Results The primary endpoint of this trial is the 12-month progression-free survival (PFS) rate. The secondary endpoints are overall survival, PFS, time to first subsequent treatment, time to second progression (PFS2), time to the second subsequent treatment, and safety. All patients should provide tumor slides obtained during cytoreductive surgery, for a prospective examination of somatic homologous recombination deficiency (HRD) and homologous recombination repair gene alterations. Pre- and post-niraparib (at the time of disease progression if available) blood samples will be collected for circulating cell-free DNA analyses. Molecular biomarkers that may indicate clinical response/resistance to niraparib will be identified.

Conclusions In total, 102 patients will be recruited from five sites. An interim analysis is planned after recruitment of 68 participants. Accrual is expected to be completed in 2024, followed by presentation of results in 2025.

Objectives Hyperthermic intraperitoneal chemotherapy (HIPEC) during cytoreductive surgery has emerged to achieve a higher concentration of chemotherapeutic agents and treat micro-metastases on peritoneal surfaces by overcoming chemotherapy resistance with hyperthermia. At advanced staged ovarian cancer treated with neoadjuvant chemotherapy, HIPEC with cisplatin 75–100 mg/m² following interval cytoreductive surgery increases progression-free survival and overall survival (OVC-A-01 and OVC-HIPEC-01). In chemotherapy-naïve ovarian cancer patients, survival benefit is not identified with HIPEC (KOV-HIPEC-01). In ovarian cancer, HIPEC is thought to overcome chemotherapy resistance.

Methods This trial (KOV-HIPEC-02) is a multicenter, open-label, 1:1 randomized, phase III trial that will enroll 140 patients in platinum-resistant recurrent epithelial ovarian cancer. Institutional review board approval was obtained. The experimental arm will receive cytoreductive surgery and HIPEC followed by standard chemotherapy, and the control arm will receive standard chemotherapy without HIPEC until disease progression. If patients are assigned to the HIPEC group, the HIPEC procedure is carried out using the open or closed technique by infusing 41.5–42.0°C doxorubicin 35 mg/m² and mitomycin 15 mg/m² for 90 minutes. The primary objective of the trial is to evaluate progression-free survival (PFS) between the HIPEC group and the control group. Secondary objectives are overall survival (OS), cancer-specific survival, safety, and the quality of life according to whether HIPEC was performed during surgery in patients with platinum-resistant recurrent ovarian cancer. The first patient was enrolled in April 2020.

Results There are no available results at the time of submission.

Conclusions There are no available results at the time of submission.

Objectives Stereotactic ablative radiotherapy (SABR) is the latest treatment that uses an intensity modulated technique to increase the fractional dose, reduces the number of treatments, and destroys the tumor with high accuracy. According to the result of the preliminary analysis of patients with recurrent ovarian cancer (ROC) treated with radiotherapy (RT), there might be a survival benefit, irrespective of favorable clinical features; such as no ascites, platinum-sensitive, normal CA-125 might be a survival benefit, irrespective of favorable clinical features. For patients with recurrent ovarian cancer (ROC) treated with radiotherapy (RT), there might be a survival benefit, irrespective of favorable clinical features. For patients with recurrent ovarian cancer (ROC) treated with radiotherapy (RT), there might be a survival benefit, irrespective of favorable clinical features. For patients with recurrent ovarian cancer (ROC) treated with radiotherapy (RT), there might be a survival benefit, irrespective of favorable clinical features.

Methods This study aims to evaluate whether the addition of SABR improves 3-year overall survival in patients with ROC. The secondary objectives are to check whether it significantly affects quality of life, patient-reported outcome and to develop an AI-based predictive model for the treatment response using image genomic analysis. Patients with pathologically confirmed epithelial ovarian cancer who have completed standard treatment initially will be included in this study. The patients will...