

E3311 Clinical Trial Results Summary

Phase II Randomized Trial of Transoral Surgery and Low-Dose Intensity Modulated Radiation Therapy in Resectable p16+ Locally Advanced Oropharynx Cancer

What did this trial involve and who was it for?

The E3311 trial was for patients with stage 3 or 4 human papillomavirus-positive (HPV+) throat cancer, whose cancer could be removed by surgery. The trial tested if lower doses of radiation therapy (RT) than usual could be used after transoral surgery (TOS) in patients at medium risk for recurrence. The goal was to see if this approach maintained high survival rates while improving patients' quality of life by reducing side effects from high doses of RT. A total of 519 patients participated in E3311.

After surgery, each participant was assigned to further treatment based on individual risk factors for recurrence. The intensity of any additional treatment they received was based on factors known to predict whether the cancer is likely to spread or return, such as the size of the original tumor, the extent of cancer in neck lymph nodes, and others.

What are the results?

The results of E3311 showed that 94.9% of patients at medium risk for recurrence were alive and disease-free 3 years later and had an excellent quality of life after this less intense treatment.

What do the results mean for patients?

The new approach using lower doses of radiation preserved patients' swallowing and voice functions and spared them unnecessary short-term side effects. The trial continues to follow patients to measure long-term survival and quality of life over 5 years.

For more information, go to:

- United States National Institutes of Health (NIH) Library of Medicine:
<https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT01898494>
 - *Journal of Clinical Oncology*:
<https://ascopubs.org/doi/full/10.1200/JCO.21.01752>
 - ECOG-ACRIN Website:
<https://ecog-acrin.org/press-release-new-post-surgery-treatment-for-hpv-throat-cancer-uses-less-radiation-safely-and-eliminates-chemotherapy/>
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About ECOG-ACRIN

This trial was led by the ECOG-ACRIN Cancer Research Group (ECOG-ACRIN). ECOG-ACRIN is a membership-based scientific organization that designs and conducts cancer research involving adults who have or are at risk of developing cancer. ECOG-ACRIN is a component of the National Cancer Institute's National Clinical Trials Network. Learn more at www.ecog-acrin.org.

To all the patients that participated in this trial, thank you. Without the involvement of patients like you, this research would not have been completed.