Protocol Number	Protocol Title	Protocol Purpose and Description	Link to Study
BREAST			
Alliance A011801	T-DM1 and Tucatinib Compared With T-DM1 Alone in Preventing Relapses in People With High Risk HER2-Positive Breast Cancer, the CompassHER2 R	This phase III trial studies how well trastuzumab emtansine (T-DM1) and tucatinib work in preventing breast cancer from coming back (relapsing) in patients with high risk, HER2 positive breast cancer. T-DM1 is a monoclonal antibody, called trastuzumab, linked to a chemotherapy drug, called DM1. Trastuzumab is a form of targeted therapy because it attaches to specific molecules (receptors) on the surface of cancer cells, known as HER2 receptors, and delivers DM1 to kill them. Tucatinib may stop the growth of tumor cells by blocking some of the enzymes needed for cell growth. Giving T-DM1 and tucatinib may work better in preventing breast cancer from relapsing in patients with HER2 positive breast cancer compared to T-DM1 alone.	https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT04457596?term=a011801&draw=2&rank=1
Genentech WO41554	A Study Evaluating the Efficacy and Safety of GDC-0077 + Palbociclib + Fulvestrant vs Placebo + Palbociclib + Fulvestrant in Patients With PIK3CA-Mutant, Hormone Receptor-Positive, Her2-Negative, Locally Advanced or Metastatic Breast Cancer	This study will evaluate the efficacy, safety, and pharmacokinetics of GDC-0077 in combination with palbociclib and fulvestrant compared with placebo plus palbociclib and fulvestrant in patients with PIK3CA-mutant, hormone receptor (HR)-positive, HER2-negative locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer whose disease progressed during treatment or within 12 months of completing adjuvant endocrine therapy and who have not received prior systemic therapy for metastatic disease.	https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT04191499?term=wo41554&draw=2&rank=1

Genentech BO41843	A Study Evaluating the Efficacy and Safety of Giredestrant Combined With Palbociclib Compared With Letrozole Combined With Palbociclib in Participants With Estrogen Receptor-Positive, HER2-Negative Locally Advanced or Metastatic Breast Cancer (persevERA Breast Cancer)	This Phase III, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, multicenter study will evaluate the efficacy and safety of giredestrant combined with palbociclib compared with letrozole combined with palbociclib in patients with estrogen receptor (ER)-positive, human epidermal growth factor receptor-2 (HER2)-negative locally advanced (recurrent or progressed) or metastatic breast cancer.	https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT04546009?term=bo41843&draw=1&rank=1
ProTean Biosciences: Liquid Biopsies (PCS001)	Liquid vs Tissue Biopsy Concordance in Samples of 1st Suspected BCa Recurrence & Metastasis	To compare the results of an Epic test currently in development with results from standard-of-care (SoC) pathology results from tissue biopsies in the same setting.	NA
AFT 25 (COMET)	Comparison of Operative to Monitoring and Endocrine Therapy (COMET) Trial For Low Risk DCIS	This study looks at the risks and benefits of active surveillance (AS) compared to guideline concordant care (GCC) in the setting of a pragmatic prospective randomized trial for low risk DCIS. Our overarching hypothesis is that management of low-risk Ductal Carcinoma in Situ (DCIS) using an AS approach does not yield inferior cancer or quality of life outcomes compared to GCC.	https://www.clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT02926911?term=AFT+25&rank=1
Alliance A011202	Comparison of Axillary Lymph Node Dissection With Axillary Radiation for Patients With Node-Positive Breast Cancer Treated With Chemotherapy	This randomized phase III trial studies lymph node dissection and radiation therapy to see how well it works compared to radiation therapy alone in treating patients with breast cancer previously treated with chemotherapy and surgery. Lymph node dissection may remove cancer cells that have spread to nearby lymph nodes in patients with breast cancer. Radiation therapy uses high-energy x rays or protons to kill tumor cells. It is not yet known if radiation therapy works better alone or with lymph node dissection in treating patients with breast cancer previously treated with chemotherapy and surgery.	https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT01901094?term=a011202&draw=2&rank=1

