BROADBAND (Observational, biobank)
BROADBAND v1:
The BROADBAND study aims to gather and keep blood, urine, and other samples, along with health information, for future research, mainly focusing on radiation therapy. If a patient joins, they might be asked to give blood samples before and during their treatment, and possibly urine samples too. Over the course of the study, a participant will never be asked for more than 12 tubes of blood during a single 8-week period. Participation also involves allowing us access to your medical records and completing health questionnaires. Joining this study is completely the patient's choice, and they can leave at any time. While there are some risks, like a small chance of infection from blood draws or potential privacy concerns, the study follows strict privacy laws to protect participants. There are no benefits to you for participating, but we hope these samples will contribute to medical research that might lead to new discoveries. If a patient chooses not to participate, it won't affect their standard care. Remember, taking part is voluntary, and patients are free to decide what's best for them.

BROADBAND v2:
We're inviting patients to join a research study called BROADBAND. This study aims to collect and store blood, urine, and tissue samples from patients. These samples, along with participant's health information, will be used for research to improve radiation therapy and other treatments for cancer and various diseases. By understanding how different factors affect health, we hope to develop new tests and treatments. If a patient agrees to participate, they'll donate a small amount of blood before their treatment starts, and possibly more samples during and after treatment. We might also use samples collected during regular care that would otherwise be discarded. Participation also involves allowing us to access your medical records. This study won't change standard care, and patients can choose to stop participating at any time without affecting your medical care. Participating in this study is voluntary. If a patient decides not to participate or to withdraw later, it won't impact their current or future care. There are minimal risks involved, mainly related to privacy and the physical act of drawing blood. While there's no direct benefit to participants, their participation could help improve treatments for future patients. Patients won't be paid for participating, but they'll be contributing valuable information that could lead to significant medical advancements.

NCT04037462 (Phase I/II)
V1:
This study aims to find out if a short treatment with Dexamethasone, a type of steroid, can help improve the effectiveness of immunotherapy in treating lung cancer known as non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). Currently, immunotherapy doesn't include steroids unless a patient's immune system is very weak. We want to see if adding Dexamethasone can make the immunotherapy work better. The study involves initial checks to see if patients can join, followed by the treatment phase. Participants might be in the study for up to 6 years. Common side effects of Dexamethasone include increased appetite, swelling, weight gain, and mood changes, among others. While we can't guarantee benefits, it's possible that this treatment could make participants' immunotherapy more effective, which could also help others with the same condition in the future. Joining the study is completely up to the participant, and participants can leave at any time without affecting

their usual care. If patients decide not to join, there may be other treatments for their cancer, or they could receive support from palliative care or hospice services.

V2:
This study aims to see if a short course of Dexamethasone, a steroid, can make immunotherapy more effective for patients with Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) who have stopped responding to treatment. Participants will undergo additional scans and blood tests, and take Dexamethasone before their first three immunotherapy infusions. The study could last up to 6 years. There are risks, including the possibility that the treatment might not work or could weaken the immune system, but there's also the potential benefit of the immunotherapy working better. Joining the study is completely voluntary, and choosing not to participate won't affect patients' medical care. If patients decide not to join, other treatment options, palliative care, or hospice care might be right for them. Patients' privacy will be protected, and you'll be given a copy of the consent form for their records. Participants can ask questions at any time and withdraw from the study if they wish.

NCT04091165 (Observational)
V1:
This study aims to see if using a digital diary called MyPlate Calorie Counter helps people with GI (gastrointestinal) cancers follow diet plans and improve their recovery. Participants will fill out surveys, track their eating, physical activity, and water drinking online, and allow the research team to look at their medical records and diary entries. The study lasts 2 months. There's a small risk of losing privacy, but we'll do everything to keep participants' information safe. Joining might not directly benefit participants, but it could help future patients. If participants choose not to join, or decide to leave the study later, that's okay. Their care won't change, and they won't be penalized. Participants can still get treatment for their cancer, join another study, or choose comfort care, which focuses on easing symptoms and improving their quality of life without treating the cancer itself. Participation is completely up to patients, and they can change their mind at any time.

