Breast Cancer Offspring Study (BCOS)
Study type: Observational
Recruitment status: Ongoing

Purpose?
Evaluation of the incidence and type of psychosocial needs in 14-24 year old offspring of women with early or metastatic breast cancer. To better understand the needs of this group and if these needs differ dependent on the type of the mother's breast cancer.

Benefits?
To provide this information to the wider community so that interventions may be developed that would help address those needs identified.

Early Breast Cancer Socioeconomic and Psychological Impact (ESPI)
Study type: Observational
Recruitment status: Open soon

Purpose?
To identify the prevalence and nature of socioeconomic and psychological impact in breast cancer survivors seen at a tertiary referral breast cancer centre.

Benefits?
Better understand the frequency and magnitude of physiological and socioeconomic problems that may be associated post-treatment, with consideration for future studies.

Pilot study to evaluate the incidence and nature of unplanned medical visits for patients with early breast cancer during the course of their management following surgery: (PATIPS-A)
Study type: Observational
Recruitment status: Completed

Purpose?
Evaluate the incidence and nature of unplanned medical visits for patients with early breast cancer during the course of their management following surgery and how side effects were managed by the family doctor or breast cancer specialist.

Benefits?
Work towards reducing side effects that were identified, making future treatment approaches safer and less intrusive and thus faster recovery. Allow for planning of more effective ways to coordinate care together with the family doctor, improve the well-being of breast cancer patients during various stages of their breast cancer treatment.

Randomised controlled study to evaluate the impact of Aerobic and Resistance Exercise on fatigue in patients with Advanced breast cancer (AREA)

Study type: Interventional

Recruitment status: Ongoing

Purpose?

Identify whether the use of a planned exercise program in patients with metastatic breast cancer is associated with an improvement in their physiological and psychological wellbeing, and importantly to reduce the severity of cancer-related fatigue.

Benefits?

Aim to identify new ways to improve fatigue and have a positive impact on the quality of life.

Chemotherapy-Induced Alopecia study (CIA)

Study type: Interventional

Recruitment status: Completed

Purpose?

Application of a cold cap is known to prevent the incidence of chemotherapy-induced alopecia in breast cancer patients: in this study two different cold cap temperature settings were evaluated to understand if a certain temperature level is more effective. In addition, we evaluated the impact of the degree of hair loss on a woman's body image and mood.

Benefits?

To provide a better understanding of temperature setting on chemotherapy-induced hair loss and study if there are any long term side effects of this treatment. At the time this research project was developed there was little data available about the long term effects of scalp cooling, this study will follow patients treated for 10 years to evaluate this aspect of the treatment.

Pilot Study of Hippocampal Avoidance Technique for Whole Brain Radiotherapy in Stage IV Breast Cancer with Brain Metastases (HATs)

Study type: Interventional

Recruitment status: Ongoing

Purpose?

To gather preliminary data on the clinical benefit and feasibility of adopting hippocampal avoidance technique whole brain radiotherapy (HAT WBRT) for the treatment of brain metastases in patients with breast cancer.

Benefits?

Aim to identify new ways to preserve overall neurocognitive function as well as quality of life.

Phase II randomised, placebo-controlled study to evaluate the efficacy of topical pure emu oil for arthralgic pain related to aromatase inhibitor use in postmenopausal women with early breast cancer: Joints Under Study (JUST)

Study type: Interventional

Recruitment status: Completed

Purpose?

Evaluate the efficacy of topical pure emu oil for joint pain related to aromatase inhibitor (hormonal therapy) use in postmenopausal women with early breast cancer. Joint stiffness is a very common side effect of aromatase inhibitor drugs and may lead to early cessation of the therapy.

Benefits?

Seek new ways to improve joint pain and stiffness for breast cancer patients so that women can continue with the treatment and gain the benefit of lowering risk of breast cancer recurrence from these drugs.

A prospective study to evaluate the impact of vitamin D deficiency as a prognostic factor in early breast cancer outcome and its effect in molecular subtype's differentiation (POVE)
Study type: Retrospective
Recruitment status: Open soon

Purpose?
To analyse and evaluate the impact of vitamin D deficiency as a prognostic factor in early breast cancer outcome. To assess whether there is a differing prognostic effect across the molecular subtypes.

Benefits?
To provide better understanding as to whether there exists a relationship between vitamin D levels and outcome in early breast cancer.

Establishing the prognostic importance of key immune suppressor cells and molecules in the primary tumour and regional nodes of patients with Luminal B breast cancer (IMIB)
Study type: Retrospective
Recruitment status: Completed

Purpose?
To assess the importance of the immune system in the commonest form of breast cancer - luminal B breast cancer.

Benefits?
Improve the understanding of molecular profiles of tumour and associated immune cells. Provide the basis for treatment optimisation. As immune therapy is an exciting new potential treatment for certain types of breast cancer, findings from this study may well extend the use of these drugs to the Luminal B subtype.

Incidence of Metastatic Central Nervous System disease in Breast Cancer: Impact of Tumour Sub-type (CNS)
Study type: Retrospective
Recruitment status: Completed

Purpose?
To review the incidence and outcome of management of metastatic CNS disease in women treated for breast cancer at two large breast cancer referral centres.

Benefits?
Understand better the impact of metastatic CNS disease and assisting future research endeavours in those patients at the highest risk of developing metastatic CNS disease.

Predictive Markers of Response to Systemic therapy using Archival Breast Tumour Tissue (NOTTINGHAM)
Study type: Retrospective
Recruitment status: Completed

Purpose?
To develop a biological classification of breast cancer, and assess how effective the treatments given were, based on these biological factors.

Benefits?
This research will allow future treatment to be tailored to the needs of the patient and ultimately lead to better patient outcomes.

Primary breast cancer surgery in metastatic breast cancer patients: Impact of breast cancer subtype on outcome (SPIM)
Study type: Retrospective
Recruitment status: Completed

Purpose?
Better understand the outcomes of breast surgery (mastectomy or wide local excision) in patients with metastatic breast cancer and the impact on survival specific to the tumour type and the systemic treatment given after surgery.

Benefits?
Broaden knowledge on the impact of planned primary breast surgery in patients with metastatic breast disease, and help understand how to better tailor treatment to the individual and their specific tumour sub-type.

Retrospective evaluation of markers of DNA repair competency in primary triple negative breast cancer: breast cancer outcome following standard adjuvant chemotherapy in tumours with or without competency of DNA repair (TNDN)
Study type: Retrospective
Recruitment status: Completed

Purpose?
Investigate if there are characteristics in triple negative breast cancer tumour samples that make it more susceptible to chemotherapy. Look for defective DNA repair in the tumour cells to see if it influences patient outcomes.

Benefits?
This research will allow future treatment to be tailored to the needs of the patient and ultimately lead to better outcomes.