

Vapor Ablation for Localized Cancer Lesions of the Lung – A Clinical Feasibility Treat-and-Resect Study (VAPORIZE)

ACTRN12618001748202

Status	RECRUITING
Sponsor	Uptake Medical Inc.
Enrollment	6 participants

Plain Language Summary

This study is exploring a new way to treat small lung cancer tumours without traditional surgery, using a technique called thermal vapour ablation. In this approach, a thin tube called a bronchoscope is passed down the throat into the airway, and controlled bursts of steam are delivered directly to the tumour to destroy it. Because the procedure is done through the airways rather than through cuts in the chest, it has the potential to be much less invasive than surgery.

To test how well the ablation works, participants receive the vapour treatment 2–4 days before their already-planned surgical tumour removal. This allows researchers to directly examine the treated tissue under a microscope and see how effectively the vapour destroyed the cancer cells.

You may be eligible if you are 18 or older, have a small non-small cell lung cancer tumour (2 cm or less in diameter) or a metastatic lung tumour of similar size located in the outer third of the lung, and are already scheduled for surgical removal of that tumour. People with very reduced lung function, active heart disease, or certain other medical conditions are not eligible.

Key Eligibility Criteria

Inclusion (11)

- Age: equal to or greater than 18 years old
 - Non-small cell lung cancer tumor(s) equal to or less than 2cm in diameter (T1aN0, T1bN0, T1aN1, or T1bN1) suitable for resection
 - OR
 - Metastatic lung tumor(s) equal to or less than 2cm suitable for resection
 - Suitable candidate for resection per standard of practice
- ... and 6 more (see full listing online)

Exclusion (15)

- Centralized tumor not amenable to resection (abutting main stem bronchus, main pulmonary artery branches, esophagus, or trachea)
 - Carcinoid lung tumors
 - Tumor is associated with atelectasis or obstructive pneumonitis or pleural effusion
 - Pulmonary function tests (PFTs): post-bronchodilator forced expired volume in one second (FEV1) or forced vital capacity (FVC) < 50% predicted, diffusing capacity of the lung for carbon monoxide (DLCO) <50% predicted
 - Requirement for supplemental oxygen at rest or exercise
- ... and 10 more (see full listing online)

Locations (1 total)

Royal Melbourne Hospital - City campus - Parkville, NSW,VIC, Australia

<https://www.anzctr.org.au/Trial/Registration/TrialReview.aspx?ACTRN=ACTRN12618001748202>

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