CCTG MA.39	Regional Radiotherapy in Biomarker Low Risk Node Positive Breast Cancer (TAILOR RT)	The purpose of this study is to compare the effects on low risk breast cancer receiving usual care that includes regional radiation therapy, with receiving no regional radiation therapy. Researchers want to see if not giving this type of radiation treatment works as well at preventing breast cancer from coming back.	https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03488693?term=cctg+MA.39&draw=2&rank=1
ALLIANCE A221505	Hypofractionated Radiation Therapy After Mastectomy in Preventing Recurrence in Patients With Stage IIa-IIIa Breast Cancer	This randomized phase III trial studies how well hypofractionated radiation therapy works in preventing recurrence in patients with stage IIa-IIIa cancer who have undergone mastectomy. Hypofractionated radiation therapy delivers higher doses of radiation therapy over a shorter period of time and may kill more tumor cells that remain after surgery and have fewer side effects.	https://www.clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03414970?term=a221505&rank=1

LUNG			
ALCHEMIST Screening Trial (ALLIANCE A151216)	Genetic Testing in Screening Patients With Stage IB-IIIA Non-small Cell Lung Cancer That Has Been or Will Be Removed by Surgery	This research trial studies genetic testing in screening patients with stage IB-IIIA non-small cell lung cancer that has been or will be removed by surgery. Studying the genes in a patient's tumor cells may help doctors select the best treatment for patients that have certain genetic changes.	https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT02194738?term=alchemist&rank=2
ALCHEMIST Treatment Trial (ALLIANCE A081801)	Testing the Addition of a Type of Drug Called Immunotherapy to the Usual Chemotherapy Treatment for Non-small Cell Lung Cancer, ALCHEMIST Chemo-IO Study	pembrolizumab to usual chemotherapy versus usual chemotherapy for the treatment of stage IB, II, or IIIA non-small cell lung cancer that has been removed by surgery. Immunotherapy with monoclonal antibodies, such as pembrolizumab, may help the body's immune system attack the cancer, and may interfere with the ability of tumor cells to grow and spread. Drugs used in chemotherapy, such as cisplatin,	https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT04267848?term=a081801&draw=2&rank=1
ALCHEMIST Treatment Trial (ECOG 4512)	Crizotinib in Treating Patients With Stage IB-IIIA Non-small Cell Lung Cancer That Has Been Removed by Surgery and ALK Fusion Mutations	This randomized phase III trial studies how well crizotinib works and compares it to placebo in treating patients with stage IB-IIIA non-small cell lung cancer that has been removed by surgery and has a mutation in a protein called ALK. Mutations, or changes, in ALK can make it very active and important for tumor cell growth and progression. Tumors with this mutation may respond to treatments that target the mutation, such as crizotinib.	https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show?term=alchemist&rank=4
Calithera KEAPSAKE	KEAPSAKE: A Study of Telaglenastat (CB-839) With Standard-of-Care Chemoimmunotherapy in 1L KEAP1/NRF2-Mutated, Nonsquamous NSCLC	This is a Phase 2, randomized, multicenter, double-blind study of the glutaminase inhibitor telaglenastat with standard-of-care pembrolizumab and chemotherapy versus placebo with standard-of-care pembrolizumab and chemotherapy for first line treatment of metastatic disease in patients with KEAP1/NRF2-mutated, stage IV, nonsquamous, non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). The study primary endpoints are PFS per RECIST v. 1.1 and safety. KEAP1/NRF2 mutation status (for eligibility) and STK11/LKB1 status (for stratification) will be determined by next generation sequencing.	https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT04265534?term=keapsake&draw=2&rank=1

