illness and about 51,000 children live with serious mental health conditions, according to the National Alliance on Mental Illness.

Currently, 24 clinical trials for mental illness are recruiting patients in Alabama. The trials are taking place at the **Dothan Behavioral Medicine Clinic** in Dothan, the **University of Alabama—Office of Psychiatric Research** in Birmingham and the **Medical Affiliated Research Center** in Huntsville.

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 clinical trials and medicines in development is also available on www.phrma.org, the website of the Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America (PhRMA). Click on Innovation, Clinical Trials and then Research in Your Backyard.

What is the Clinical Trial Experience?

Clinical trials are research studies that grant participants early access to new medicines, which are being developed to help combat chronic and serious diseases. By volunteering for a clinical trial, patients take an active role in their healthcare by helping researchers test new treatments. In Alabama alone, thousands of clinical trials have been conducted to target chronic conditions like asthma, cancer, diabetes, heart disease, mental illness and stroke.

Phases of Clinical Trials

There are three phases of testing used to evaluate potential new medicines:

Phase I—This phase is designed to test the safety of a new medicine. 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 there may be.

Phase II—This phase is designed to test effectiveness and safety. The treatment is given to 100 to 300 people to assess efficacy and try to identify less common side effects, which may appear when more people are tested. This phase is usually placebo-controlled and double-blinded—neither patients nor doctors know if the patient is getting placebo or the medicine.

Phase III—This phase is designed to confirm effectiveness and safety, monitor side effects and compare the unapproved drug being tested to commonly used medications from the market to determine which is more effective. 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

Patients can learn about clinical trials several ways. 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 use hospital and university websites to find the trials being conducted in their area. More information about clinical trials and how to volunteer for one can be found at <http://centerwatch.com>, a PhRMA-recommended website.

What to Expect

Since clinical trials are often conducted in a doctor's office, patients may need to devote more time to physician visits and physical examinations. 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 that the clinical trial is research, and that they can leave the trial at any time. After consulting with their healthcare providers, patients can volunteer to participate, leading to a pre-screening interview. If they fit the criteria and requirements of the test, they can be enrolled.

Patient Expenses

Patients should ask during pre-screening interviews what it will cost them to participate in a clinical trial. Clinical trial sponsors usually pay for all research-related expenses and additional testing or physician visits required by the trial. Patients or their insurance companies may be asked to pay for any routine treatments of their disease. And it's important to know some health plans do not pay for clinical trials. Patients should make it a point to learn if they or their insurance company will be assessed any fees and should determine if their insurance company will cover the expense of routine examinations. Patients who live a distance from the trial site should learn the clinic's policy for covering travel costs and living expenses.

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.

New Generation Medicines in Development

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

America's biopharmaceutical research companies are using biotechnology to develop hundreds of new medicines and vaccines today. And Alabama is one of the states where this 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.

Some of the medicines in clinical testing at Alabama hospitals and research centers feature these technologies. For example:

- A recombinant antibody for the treatment of pancreatic cancer, liver fibrosis and idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis with trials conducted at **The Kirklin Clinic** in Birmingham.
- A monoclonal antibody in the pipeline that targets lupus is being studied in clinical trials in **Birmingham**.
- A therapeutic vaccine, designed to jump-start the immune system to fight disease, is in development for lung cancer and melanoma in **Birmingham** and **Mobile**.
- A gene therapy for the treatment of Alzheimer's disease is being studied at the **University of Alabama** in Birmingham.
- An engineered human antibody to reduce inflammation in psoriasis is in clinical trials in **Birmingham, Huntsville** and **Tuscaloosa**.
- A monoclonal antibody for rheumatoid arthritis that may block the inflammatory process is in clinical trials in **Anniston, Birmingham** and **Huntsville**.

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

Conclusion

Biopharmaceutical research companies' close collaboration with clinicians and research institutions in Alabama 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 states' medical schools, hospitals and contract research organizations. And the medicines being tested are sometimes cutting-edge cell

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

What's more, Alabamians considering participation in clinical trials have a wide range of choices, including 237 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 237 clinical trials of new chronic disease drugs recruiting patients in Alabama. These trials target the most debilitating chronic conditions—cancer, heart disease, stroke, asthma, diabetes and mental illness.

