

# A Common Sense Oncology Values-to-Action Framework for Patient-Centered Randomized Trials in Oncology

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## COMMON SENSE ONCOLOGY

### Abstract #2029

## BACKGROUND

- Despite advances in oncology, too many randomized clinical trials (RCTs) fail to answer the most meaningful question: *does this intervention improve the lives of people with cancer?*
- Many trials prioritize regulatory approval pathways, rely on surrogate endpoints with limited patient relevance, and impose burdensome protocols that deter participation—particularly from underrepresented populations.
- With global patient engagement and leadership, we have developed a framework to guide the design and conduct of oncology trials.

## METHODS

### Phase 1 – Developing the Framework

- We conducted a scoping review of published and grey literature, patient rights charters, and existing frameworks to identify gaps in patient-centered trial guidance.
- A draft framework was developed through thematic synthesis by 2 authors and revised in collaboration with an international working group.

### Phase 2 – Stakeholder Feedback

- After an initial pilot in New Zealand, 7 virtual focus groups were held between Apr 2024 and Jan 2025 with individuals affected by cancer across India, the United States, Canada, Europe, South Africa, Kenya, Ghana, Nigeria, and Brazil.

- Prior to each session, participants received a survey assessing the importance of each value and associated action on a 9-point Likert scale (1 = least important, 9 = most important), along with opportunities for open-text comments.

### Phase 3 – Finalizing the Framework

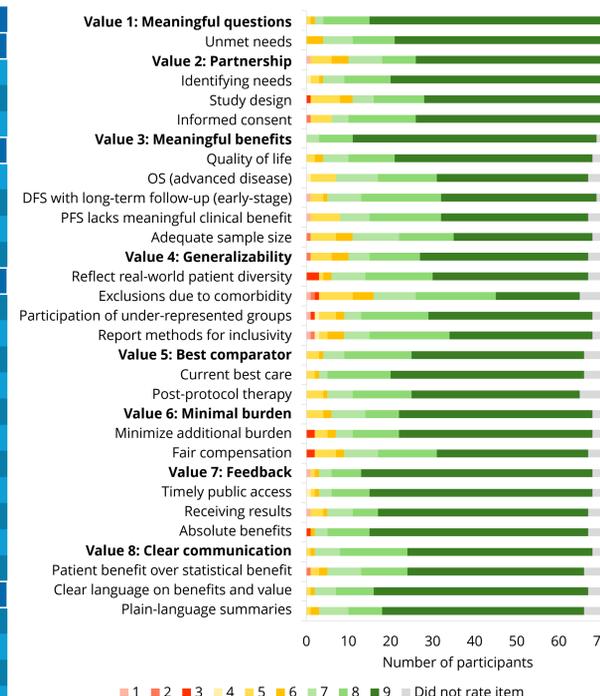
- Quantitative analysis included descriptive statistics and non-parametric group comparisons by age, gender, region, and income level.
- Thematic analysis of qualitative data from survey comments and discussion transcripts was used to iteratively revise the framework.

## RESULTS

- A total of 72 responses were received across 7 focus group sessions (Table 1).
- Very strong agreement across all values and actions (median = 9) (Figure 1).
- The action with the lowest median score (*restrictive exclusion criteria*) was given a median score of 8 and had the highest frequency (18%) of neutral responses (scores 4-6).
- Very few items were rated “not-important” (scores 1-3).
- Main themes from qualitative analysis included:
  - The importance of meaningful endpoints
  - Transparent communication
  - Equitable inclusion
  - Fair compensation
  - Plain-language informed consent.

Characteristic	n (%)
<b>Gender</b>	
Female	52 (72.2%)
Male	18 (25.0%)
Missing	2 (2.8%)
<b>Age</b>	
<45 years	13 (18.1%)
45-64 years	31 (43.1%)
≥65 years	26 (36.1%)
Missing	2 (2.8%)
<b>Country of residence</b>	
Brazil	10 (13.9%)
Canada	15 (20.8%)
Ghana	1 (1.4%)
Greece	1 (1.4%)
Guyana	1 (1.4%)
India	15 (20.8%)
Nepal	1 (1.4%)
South Africa	5 (6.9%)
United Kingdom	3 (4.2%)
United States	19 (26.4%)
Missing	1 (1.4%)
<b>Connection to cancer</b>	
Survivor	36 (50%)
Living with metastatic cancer	9 (12.5%)
Family member	9 (12.5%)
Other*	16 (22.9%)

**Table 1:** Participant characteristics post-pilot. \* Patient advocates, people undergoing cancer treatment who may not self-identify as a cancer survivor.



**Figure 1:** Stacked bar representation of the 72 participant responses to the initial framework on a 9-point Likert scale (1 = least important, 9 = most important). \* Value 2 was later split into two distinct values (partnership, and informed consent), and therefore numbering was altered in the final framework.

## CONCLUSIONS

- Patients strongly support trial endpoints that reflect real-world impact**, including overall survival and quality of life, over surrogate markers such as radiographic response.
- Our framework reflects a **broad, international consensus on what constitutes a patient-centered oncology trial**, including a strong emphasis on co-design, consent, and broad inclusion criteria.
- The resulting framework can serve as a **practical guide for patient advocates** involved in reviewing trials as well as trialists, ethics committees, funders, and regulators.
- This work is especially relevant to the breast cancer field, where advocates have long influenced research priorities and trial design. The framework can help extend this impact globally.

## FINAL FRAMEWORK

### Meaningful Questions

- Define unmet needs

### Partnership

- Co-design with patients
- Involvement at all stages
- Informed participation

### Consent

- Participant understanding
- Plain language
- Ongoing updates

### Meaningful Benefits

- Quality-of-life
- Endpoint Validation
- Follow-up
- Reporting OS
- Appropriate Sizing

### Generalizability

- Representative sample
- Minimize exclusions
- Inclusive participation
- Reporting on inclusivity

### Best Comparator

- Standard of care
- Post-protocol therapy
- Standardization of care
- Crossover when appropriate

### Minimal Burden

- Trial-related procedures
- Compensation

### Feedback

- Dissemination to participants
- Accessible results
- Communicating benefits

### Clear Dissemination of Results

- Public reporting

## LEARN MORE ABOUT CSO

- Common Sense Oncology is a movement of 2500 oncology care providers, patient advocates, and researchers dedicated towards ensuring cancer care and research reflect outcomes that matter to patients.
- Become a member of CSO for free at [commonsenseoncology.org](https://commonsenseoncology.org)