Mirati 516-005	Phase 3 Study of Sitravatinib Plus Nivolumab vs Docetaxel in Patients With Advanced Non-Squamous NSCLC	This study will compare the efficacy of the investigational agent sitravatinib in combination with nivolumab versus docetaxel in patients with advanced non-squamous NSCLC who have previously experienced disease progression on or after platinum-based chemotherapy in combination with checkpoint inhibitor therapy.	https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03906071?term=516-005&draw=2&rank=1
LUNGMAP	A Master Screening Protocol for Previously-Treated Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer	his screening and multi-sub-study randomized phase II/III trial will establish a method for genomic screening of similar large cancer populations followed by assigning and accruing simultaneously to a multi-sub-study hybrid Master Protocol (Lung-MAP). The type of cancer trait (biomarker) will determine to which sub-study, within this protocol, a participant will be assigned to compare new targeted cancer therapy, designed to block the growth and spread of cancer, or combinations to standard of care therapy with the ultimate goal of being able to approve new targeted therapies in this setting. In addition, the protocol includes non-match sub-studies which will include all screened patients not eligible for any of the biomarker-driven sub-studies.	https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03851445?term=lungmap&draw=2&rank=1
EMD Merck Serono INSIGHT-2	A Study of Tepotinib Plus Osimertinib in Osimertinib Relapsed MET Amplified NSCLC	This study will assess the antitumor activity, safety, tolerability, and pharmacokinetics (PK) of the Mesenchymal-epithelial Transition Factor (MET) inhibitor tepotinib combined with the 3rd generation EGFR inhibitor osimertinib in participants with advanced or metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC).	https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03940703?term=insight+2&draw=2&rank=1

HEAD & NECK			
NRG HN007	Testing the Addition of an Anti-cancer Immune Therapy Drug (Nivolumab) to the Usual Chemotherapy Treatment (Cisplatin or Carboplatin With Gemcitabine) for Recurrent or Metastatic Nasopharyngeal Cancer	This phase III trial compares the effect of adding nivolumab to the usual chemotherapy (cisplatin or carboplatin with gemcitabine) versus standard chemotherapy alone in treating patients with nasopharyngeal cancer that has come back (recurrent) or spread to other places in the body (metastatic). Immunotherapy with monoclonal antibodies, such as nivolumab, may help the body's immune system attack the cancer, and may interfere with the ability of tumor cells to grow and spread. Chemotherapy drugs, such as cisplatin, carboplatin, and gemcitabine, work in different ways to stop the growth of tumor cells, either by killing the cells, by stopping them from dividing, or by stopping them from spreading. Giving nivolumab with the usual chemotherapy may work better than the standard chemotherapy alone in treating patients with nasopharyngeal cancer.	https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT04458909?term=hn007&draw=2&rank=1

GI			
PanCan Screening Registry	A Registry for Pancreatic Cancer Screening in Patients with Known Genetic Mutations or Familial History	Pancreatic cancer screening in high risk individuals is a new recommendation and it is not known whether detecting the cancer early will actually lead to better outcomes or an increased overall survival. The main objective of the registry is to track eligible participants who are already undergoing cancer screening because they are at high risk for developing pancreatic cancer (based on family history or known genetic mutation). If subjects are diagnosed with pancreatic cancer as a result of the screening, additional data will be collected to determine if early detection has any impact on outcomes.	NA
Ipsen NAPOLI 3	A Study to Assess the Effectiveness and Safety of Irinotecan Liposome Injection, 5-fluorouracil/Leucovorin Plus Oxaliplatin in Patients Not Previously Treated for Metastatic Pancreatic Cancer, Compared to Nab-paclitaxel+Gemcitabine Treatment	The purpose of this study is to look at the efficacy and safety of Irinotecan liposome injection in combination with other approved drugs used for cancer therapy, namely 5 fluorouracil/leucovorin (5FU/LV) plus oxaliplatin compared to nab-paclitaxel + gemcitabine treatment in improving the overall survival of patients not previously treated for metastatic pancreatic cancer.	https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT04083235?term=napoli+3&draw=2&rank=1
Asteallas 8951-CL-0301 SPOTLIGHT	A Phase 3 Efficacy, Safety and Tolerability Study of Zolbetuximab (Experimental Drug) Plus mFOLFOX6 Chemotherapy Compared to Placebo Plus mFOLFOX6 as Treatment for Gastric and Gastroesophageal Junction (GEJ) Cancer	A study of zolbetuximab (IMAB362) plus mFOLFOX6 versus placebo plus mFOLFOX6 in subjects with Claudin 18.2 positive, HER2-negative, locally advanced unresectable or metastatic gastric or gastroesophageal junction adenocarcinoma. The goal of the study is to find out if zolbetuximab with mFOLFOX6 helps patients to live longer by stopping the cancer from getting worse.	https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03504397?term=8951-CL-0301&draw=2&rank=1