Clinical Trials in Alabama Communities						
Location	Asthma	Cancer	Diabetes	Heart Disease	Mental Illness	Stroke
Athens	—	—	1	2	—	3
Birmingham	5	96	23	24	18	7
Dothan	—	—	4	2	9	2
Homewood	1	2	—	1	1	1
Huntsville	—	13	2	12	1	2
Mobile	—	12	7	10	1	5
Montgomery	—	—	2	2	—	1
Muscle Shoals	—	3	7	1	—	—
Ozark	1	—	1	2	—	2
Tuscaloosa	—	2	—	1	—	1

Source: www.clinicaltrials.gov

Note: Search criteria = Alabama, United States; Phase 0, 1, 2, 3; industry only. Search performed 11/5/2013. 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 Alabama.

The Good News—Many Clinical Trials are Still Recruiting

(continued)

Cancer—Leading Institutions Conducting Clinical Trials

Alabama Oncology, Birmingham
Birmingham Hematology & Oncology Associates,
Birmingham
Children’s Hospital of Alabama, Birmingham
Clearview Cancer Institute, Huntsville
Kirklin Clinic at the University of Alabama,
Birmingham
Northwest Alabama Cancer Center, Muscle Shoals
Southern Cancer Center, Mobile
University of Alabama, Birmingham
University of South Alabama Mitchell Cancer Institute,
Mobile

Diabetes—Leading Institutions Conducting Clinical Trials

Pediatric Endocrinology at University of Alabama,
Birmingham
Physician’s Resource Group, Dothan
University of Alabama, Birmingham
University of South Alabama, Mobile
WILMAX Clinical Research, Mobile

Heart Disease—Leading Institutions Conducting Clinical Trials

Alabama Resuscitation Center, Birmingham
Baptist Medical Center, Birmingham
Cardiology PC and Center for Therapeutic
Angiogenesis, Birmingham
Cardiovascular Associates PC, Birmingham
Heart Center Research LLC, Huntsville
Mobile Heart Specialists PC, Mobile
University of Alabama, Birmingham
University of South Alabama, Mobile

Mental Illness—Leading Institutions Conducting Clinical Trials

Birmingham Research Group, Birmingham
Dothan Behavioral Medicine Clinic, Dothan
Harmonex Neuroscience Research, Dothan
Medical Affiliated Research Center, Huntsville
Radiant Research, Birmingham
University of Alabama, Birmingham

Stroke—Leading Institutions Conducting Clinical Trials

University of Alabama, Birmingham
University of South Alabama, Mobile

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

(7 clinical trials recruiting)

Study 1:

A Study to Assess the Effect of QAW039 in Non-atopic Asthmatic Patients

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01836471>

Study 2:

Study of Efficacy and Safety of Brodalumab Compared With Placebo in Inadequately Controlled Asthma Subjects With High Bronchodilator Reversibility

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01902290>

Study 3:

A Study to Evaluate Efficacy and Safety of ADC3680 in Subjects With Inadequately-Controlled Asthma

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01730027>

Study 4:

A Dose-Ranging Study of MK-1029 in Adults With Persistent Asthma (MK-1029-012 AM2)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01656395>

Study 5:

A Study of Lebrikizumab in Patients With Uncontrolled Asthma Who Are on Inhaled Corticosteroids and a Second Controller Medication

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01867125>

Study 6:

Dose-ranging Study of Vilanterol (VI) Inhalation Powder in Children

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01573767>

Study 7:

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

(123 clinical trials recruiting)

Study 1:

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 2:

Irinotecan Plus E7820 Versus FOLFIRI in Second-Line Therapy in Patients With Locally Advanced or Metastatic Colon or Rectal Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01347645>

Study 3:

Palbociclib Combined With Fulvestrant In Hormone Receptor+ HER2-Negative Metastatic Breast Cancer After Endocrine Failure

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01942135>

Study 4:

Study of Efficacy and Safety of LEE011 in Postmenopausal Women With Advanced Breast Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01958021>

Study 5:

A Study Of Two Dual PI3K/mTOR Inhibitors, PF-04691502 And PF-05212384 In Patients With Recurrent Endometrial Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01420081>

Study 6:

A Study of Kadcyca (Trastuzumab Emtansine) Plus Perjeta (Pertuzumab) Following Anthracyclines in Comparison With Herceptin (Trastuzumab) Plus Perjeta and a Taxane Following Anthracyclines as Adjuvant Therapy in Patients With Operable HER2-positive Primary Breast Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01966471>

Study 7:

Safety and Tolerability Study in Solid Tumors

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01803282>

Study 8:

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 9:

SC16LD6.5 in Recurrent Small Cell Lung Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01901653>

Study 10:

A Phase 2 Study Evaluating Ganetespib in Women With Metastatic HER2+ or Triple Negative Breast Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01677455>

Study 11:

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

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

Study 12:

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 13:

Safety Study of ²¹²Pb-TCMC-Trastuzumab Radio Immunotherapy

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01384253>

Study 14:

An Open-Label Study of Ruxolitinib Given With Chemotherapy in Patients With Advanced Solid Tumors

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01822756>

Study 15:

Safety Study of Adenovirus/PNP Coupled With Fludarabine Phosphate to Treat Solid Tumors

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01310179>

Study 16:

A Phase 1 Study in Participants With Advanced Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01115790>

Study 17:

Study Comparing Complete Remission After Treatment With Selumetinib/Placebo in Patient With Differentiated Thyroid Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01843062>

Study 18:

The Study Evaluating Efficacy And Tolerability Of Veliparib in Combination With Temozolomide or In Combination With Carboplatin and Paclitaxel Versus Placebo in Subjects With BRCA1 and BRCA2 Mutation and Metastatic Breast Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01506609>

Study 19:

Safety Study of BPX-201 Dendritic Cell Vaccine Plus AP1903 in Metastatic Castrate Resistant Prostate Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01823978>

Study 20:

Open-label, Phase II, Study of Everolimus Plus Letrozole in Postmenopausal Women With ER+, HER2- Metastatic or Locally Advanced Breast Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01698918>

Study 21:

Long Term Safety of Sativex® Oromucosal Spray (Sativex®; Nabiximols) as Adjunctive Therapy in Patients With Uncontrolled Persistent Chronic Cancer Related Pain

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01337089>

Study 22:

Efficacy and Safety Study of NeuVax™ (Neliipepimut-S or E75) Vaccine to Prevent Breast Cancer Recurrence

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01479244>

Study 23:

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 24:

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 25:

Safety and Efficacy of BKM120 in Combination With Trastuzumab in Patients With Relapsing HER2 Overexpressing Breast Cancer Who Have Previously Failed Trastuzumab

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01132664>

Study 26:

Early Switch From First-Line Docetaxel/Prednisone to Cabazitaxel/Prednisone and the Opposite Sequence, Exploring Molecular Markers in Men With Metastatic Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer (mCRPC)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01718353>

Study 27:

Study of ARN-509 in Men With Non-Metastatic Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01946204>

Study 28:

Safety and Exploratory Efficacy of Kanglaite Injection in Pancreatic Cancer

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

Study 29:

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

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

Study 30:

STEAM: A Study of Sequential and Concurrent FOLFOXIRI/Avastin (Bevacizumab) Regimens Versus FOLFOX/Avastin in First-Line in Patients With Metastatic Colorectal Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01765582>

Study 31:

A Phase III Study of BKM120 With Fulvestrant in Patients With HR+,HER2-, AI Treated, Locally Advanced or Metastatic Breast Cancer Who Progressed on or After mTORi

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01633060>

Study 32:

A Study of PSMA ADC in Subjects With Metastatic Castration-resistant Prostate Cancer (mCRPC)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01695044>

Study 33:

PEGPH20 Plus Nab-Paclitaxel Plus Gemcitabine Compared With Nab-Paclitaxel Plus Gemcitabine in Subjects With Stage IV Untreated Pancreatic Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01839487>

Study 34:

Cabazitaxel at 20 mg/m² Compared to 25 mg/m² With Prednisone for the Treatment of Metastatic Castration Resistant Prostate Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01308580>

Study 35:

MORAb-004 in Treating Young Patients With Recurrent or Refractory Solid Tumors or Lymphoma

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01748721>

Study 36:

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 37:

A Study of Gemcitabine-Cisplatin Chemotherapy Plus Necitumumab in the First-Line Treatment of Participants With Lung Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01788566>

Study 38:

A Study of RO5424802 in Patients With Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer Who Have ALK Mutation and Failed Crizotinib Treatment

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01801111>

Study 39:

Trial of Active Immunotherapy With Globo H-KLH (OPT-822) in Metastatic Breast Cancer Subjects

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01516307>

Study 40:

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 41:

A Study of Pertuzumab in Combination With Trastuzumab Plus an Aromatase Inhibitor in Patients With Hormone Receptor-Positive, Metastatic HER2-positive Breast Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01491737>

Study 42:

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

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

Study 43:

Efficacy and Safety Study of Etodolac and Propranolol in Patients With Clinically Progressive Prostate Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01857817>

Study 44:

NOLAN: Naproxen or Loratadine and Neulasta

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

Study 45:

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

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

Study 46:

A Study of GDC-0068 in Combination With Fluoropyrimidine Plus Oxaliplatin in Patients With Advanced or Metastatic Gastric or Gastroesophageal Junction Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01896531>

Study 47:

Brentuximab Vedotin in Patients With CD30-positive Nonlymphomatous Malignancies

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

Study 48:

Aflibercept and FOLFOX6 Treatment for Previously Untreated Stage IV Colorectal Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01652196>

Study 49:

A Study Of Everolimus, Trastuzumab And Vinorelbine In HER2-Positive Breast Cancer Brain Metastases

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01305941>

Study 50:

Lower Dose Chemotherapy Given More Frequent With Avastin to Treat Advanced Non-Squamous Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT00655850>

Study 51:

Phase II Study of Cabazitaxel-XRP6258 in Advanced Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01438307>

Study 52:

Study of INCB040093 in Subjects With Previously Treated B-Cell Malignancies

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01905813>

Study 53:

Study of LY2784544 Testing Alternative Dosing in Participants With Myeloproliferative Neoplasms

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01520220>

Study 54:

Defining the HER2 Positive (+) Breast Cancer Kinome Response to Trastuzumab, Pertuzumab, Combination Trastuzumab +Pertuzumab, or Combination Trastuzumab + Lapatinib

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01875666>

Study 55:

Vaccine Therapy in Treating Patients With Persistent or Recurrent Cervical Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01266460>

Study 56:

TRYHARD: Radiation Therapy Plus Cisplatin With or Without Lapatinib in Treating Patients With Head and Neck Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01711658>

Study 57:

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

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

Study 58:

Extension Study of Lapatinib Plus Herceptin With or Without Endocrine Therapy

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

Study 59:

Phase 2 Study of Docetaxel +/- OGX-427 in Patients With Relapsed or Refractory Metastatic Bladder Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01780545>

Study 60:

Drug-drug Interaction Study of Ofatumumab With Bendamustine in Subjects With Indolent B-cell Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01691807>

Study 61:

HepaSphere/Quadrasphere Microspheres for Delivery of Doxorubicin for the Treatment of Hepatocellular Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01387932>

Study 62:

A Study of Sativex® for Relieving Persistent Pain in Patients With Advanced Cancer

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01262651>

Study 63:

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

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

Study 64:

Ublituximab in Combination With Lenalidomide in Patients With B-Cell Lymphoid Malignancies

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01744912>

Study 65:

Open Label Treatment Extension Study With SAR245408 or SAR245409 as a Monotherapy or as a Combination Regimen

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01587040>

Study 66:

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

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

Study 67:

A Study of LY2875358 in Non Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) Participants

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01900652>

Study 68:

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

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

Study 69:

Phase III Study of Rindopepimut/GM-CSF in Patients With Newly Diagnosed Glioblastoma

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01480479>

Study 70:

TELESTAR (Telotristat Etiprate for Somatostatin Analogue Not Adequately Controlled Carcinoid Syndrome)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01677910>

Study 71:

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 72:

Study Comparing Combination of LGX818 Plus MEK162 and LGX818 Monotherapy Versus Vemurafenib in BRAF Mutant Melanoma

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01909453>

Study 73:

A Study of Rindopepimut/GM-CSF in Patients With Relapsed EGFRvIII-Positive Glioblastoma

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01498328>

Study 74:

Effect of NovoTTF-100A Together With Temozolomide in Newly Diagnosed Glioblastoma Multiforme (GBM)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT00916409>

Study 75:

A Study of Cabozantinib (XL184) vs Everolimus in Subjects With Metastatic Renal Cell Carcinoma

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01865747>

Study 76:

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

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

Study 77:

NEXT: Subsequent Exposure to Tyrosine Kinase Inhibition at Recurrence After Adjuvant Therapy in Renal Cell Carcinoma

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01649180>

Study 78:

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 79:

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 80:

A Phase 2, Multicenter, Randomized, Open-label Study of MEDI-551 in Adults With Relapsed or Refractory Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma (DLBCL)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01453205>

Study 81:

Safety and Efficacy in Premenopausal Women With Heavy Menstrual Bleeding (HMB) Associated With Uterine Fibroids (UF)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01817530>

Study 82:

A Safety Study of SGN-CD19A for Leukemia and Lymphoma

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01786096>

Study 83:

A Phase III Study of Oral LDE225 Versus (vs) Temozolomide (TMZ) in Patients With Hedge-Hog (Hh)-Pathway Activated Relapsed Medulloblastoma (MB)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01708174>

Study 84:

A Phase 1B Dose-escalation Study of TRC105 in Combination With Axitinib in Patients With Advanced Renal Cell Carcinoma

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01806064>

Study 85:

Safety and Efficacy Study of TPI 287 in Combination With Avastin (Bevacizumab) to Treat Glioblastoma

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01933815>

Study 86:

ADI-PEG 20 Versus Placebo in Subjects With Advanced Hepatocellular Carcinoma Who Have Failed Prior Systemic Therapy

