A Bayesian decision rule was used to determine both dose-limiting toxicity (DLT) and futility. Beginning with a non-informative Beta-distributed prior, the posterior likelihood of the total number of events (either DLT or patient response) was calculated. In the first phase of the study, the trial was stopped if there was a greater than 80% posterior probability that the DLT rate was greater than 25%. In the second phase, the trial was stopped if there was a greater than 80% posterior probability that the success rate was under 55% after 20 patients had been treated.