Natera BESPOKE CRC	BESPOKE Study of ctDNA Guided Therapy in Colorectal Cancer	The BESPOKE CRC study will prospectively enroll patients who have undergone surgery for stage II or III colorectal cancer (CRC) and who have residual formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue available will provide FFPE and whole blood samples. Patients will receive SIGNATERA™ test results and may be recommended for adjuvant chemotherapy or observation by their treating clinician. Patients will be followed for up to two years with periodic whole blood collection. The study also has a control arm that will consist of matched Stage II or Stage III CRC cases that have a minimum of least 2 years clinical follow-up data.	https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT04264702?term=bespoke+3&draw=2&rank=7
ALLIANCE A021703 SOLARIS	Vitamin D3 With Chemotherapy and Bevacizumab in Treating Patients With Advanced or Metastatic Colorectal Cancer	This phase III trial studies how well vitamin D3 given with standard chemotherapy and bevacizumab works in treating patients with colorectal cancer that has spread to other parts of the body. Vitamin D3 helps the body use calcium and phosphorus to make strong bones and teeth. Drugs used in chemotherapy, such as leucovorin calcium, fluorouracil, oxaliplatin, and irinotecan hydrochloride, work in different ways to stop the growth of tumor cells by killing the cells, by stopping them from dividing, or by stopping them from spreading. Immunotherapy with monoclonal antibodies, such as bevacizumab, may help the body's immune system attack the cancer, and may interfere with the ability of tumor cells to grow and spread. Giving vitamin D3 with chemotherapy and bevacizumab may work better in shrinking or stabilizing colorectal cancer. It is not yet known whether giving high-dose vitamin D3 in addition to chemotherapy and bevacizumab would extend patients' time without disease compared to the usual approach (chemotherapy and bevacizumab).	https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT04094688?term=a021703&draw=2&rank=1

SWOG S1613	Trastuzumab and Pertuzumab or Cetuximab and Irinotecan Hydrochloride in Treating Patients With Locally Advanced or Metastatic HER2/Neu Amplified Colorectal Cancer That Cannot Be Removed by Surgery	This randomized phase II trial studies how well trastuzumab and pertuzumab work compared to cetuximab and irinotecan hydrochloride in treating patients with HER2/neu amplified colorectal cancer that has spread from where it started to other places in the body and cannot be removed by surgery. Monoclonal antibodies, such as trastuzumab and pertuzumab, may interfere with the ability of tumor cells to grow and spread. Drugs used in chemotherapy, such as cetuximab and irinotecan hydrochloride, work in different ways to stop the growth of tumor cells, either by killing the cells, by stopping them from dividing, or by stopping them from spreading. Giving trastuzumab and pertuzumab may work better compared to cetuximab and irinotecan hydrochloride in treating patients with colorectal cancer.	https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03365882?term=s1613&draw=2&rank=1
NRG GI005	Circulating Tumor DNA Testing in Predicting Treatment for Patients With Stage IIA Colon Cancer After Surgery	This phase II/III trial studies how well circulating tumor deoxyribonucleic acid (ctDNA) testing in the blood works in predicting treatment for patients with stage IIA colon cancer after surgery. ctDNA are circulating tumor cells that are shed by tumors into the blood. Finding ctDNA in the blood means that there is very likely some small amounts of cancer that remain after surgery. However, this cancer, if detected, cannot be found on other tests usually used to find cancer, as it is too small. Testing for ctDNA levels may help identify patients with colon cancer after surgery who do benefit, and those who do not benefit, from receiving chemotherapy.	https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT04068103?term=nrg+gi005&draw=2&rank=1
ECOG EA2165	Nivolumab After Combined Modality Therapy in Treating Patients With High Risk Stage II-IIIB Anal Cancer	This randomized phase II clinical trial studies how well nivolumab after combined modality therapy works in treating patients with high risk stage II-IIIB anal cancer. Immunotherapy with monoclonal antibodies, such as nivolumab, may help the body's immune system attack the cancer, and may interfere with the ability of tumor cells to grow and spread.	https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03233711?term=ea2165&draw=2&rank=1