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01287585>

Study 87:

BRIM8: A Study of Vemurafenib Adjuvant Therapy in Patients With Resected Cutaneous BRAF Mutant Melanoma

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

Study 88:

coBRIM: A Phase 3 Study Comparing GDC-0973 (Cobimetinib), a MEK Inhibitor, in Combination With Vemurafenib vs Vemurafenib Alone in Patients With Metastatic Melanoma

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

Study 89:

Study to Compare the Effect of Ipilimumab Retreatment With Chemotherapy in Advanced Melanoma

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01709162>

Study 90:

A Study of the BRAF Inhibitor Dabrafenib in Combination With the MEK Inhibitor Trametinib in the Adjuvant Treatment of High-risk BRAF V600 Mutation-positive Melanoma After Surgical Resection. (COMBI-AD)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01682083>

Study 91:

A Safety Study of SGN-CD19A for B-Cell Lymphoma

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01786135>

Study 92:

Study of the Efficacy and Safety of Ublituximab in Patients With Relapsed or Refractory B-cell Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01647971>

Study 93:

A Phase 3 Study of Amifampridine Phosphate in Patients With Lambert Eaton Myasthenic Syndrome (LEMS)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01377922>

Study 94:

A Phase 1B Dose-escalation Study of TRC105 in Combination With Pazopanib in Patients With Advanced Soft Tissue Sarcoma

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01975519>

Study 95:

A Placebo-Controlled Study of Saracatinib (AZD0530) in Patients With Recurrent Osteosarcoma Localized to the Lung

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT00752206>

Study 96:

Pilot Study of Bisphosphonate Therapy (Zoledronic Acid) in Patients With Malignant Mesothelioma (UAB 0901)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01204203>

Study 97:

Efficacy at 24 Weeks and Safety, Tolerability and Long Term Efficacy up to 1 Year of Secukinumab (AIN457) in Patients With Active Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA) and an Inadequate Response to Anti-Tumor Necrosis Factor α (Anti-TNF α) Agents

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01350804>

Study 98:

Study of Brentuximab Vedotin Combined With Bendamustine in Patients With Hodgkin Lymphoma

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01874054>

Study 99:

ECHELON-2: A Comparison of Brentuximab Vedotin and CHP With Standard-of-care CHOP in the Treatment of Patients With CD30-positive Mature T-cell Lymphomas

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01777152>

Study 100:

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 101:

Phase 3 Frontline Therapy Trial in Patients With Advanced Classical Hodgkin Lymphoma

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01712490>

Study 102:

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

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

Study 103:

A Study of Brentuximab Vedotin in Adults Age 60 and Above With Newly Diagnosed Hodgkin Lymphoma (HL)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01716806>

Study 104:

A Study Evaluating the Efficacy and Safety of Idelalisib (GS-1101) in Combination With Rituximab for Previously Treated Indolent Non-Hodgkin Lymphomas

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01732913>

Study 105:

A Study Evaluating the Efficacy and Safety of Idelalisib (GS-1101) in Combination With Bendamustine and Rituximab for Previously Treated Indolent Non-Hodgkin Lymphomas

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01732926>

Study 106:

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

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

Study 107:

A Safety Study of SGN-CD33A in AML Patients

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01902329>

Study 108:

A Study of Obinutuzumab (RO5072759) in Combination With CHOP Chemotherapy Versus MabThera/Rituxan (Rituximab) With CHOP in Patients With CD20-Positive Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma (GOYA)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01287741>

Study 109:

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 110:

Study to Investigate Idelalisib in Combination With Chemotherapeutic Agents, Immunomodulatory Agents and Anti-CD20 Monoclonal Antibody (mAb) in Patients With Relapsed or Refractory Indolent B-cell Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma, Mantle Cell Lymphoma or Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01088048>

Study 111:

Phase II Phosphatidylinositol 3-Kinase (PI3K) Inhibitor in Relapsed, Indolent or Aggressive Non-Hodgkin's Lymphomas (NHL)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01660451>

Study 112:

Pediatric Philadelphia Positive Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia

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

Study 113:

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

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

Study 114:

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 115:

A Study of Brentuximab Vedotin in Relapsed or Refractory Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01421667>

Study 116:

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 117:

A Randomized, Double-Blind and Placebo-Controlled Study of Idelalisib in Combination With Bendamustine and Rituximab for Previously Treated Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01569295>

Study 118:

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

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

Study 119:

Multi-center Study of Myeloablative Allo Stem Cell Transplant for Non-remission AML Using CloBu4 Regimen

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01457885>

Study 120:

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

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

Study 121:

Phase 2 Study of Pracinostat With Azacitidine in Patients With Previously Untreated Myelodysplastic Syndrome

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01873703>

Study 122:

A Placebo-controlled Study of Efficacy & Safety of 2 Trough-ranges of Everolimus as Adjunctive Therapy in Patients With Tuberous Sclerosis Complex (TSC) & Refractory Partial-onset Seizures

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01713946>

Study 123:

Study of the Efficacy and Safety of Pasireotide s.c. +/- Cabergoline in Patients With Cushing's Disease

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01915303>

Diabetes

(37 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:

Safety and Efficacy of Combination Saxagliptin & Dapagliflozin Added to Metformin to Treat Subjects With Type 2 Diabetes

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01606007>

Study 3:

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 4:

A Study to Evaluate the Effectiveness, Safety, and Tolerability of Canagliflozin in Combination With Metformin in the Treatment of Patients With Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus With Inadequate Glycemic Control With Diet and Exercise

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01809327>

Study 5:

Safety, Tolerability and Efficacy of ISIS-GCGRRx in Type 2 Diabetes

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01885260>

Study 6:

TAK-875 (Fasiglifam) in Combination With Sitagliptin in Adults With Type 2 Diabetes

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01829464>

Study 7:

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

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

Study 8:

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 9:

Efficacy and Safety of FIAsp Compared to Insulin Aspart Both in Combination With Insulin Detemir in Adults With Type 1 Diabetes

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01831765>

Study 10:

Efficacy and Safety of Liraglutide in Combination With Metformin Compared to Metformin Alone, in Children and Adolescents With Type 2 Diabetes

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01541215>

Study 11:

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 12:

Efficacy and Safety of FIAsp in a Basal-bolus Regimen Versus Basal Insulin Therapy, Both in Combination With Metformin in Adult Subjects With Type 2 Diabetes

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01850615>

Study 13:

A Trial Comparing Cardiovascular Safety of Insulin Degludec Versus Insulin Glargine in Subjects With Type 2 Diabetes at High Risk of Cardiovascular Events (DEVOTE)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01959529>

Study 14:

Study to Assess Safety & Efficacy of Sitagliptin as Initial Monotherapy for Treatment of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus in Pediatric Participants (MK-0431-083 AM4)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01485614>

Study 15:

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

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

Study 16:

Study to Evaluate the Efficacy, Safety, Tolerability, and Pharmacokinetics of Saxagliptin as Monotherapy in Pediatric Patients With Type 2 Diabetes

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01204775>

Study 17:

Safety and Efficacy of the Combination of Empagliflozin and Linagliptin Compared to Linagliptin Alone Over 24 Weeks in Patients With Type 2 Diabetes

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01734785>

Study 18:

Multicenter Trial to Evaluate the Effect of Dapagliflozin on the Incidence of Cardiovascular Events

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01730534>

Study 19:

A Multicenter, Randomized, Double-blind, Placebo-controlled Study to Evaluate the Efficacy and Safety of Saxagliptin (BMS-477118) in Combination With Metformin IR or Metformin XR in Pediatric Patients With Type 2 Diabetes Who Have Inadequate Glycemic Control on Metformin Alone

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01434186>

Study 20:

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 21:

Study of How Dulaglutide Compares to Placebo in Participants With Type 2 Diabetes Who Are Also on Sulfonyleurea Therapy (AWARD-8)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01769378>

Study 22:

A Study to Evaluate ITCA 650 Compared to Sitagliptin as add-on Therapy for the Treatment of Type 2 Diabetes

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01455870>

Study 23:

Comparison of TAK-875 With Sitagliptin When Used in Combination With Metformin in Patients With Type 2 Diabetes

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01834274>

Study 24:

Comparison of TAK-875 to Placebo as an Add-on to Glimepiride in Patients With Type 2 Diabetes

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01829477>

Study 25:

A Study Comparing Dulaglutide With Insulin Glargine on Glycemic Control in Participants With Type 2 Diabetes (T2D) and Moderate or Severe Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01621178>

Study 26:

Safety, Tolerability, Pharmacodynamics, and Pharmacokinetics of MK-8666 in Participants With Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (MK-8666-003)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01971554>

Study 27:

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 28:

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

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

Study 29:

Safety and Efficacy of Different Oral Doses of BAY94-8862 in Subjects With Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus and the Clinical Diagnosis of Diabetic Nephropathy

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01874431>

Study 30:

Study to Evaluate the Effects of BMS-813160 on Protein Loss in the Urine of Subjects With Type 2 Diabetes and Diabetic Kidney Disease

