



UE : 17 ANGLAIS

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REMARQUES :

CANCER

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I. What is a clinical research ?

What is a clinical research ? In group discuss the following keywords:

- 1- clinical study
- 2- scientific data
- 3- side-effects
- 4- eligible patients
- 5- safety procedures
- 6- comparative study
- 7- placebo
- 8- double blind
- 9- randomly assigned
- 10- informed consent
- 11- enrollment criteria
- 12- outcome of the drug

video YouTube : <https://youtu.be/KCmfCWHMi5s?si=v8SwSkddH9O-P2m7>

1 - clinical study = clinical trial = research study : Studies are what doctors create to find out if a potential study drug works and is safe. Some of these potential drugs may be new in development, and other drugs may have been around for a while, but are studied in different illnesses. Every drug from your common painkiller to a leading cancer medicine has been through a clinical study. These studies answer questions like : What side effects does the new drug have? Does it stop or slow down the illness it is designed to treat ?

2 - objective results that are collected during a clinical study (not including doctors or family or patients opinions)

3 - something that the drug produce on patients and that aren't the purpose of the treatment, it can be unpredictable and undesirable

4 - All potentially eligible patients are invited to consider a study regardless of race, ancestry, sexual orientation, gender identity or disability status. Diverse representation matters in studies to understand if results differ in different populations

5 - There are always safety procedures in place to monitor the well-being of every patient at every stage of every study (ex : Stop the treatment if someone has a bad reaction.)

6- We are comparing the effects of drugs on 2 groups of people. One group receives the testing drug (= the standard treatment + the study drug) and the other group receives a placebo (= the standard treatment + a placebo)

7- A placebo is a substance that looks like the study drug but contains no active components (like a « sugar pill »)

8- Patients don't know which treatment they take and the doctors don't know which group takes the testing drug (if the doctors knew which group receives the testing drug, they may give better treatment to these group)

9 - Patients are randomly assigned to a group (not a group with only men and another with only women BUT a mixed group of men and women)

10 - Patients HAVE TO be informed about what the study is about and can say whether or not they want to be part of it. They can leave the study whenever they want.

11 - Not every patient is eligible for a study, though enrollment is based on meeting certain entry requirements. For example, most studies require that patients are over 18 years old and have moderate to severe illness

12 - What are the final results? Is the outcome better or worse than standard therapy? After 3 months is the patient alive or dead ?

II. Video and socrative

Link to the video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h2rR77VsF5c>

Quiz Socrative:

1- On the planet, there are 14,000,000 cancer patients at any given time.
True or false ?

2- In cancer,

A-normal cells accumulate mutations

B-normal cells are prevented from fixing mutations

C-metastases are not detected by other cells

D-metastases will eventually kill the patient

E-none of the above

3- There are more than types of cancer

4- Cancer treatment usually includes:

A-Surgery

B-radiation therapy

C-chemotherapy

D-immuno therapy

E-targetted treatment

F- a combination of some of the treatments above

G-all of the above

5- Scientists have found new ways of studying cancer.

True or false?

6- Treatment:

A- uses cells grown in labs

B- uses tumors harvested from patients

C- does not necessarily work on patients

D- none of the above

E- all of the above

7- test new drugs on patients.

8- Tumors can:

A- interact with the endocrine system

B- be aggressive

C- have populations of mutated cells

D- give rise to unique subclones

E- not remain undetected for long

9- Glioblastomas can have as many as ... different subclones in a single patient.

10- This is called

11- Drugs work on different subclones.

True or false?

12- A tumor is a dynamic, interconnected ecosystem.

True or false?

13- Tumor cells:

A- communicate exclusively with tumor cells

B- can induce cells nearby to create blood vessels

C-need blood vessels to remove waste

D-can suppress the immune system

E-all of the above

14- Cancer stem cells

A- need to be eradicated to cure cancer

B-are rare

C-are resistant to chemotherapy

D-can be eliminated by a combination of radiation and immuno therapy

E- can create new tumors

F-all of the above

15- Cancer cells can adjust their and characteristics to survive under stress.

16- Cancer cells can change their gene expression.

True or false?

Answer :

1- True

2- ABCD

3- one hundred (100)

4- F

5- False

6- AC

7- Clinical trial

8- BCD

9- 6

10- clonal heterogeneity

11- False

- 12- True
- 13- BCD
- 14- ABCE
- 15- molecular - cellular
- 16- True

III. Group work instruction

Brainstorming: what questions can you expect from a patient:

- on receiving a diagnosis
- on getting prevention information

Do some detailed research on cancer in groups of 3/4.

Make some slides to help you illustrate your findings.

Your research should consider the following elements... as well as anything else that you consider to be relevant or interesting

Risk factors Prevention	Diagnosis and screening Treatment	Etiology Epidemiology
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Choose one type of cancer from this list:

- Brain
- Lung
- Breast
- Ovaries
- Prostate
- Colon
- Pancreas

Choose one type of treatment from this list to explain detail

- Surgery
- Chemotherapy
- Hormone therapy
- Immunotherapy
- Stem cell transplants
- Targeted cancer drugs

Possible websites for research:

1. Merck manual
2. Mayo clinic
3. John Hopkins
4. BMJ
5. National cancer institute
6. IARC
7. Cancer research UK

(not wikipedia!)

Make some slides to illustrate your findings:

- Don't use too much text on the slides
- Try to use images, tables, graphs, figures, etc.
- Be sure that your slides help your audience understand something you want to say
- Take the time to practice your presentation at least once

IV. QCM

True or False ?

- 1- Safety procedures are not always necessary during clinical studies.
- 2- A placebo contains the active substance.
- 3- Once patients are engaged in a clinical study, they cannot go back.
- 4- Side effects are the effects that are sought.
- 5- In cancer, metastases will eventually kill the patient.
- 6- There must be no diversity (ethnic, gender, etc.) in comparative studies.
- 7- Scientific data is an objective results that are collected during a clinical study

Short Answer:

- 8- What is a comparative study ?

Answer:

- 1- False. There are ALWAYS safety procedures in place to monitor the well-being of every patient at every stage of every study.
 - 2- False. A placebo is a substance that looks like the study drug but contains no active components
 - 3- False. They can change their minds at any stage of the studie.
 - 4- False. Side effects are something that the drug produces on patients and that aren't the purpose of the treatment. It can be unpredictable and undesirable .
 - 5- True ++
 - 6- False. Diversity is very important
 7. True.
8. It compares the effects of drugs on 2 groups of people. One group receives the testing drug (= the standard treatment + the study drug) and the other group receives a placebo (= the standard treatment + a placebo)