GU			
BMS CA209-7DX	A Study of Nivolumab or Placebo in Combination With Docetaxel in Men With Advanced Castration-resistant Prostate Cancer (CheckMate 7DX)	The purpose of this study is to test the safety and effectiveness of nivolumab with docetaxel in men with advanced castration resistant prostate cancer who have progressed after second-generation hormonal manipulation.	https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT04100018?term=ca209-7dx&draw=2&rank=1
HEMATOLOGIC MALIGNANCIES			
ECOG EA4151	Rituximab With or Without Stem Cell Transplant in Treating Patients With Minimal Residual Disease-Negative Mantle Cell Lymphoma in First Complete Remission	This randomized phase III trial studies rituximab after stem cell transplant and to see how well it works compared with rituximab alone in treating patients with in minimal residual disease-negative mantle cell lymphoma in first complete remission. Monoclonal antibodies, such as rituximab, may interfere with the ability of cancer cells to grow and spread. Giving chemotherapy before a stem cell transplant helps kill any cancer cells that are in the body and helps make room in the patient's bone marrow for new blood-forming cells (stem cells) to grow. After treatment, stem cells are collected from the patient's blood and stored. More chemotherapy is then given to prepare the bone marrow for the stem cell transplant. The stem cells are then returned to the patient to replace the blood-forming cells that were destroyed by the chemotherapy. Giving rituximab with or without stem cell transplant may work better in treating patients with mantle cell lymphoma.	https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03267433?term=ea4151&draw=2&rank=1

LCCC 1637	BV-CHEP Chemotherapy for Adult T-cell Leukemia or Lymphoma	Adult T-cell leukemia/lymphoma (ATLL) is a rare form of cancer found mostly among people from the Caribbean islands, Western Africa, Brazil, Iran, and Japan. Most cases of this disease in the United States occur along the East Coast due to emigration from the Caribbean islands. There is currently no standard treatment for ATLL. The researchers in this study (LCCC 1637) are studying the combination of brentuximab vedotin with cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, and prednisone. This investigational combination of brentuximab vedotin with cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, etoposide, and prednisone is called BV-CHEP.	
Genentech MO40598	A Study to Evaluate the Safety and Efficacy of Polatuzumab Vedotin in Combination With Rituximab, Gemcitabine and Oxaliplatin Compared to Rituximab, Gemcitabine and Oxaliplatin Alone in Participants With Relapsed or Refractory Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma (POLARGO)	This study is a multicenter, open-label study of polatuzumab vedotin administered by intravenous (IV) infusion in combination with rituximab, gemcitabine and oxaliplatin (R-GemOx) in participants with relapsed or refractory diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL). The study comprises of two stages: a safety run-in stage and a randomized controlled trial.	https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT04182204?term=mo40598&draw=2&rank=1
Seattle Genetics SGN35-028	A Study of Retreatment With Brentuximab Vedotin in Subjects With Classic Hodgkin Lymphoma or CD30-expressing Peripheral T Cell Lymphoma	This study will look at whether brentuximab vedotin works and is safe in the re-treatment setting. To be in this study, patients must have already received brentuximab vedotin as treatment and have cancer that progressed (got worse) after stopping treatment.	https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03947255?term=sgn35-028&draw=2&rank=1