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01752985>

Study 31:

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

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

Study 32:

Insulin Resistance Intervention After Stroke Trial

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

Study 33:

Phase IIb Safety and Efficacy Study of Different Oral Doses of BAY94-8862 in Subjects With Worsening Chronic Heart Failure and Left Ventricular Systolic Dysfunction and Either Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus With or Without Chronic Kidney Disease or Chronic Kidney Disease Alone (ARTS-HF)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01807221>

Study 34:

Study Of Diabetic Nephropathy With Atrasentan

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01858532>

Study 35:

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

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

Study 36:

Open-Label Study in Diabetic Foot Ulcers (DFU), to Evaluate Safety of 0.03% DSC127 Topical Gel in Chronic Use

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01840085>

Study 37:

A Study to Evaluate the Efficacy and Safety of a Single Application of QUTENZA Compared to That of Placebo in Reducing Pain Intensity in Subjects With Painful Diabetic Peripheral Neuropathy (PDPN)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01533428>

Heart Disease

(37 clinical trials recruiting)

Study 1:

Efficacy and Safety of Targeted Intramyocardial Delivery of Auto CD34+ Stem Cells for Improving Exercise Capacity in Subjects With Refractory Angina

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01508910>

Study 2:

Safety and Feasibility Trial of Adipose-Derived Regenerative Cells in the Treatment of Chronic Myocardial Ischemia

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01556022>

Study 3:

A Study of Genetically Targeted Enzyme Replacement Therapy for Advanced Heart Failure

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01643330>

Study 4:

Clinical Evaluation of the Blazer® Open-Irrigated Catheter for Treatment of Type 1 Atrial Flutter

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01253200>

Study 5:

The Evaluation of VAD InterVention Before Inotropic Therapy

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01369407>

Study 6:

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

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

Study 7:

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

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

Study 8:

Efficacy and Safety of Ularitide for the Treatment of Acute Decompensated Heart Failure

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01661634>

Study 9:

Multicenter Trial to Evaluate the Effect of Dapagliflozin on the Incidence of Cardiovascular Events

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01730534>

Study 10:

Efficacy and Safety of LCZ696 Compared to Valsartan, on Morbidity and Mortality in Heart Failure Patients With Preserved Ejection Fraction

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01920711>

Study 11:

Efficacy and Safety of Aliskiren and Aliskiren/Enalapril Combination on Morbi-mortality in Patients With Chronic Heart Failure

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT00853658>

Study 12:

AngelMed for Early Recognition and Treatment of STEMI

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

Study 13:

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

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

Study 14:

An Efficacy, Safety and Tolerability Study of Ixmyelocel-T Administered Via Transendocardial Catheter-based Injections to Subjects With Heart Failure Due to Ischemic Dilated Cardiomyopathy (IDCM)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01670981>

Study 15:

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

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

Study 16:

AMR-001 Versus Placebo Post ST Segment Elevation Myocardial Infarction

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

Study 17:

Phase IIb Safety and Efficacy Study of Different Oral Doses of BAY94-8862 in Subjects With Worsening Chronic Heart Failure and Left Ventricular Systolic Dysfunction and Either Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus With or Without Chronic Kidney Disease or Chronic Kidney Disease Alone

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01807221>

Study 18:

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

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

Study 19:

A Study to Assess Regadenoson Administration Following an Inadequate Exercise Stress Test as Compared to Regadenoson Alone for Myocardial Perfusion Imaging (MPI) Using Single Photon Emission Computed Tomography (SPECT)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01618669>

Study 20:

COSMIC-HF—Chronic Oral Study of Myosin Activation to Increase Contractility in Heart Failure

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01786512>

Study 21:

Explore the Efficacy and Safety of Once-daily Oral Rivaroxaban for the Prevention of Cardiovascular Events in Subjects With Nonvalvular Atrial Fibrillation Scheduled for Cardioversion

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01674647>

Study 22:

C-Pulse® System: A Heart Assist Device Clinical Study

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01740596>

Study 23:

Study to Evaluate the Safety and Efficacy of JVS-100 Administered to Adults With Ischemic Heart Failure

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01643590>

Study 24:

INcrease Of VAgal TonE in CHF

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

Study 25:

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 26:

MultiPoint Pacing IDE Study

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01786993>

Study 27:

Right to Left Cardiac Shunt Detection

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01773252>

Study 28:

Pivotal Clinical Study of the CardioFocus Endoscopic Ablation System—Adaptive Contact (EAS-AC) (HeartLight) in Patients With Paroxysmal Atrial Fibrillation (PAF)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01456000>

Study 29:

THERMOCOOL® SMARTTOUCH™ Catheter for the Treatment of Symptomatic Paroxysmal Atrial Fibrillation CONTINUED ACCESS

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01639495>

Study 30:

Evaluation of Ultrafast Hypothermia Before Reperfusion in STEMI Patients

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01655433>

Study 31:

Insulin Resistance Intervention After Stroke Trial

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

Study 32:

Amiodarone, Lidocaine or Neither for Out-Of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest Due to Ventricular Fibrillation or Tachycardia

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01401647>

Study 33:

Ticagrelor and Eptifibatide Bolus-Only Versus Ticagrelor and Eptifibatide Bolus Plus Abbreviated Infusion

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01919723>

Study 34:

A Study to Evaluate the Safety and Efficacy of AC607 for the Treatment of Kidney Injury in Cardiac Surgery Subjects

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01602328>

Study 35:

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

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

Study 36:

GLobal Assessment of Plaque reGression With a PCSK9 antiBody as Measured by intraVascular Ultrasound

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01813422>

Study 37:

Contrast Media Reduction and Removal in Patients With CKD (PRESERV)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01168024>

Mental Illness

(24 clinical trials recruiting)

Study 1:

A Study of Flexible-dose Brexpiprazole as Adjunctive Therapy in the Treatment of Adults With Major Depressive Disorder, the Delphinus Trial

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01727726>

Study 2:

Safety & Tolerability Study of Once-weekly Oral Aripiprazole in Children and Adolescents With Tourette's Disorder

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01416441>

Study 3:

Pediatric Autism Study

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01911442>

Study 4:

Efficacy & Safety Study of Once-weekly Oral Aripiprazole in Children and Adolescents With Tourette's Disorder

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01418352>

Study 5:

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

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

Study 6:

Efficacy and Safety of Ramelteon Sublingual in Adult Patients With Acute Depressive Episodes Associated With Bipolar I Disorder

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01467700>

Study 7:

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 8:

A 6-Month Open-Label Extension Study to the B2061014 Study to Evaluate the Safety, Tolerability and Efficacy of DVS SR in the Treatment of Children and Adolescents With MDD

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01371721>

Study 9:

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

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01372150>

Study 10:

Study to Assess OX219 (Buprenorphine/Naloxone) for the Induction of Treatment of Opioid Dependence

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01848054>

Study 11:

Efficacy and Safety of TBS-2 Testosterone Gel in Women With Acquired Female Orgasmic Disorder

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01607658>

Study 12:

Study to Evaluate the Pharmacokinetics, Pharmacodynamics, and Safety of Armodafinil in Children and Adolescents With Excessive Sleepiness Associated With Narcolepsy

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01624480>

Study 13:

Efficacy and Safety Study of ELND005 as a Treatment for Agitation and Aggression in Alzheimer's Disease

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01735630>

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:

A Study to Evaluate Safety, Tolerability, and Efficacy of BAN2401 in Subjects With Early Alzheimer's Disease

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01767311>

Study 16:

Safety, Efficacy and Tolerability of Vilazodone in (GAD) Generalized Anxiety Disorder

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01844115>

Study 17:

Open Label Extension in Adults With Binge Eating Disorder (BED)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01657019>

Study 18:

Pediatric Schizophrenia Efficacy and Safety Study

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01911429>

Study 19:

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

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

Study 20:

Induction, STabilization, Adherence and Retention Trial (ISTART) of OX219 Buprenorphine/Naloxone

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01908842>

Study 21:

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 22:

Safety and Efficacy Study of IPX159 in Restless Legs Syndrome (RLS)

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01521663>

Study 23:

Safety, Efficacy and Tolerability of Vilazodone in Generalized Anxiety Disorder

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01629966>

Study 24:

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

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

Stroke

(9 clinical trials recruiting)

Study 1:

Insulin Resistance Intervention After Stroke Trial

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

Study 2:

Safety of Intravenous Thrombolysis for Wake-up Stroke

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01183533>

Study 3:

Multicenter Trial to Evaluate the Effect of Dapagliflozin on the Incidence of Cardiovascular Events

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01730534>

Study 4:

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

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

Study 5:

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

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

Study 6:

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

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

Study 7:

Right to Left Cardiac Shunt Detection

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01773252>

Study 8:

The Evaluation Of PF-04950615 (RN316) In Reducing The Occurrence Of Major Cardiovascular Events In High Risks Subject

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01975389>

Study 9:

A Randomized Controlled Trial of Aliskiren in the Prevention of Major Cardiovascular Events in Elderly People

<http://ClinicalTrials.gov/show/NCT01259297>



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