CareSearch Project Research Studies Register: Registration Proforma	0156

Study Title: randomised, controlled, double blind study of oral methotrimeprazine versus oral haloperidol in patients with cancer and nausea not related to anticancer therapy (Nausea study 3)

Brief description of the study: Background: Response rates in the first stage of the Nausea Management in Cancer Patients program (Nausea study 1(NS 1)) suggest that the 'mechanistic' approach (whereby the decision to use a specific antiemetic drug is dependent on the aetiology of the nausea) and the empirical approach (the regular use of one drug (haloperidol) irrespective of the cause of the nausea) are both effective in reducing nausea. It had been anticipated that a number of participants would not respond in NS 1 and would proceed directly to the second phase of the study (Nausea study 2(NS 2)) that would compare the efficacy of two drugs currently unlicensed for this scenario (ondansetron and methotrimeprazine, both delivered parenterally, against placebo/best supportive care). However, very few patients had nausea that remained refractory after completing NS 1. Therefore, it is surprising that current practice in the first line of treatment of nausea often includes drugs (e.g. methotrimeprazine and ondansetron) that are not licensed for the management of nausea in this setting in Australia. In light of the results of NS 1, and the lack of ability to recruit to NS2, we have elected to proceeded to Nausea study 3 (NS 3) to assess the efficacy of the oral formulation of one of these drugs, methotrimeprazine, against one of the current standard treatments - haloperidol. Haloperidol was identified in NS1 as being efficacious in patients with nausea related to cancer. Study design: A double-blind, randomised controlled trial in which methotrimeprazine is compared to a standard treatment (haloperidol). Patients will be randomized to receive either blinded encapsulated oral methotrimeprazine (6.25mg) or oral haloperidol (1.5mg) both given once daily (od). All other regular antiemetics will be discontinued. Metoclopramide 10mg q4hourly will be available as a rescue antiemetic. Assessments will be undertaken every 24 hours. Response is defined as a ≥2 point improvement from baseline on an 11 point NRS symptom measure for average nausea over the previous 24 hours at 72 hours. The use of rescue antiemetics and the complete control of nausea (defined as an average nausea score of <3/10 over the previous 24 hours at 72 hours) will be assessed as secondary end-points. Objectives: To assess the efficacy of oral methotrimeprazine versus oral haloperidol in patients with cancer and nausea not related to anticancer treatment

Study Methodology: (Please mark with an x which type of study methodology)

	Epidemiology
	Health Services / Health Economics / Quality Improvement
	Qualitative, Observational or Descriptive
	Mixed Method
	Systematic Review

X	Intervention: RCT						
	Intervention: Comparative or cohort study						
	Intervention: Case series						
Project details:							
Funding source (Optional): NHMRC Project Grant							
Has the study received ethics approval?	**X**	Yes		No		Not applicable	
Project starting date: March 2015							
Project completion date: Until sample size has been achieved							
Multi site:	**X**	Yes		No		Not applicable	
Researchers							
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Investigator D (Name) Professor Jennifer Philip							
Investigator E (Name) A/Professor Geoff Mitchell							
Associated publications / reports:							
Topics (Admin only) Drug trial, Nausea, Vomiting							