GenMab GCT3013	Safety and Efficacy Study of Epcoritamab in Subjects With Relapsed/Refractory Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia	The trial is an open-label, multi-center satefy and efficacy trial of epcoritamab in relapsed/refractory chronic lymphocytic leukemia (R/R CLL). The trial consists of two parts, a dose escalation phase (phase Ib) and an expansion phase (phase II).	https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT04623541?term=gct3013-03&draw=2&rank=1
Aprea A19-11172	APR-246 in Combination With Azacitidine for TP53 Mutated AML (Acute Myeloid Leukemia) or MDS (Myelodysplastic Syndromes) Following Allogeneic Stem Cell Transplant	A multi-center, open label, Phase II clinical trial to assess the safety and efficacy of APR-246 in combination with azacitidine as maintenance therapy after allogeneic HSCT (hematopoietic stem cell transplant) for patients with TP53 mutant AML or MDS.	https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03931291?term=A19-11172&draw=2&rank=1
Alliance A041501	Inotuzumab Ozogamicin and Frontline Chemotherapy in Treating Young Adults With Newly Diagnosed B Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia	This partially randomized phase III trial studies the side effects of inotuzumab ozogamicin and how well it works when given with frontline chemotherapy in treating patients with newly diagnosed B acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Monoclonal antibodies, such as inotuzumab ozogamicin, may block cancer growth in different ways by targeting certain cells. Drugs used in chemotherapy work in different ways to stop the growth of tumor cells, either by killing the cells, by stopping them from dividing, or by stopping them from spreading. Giving inotuzumab ozogamicin with chemotherapy may work better in treating young adults with B acute lymphoblastic leukemia.	https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03150693?term=a041501&draw=2&rank=1
BMT CTN 1704 (CHARM)	Composite Health Assessment Risk Model (CHARM) for Older Adults	Prospective observational multicenter study of allogeneic Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation (HCT) in recipients 60 years and older to assess important determinants of health status to be combined into a composite health risk model to improve risk assessment of non-relapse mortality (NRM).	https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03992352?term=bmt+ctn+1704&draw=2&rank=1

CIBMTR Registry	Protocol For A Research Database For Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation, Other Cellular Therapies and Marrow Toxic Injuries	The primary purpose of the Research Database is to have a comprehensive source of observational data that can be used to study HSC transplantation and cellular therapies.A secondary purpose of the Research Database is to have a comprehensive source of data to study marrow toxic injuries.	https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT01166009?term=cibmtr&recrs=a&draw=2&rank=7
CIBMTR Sample Repository	Collection of Samples and Data for the National Marrow Donor Program Repository	This protocol will collect blood samples and medical information from patients who have had a bone marrow transplant using cells from an unrelated donor identified through the National Marrow Donor Program (NMDP). The NMDP has two programs in which patients can participate: the Research Database Program and the Research Sample Repository.	https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT00495300?term=cibmtr&recrs=a&draw=2&rank=2
CONNECT MDS/AML	Connect® MDS/AML Disease Registry	The purpose of the Connect® MDS/AML Disease Registry is to provide unique insights into treatment regimens and sequencing of these regimens as they relate to clinical outcomes of patients with newly diagnosed MDS or AML in routine clinical practice and evaluate molecular and cellular markers that may provide further prognostic classification and/or might be predictive of therapy outcomes.	https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT01688011?term=connect+registry&recrs=a&draw=2&rank=2

BRAIN			
CCTG CE.7	Stereotactic Radiosurgery Compared With Hippocampal-Avoidant Whole Brain Radiotherapy (HA-WBRT) Plus Memantine for 5-15 Brain Metastases	Stereotactic radiosurgery (SRS) is a commonly used treatment for brain tumors. It is a one-day (or in some cases two day), out-patient procedure during which a high dose of radiation is delivered to small spots in the brain while excluding the surrounding normal brain. Whole brain radiation therapy with hippocampal avoidance (HA-WBRT) is when radiation therapy is given to the whole brain, while trying to decrease the amount of radiation that is delivered to the area of the hippocampus. The hippocampus is a brain structure that is important for memory. Memantine is a drug that is given to help relieve symptoms that can be caused by WBRT, including problems with memory and other mental symptoms.	https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03550391?term=ce.7&draw=2&rank=1