V2:
This study is titled "Mobile App Utilization for Enhanced Post-Operative Nutritional Recovery". It aims to explore if a digital food diary online app, MyPlate Calorie Counter, can help people with gastrointestinal cancer meet their nutritional goals after surgery. Participants will use the online app to track their food, water intake, and physical activity for 2 months. They will see a dietician before and after surgery as part of their care. The study seeks to improve recovery quality by ensuring dietary recommendations are followed. Participation is voluntary, and there are alternatives available for those who choose not to participate, including other studies or standard care without study involvement. There are minimal risks, mainly related to privacy, and potential benefits include better management of nutritional intake post-surgery. Costs associated with regular medical care will apply, but the app is free to download, though data usage charges

may apply. Participants can withdraw at any time without affecting their standard medical care.

NCT04542291 (Phase I)
V1:
This study is about testing a medicine called dapagliflozin, along with usual cancer drugs, to see if it can help treat pancreatic cancer by changing how sugar is used in the body and reducing sugar available to cancer cells. If a patient joins, they'll take dapagliflozin daily for 8 weeks, have regular check-ups, including physical exams every 2 weeks, weekly chats with the study team, and tests to monitor their health and sugar use. They'll need to stay hydrated, eat a balanced diet, and avoid alcohol. The study lasts for 8 weeks of treatment plus 4 months of follow-up, with visits that could be short or take a day. Risks include dehydration, yeast infections, and a serious condition called ketoacidosis. While there might not be direct benefits to participants, their participation could help find new ways to treat pancreatic cancer in the future. Joining is the patient's choice, and they can leave at any time without losing any benefits they're entitled to. If patients decide not to join or to stop participating, they have other options like standard cancer treatment, joining another study, choosing no treatment, or getting comfort care.

V2:
This study is exploring a new way to treat pancreatic cancer by adding a drug called dapagliflozin to the usual chemotherapy. Dapagliflozin is typically used for diabetes and heart failure, but it might also help fight cancer by changing how the body uses sugar, which could starve the cancer cells. If a patient joins, they'll take dapagliflozin daily for up to 8 weeks, have regular check-ups, and do some tests at home. Participation is completely up to them, and they can leave the study at any time. While there may not be direct benefits to participants, their involvement could help others in the future by improving cancer treatment. The main risks include dehydration, yeast infections, and a condition called ketoacidosis. Participants' health insurance will likely cover the cost of treatments similar to standard care, but they might have some out-of-pocket expenses. Participants' personal information will be kept private. If a participant decides not to participate, they can still receive standard cancer treatments, join another study, choose no treatment, or opt for comfort care.

ALCHEMIST (Phase III)

ALCHEMIST V1:

This research is looking to see how adding a drug, called pembrolizumab, to the usual cancer treatment can help lower the chance of lung cancer returning. If a patient joins, they'll either get standard chemotherapy for 3 months and then pembrolizumab for up to a year, or both treatments

for 3 months followed by just pembrolizumab for up to 9 months. Participants' health will be closely monitored for 10 years after treatment ends, first more frequently and then less over time. There's a chance this new approach might not work as well as the standard treatment and could have different or more severe side effects. However, pembrolizumab has shown promise in treating this type of cancer. Joining this study is completely up to the patient. If a patient decides not to, they can still receive the standard treatment or possibly join another study. Patients are also free to leave the study at any time.

ALCHEMIST v2:

This research study is about testing a new way to treat non-small cell lung cancer by adding a drug called pembrolizumab to the usual chemotherapy treatment. The goal is to see if this combination can lower the chance of cancer coming back. If a patient decides to join, they'll either receive chemotherapy for about 3 months followed by pembrolizumab for up to 1 year, or both treatments for 3 months followed by pembrolizumab for up to 9 months. Their health will be checked regularly for 10 years after treatment. Joining this study is completely up to the patient, and they can leave at any time without affecting your medical care. The risks include possible side effects from pembrolizumab, which might be different or worse than those from usual treatments. However, there's a chance this treatment could help the cancer better than the usual approach. If a patient choose not to join, they can still receive the standard treatment for their cancer or look for another study.