MULTIPLE DISEASES			
Turning Point TRIDENT-1	A Study of Repotrectinib (TPX-0005) in Patients With Advanced Solid Tumors Harboring ALK, ROS1, or NTRK1-3 Rearrangements	Phase 1 dose escalation will determine the first cycle dose-limiting toxicities (DLTs), the maximum tolerated dose (MTD), the biologically effective dose and recommended Phase 2 dose (RP2D) of repotrectinib given to adult subjects with advanced solid malignancies harboring an ALK, ROS1, NTRK1, NTRK2, or NTRK3 gene rearrangement.	https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03093116?term=trident+1&draw=2&rank=1
Altor Biosciences QUILT 3.055	A Study of ALT-803 in Combination With PD-1/PD-L1 Checkpoint Inhibitor in Patients With Advanced Cancer	This is a Phase IIb, single-arm, multicohort, open-label multicenter study of ALT-803 in combination with an FDA-approved PD-1/PD-L1 checkpoint inhibitor in patients with advanced cancers who have progressed following an initial response to treatment with PD-1/PD-L1 checkpoint inhibitor therapy.	https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03228667?term=quilt+3.055&draw=2&rank=1
LOXO-RET-17001 LIBRETTO-001	Phase 1/2 Study of LOXO-292 in Patients With Advanced Solid Tumors, RET Fusion-Positive Solid Tumors, and Medullary Thyroid Cancer	This is a Phase 1/2, open-label, first-in-human study designed to evaluate the safety, tolerability, pharmacokinetics (PK) and preliminary anti-tumor activity of LOXO-292 administered orally to patients with advanced solid tumors, including RET-fusion-positive solid tumors, medullary thyroid cancer (MTC) and other tumors with RET activation.	https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03157128?term=libretto-001&draw=2&rank=1
Janssen 42756493CAN2002	A Study of Erdafitinib in Participants With Advanced Solid Tumors and Fibroblast Growth Factor Receptor (FGFR) Gene Alterations	The purpose of this study is to evaluate the efficacy of erdafitinib in terms of overall response rate (ORR) in participants with advanced solid tumors with fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) mutations and gene fusions.	https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT04083976?term=can2002&draw=2&rank=1
Amgen 20190135	Sotorasib Activity in Subjects With Advanced Solid Tumors With KRAS p.G12C Mutation (CodeBreak 101)	To evaluate the safety and tolerability of sotorasib administered in investigational regimens in adult participants with KRAS p.G12C mutant advanced solid tumors.	https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT04185883?term=20190135&draw=2&rank=1
Pfizer C3851001	A Dose Escalation Study Of PF-06939999 In Participants With Advanced Or Metastatic Solid Tumors	This is a Phase 1, open label, multi center, dose escalation and expansion, safety, tolerability, PK, and pharmacodynamics study of PF 06939999 in previously treated patients with advanced or metastatic cancer.	https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03854227?term=C3851001&draw=2&rank=1

SWOG 1609	Nivolumab and Ipilimumab in Treating Patients With Rare Tumors	This phase II trial studies nivolumab and ipilimumab in treating patients with rare tumors. Immunotherapy with monoclonal antibodies, such as nivolumab and ipilimumab, may help the body's immune system attack the cancer, and may interfere with the ability of tumor cells to grow and spread	https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT02834013?term=s1609&draw=2&rank=1
Selllas SLS17-201/ MK3475-770	https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03761914?term=sls17-201&draw=2&rank=1	To evaluate the safety and tolerability of galinpepimut-S in combination with pembrolizumab in patients with selected advanced cancers. Patients will be followed long-term for Overall Survival (OS) and safety. The study will enroll approximately 90 patients and maximum study treatment duration is approximately 2.13 years.	https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03761914?term=sls17-201&draw=2&rank=1
ECOG EAY131 MATCH	Targeted Therapy Directed by Genetic Testing in Treating Patients With Advanced Refractory Solid Tumors, Lymphomas, or Multiple Myeloma	This phase II trial studies how well treatment that is directed by genetic testing works in patients with solid tumors or lymphomas that have progressed following at least one line of standard treatment or for which no agreed upon treatment approach exists. Genetic tests look at the unique genetic material (genes) of patients' tumor cells. Patients with genetic abnormalities (such as mutations, amplifications, or translocations) may benefit more from treatment which targets their tumor's particular genetic abnormality. Identifying these genetic abnormalities first may help doctors plan better treatment for patients with solid tumors, lymphomas, or multiple myeloma.	https://www.clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT02465060?term=EAY131&rank=1