

DOT-TB Feasibility Application

All hypothesis-driven, cancer-related clinical research must undergo review by the applicable Disease Oriented Team (DOT) or Tumor Board (TB). Submit this completed form and the protocol or synopsis to CancerCenter_Committees1@hs.uci.edu.

GENERAL INFORMATION	
Reviewing Committee:	Protocol ID:
Principal Investigator:	
Sub-Investigators:	
Concept/Study Title:	
Study Source: (see study source definitions on fo	ollowing page)
If Institutional or Externally Peer-Reviewed	If National (NCTN) or Industrial study:
study: Is the study authored by a UCI Investigator?	Did the PI provide input on the study design? \square_{Yes} \square_{No}
Yes □ NoWill this be a multi-site study?□ Yes □ No □ To be determined	Did this study originate from basic science at UCI? ☐ Yes ☐ No
Did this study originate from basic science at ☐ Yes ☐ No	t UCI?
Describe the scientific interest:	
Other/Explanation: Describe authorship opportunity: (i.e. authors lead/high accrual, etc.)	Ship if Does this study require Team L involvement for inpatient/PPCU Services? If yes, please present this protocol at Heme DOT. Yes No
ACC	RUAL POTENTIAL
Expected UCI Accrual: Max UCI Participants to be	Target Accrual Justification (e.g. Cancer Registry data):
Consented:	
Projected Accrual End Date:	
List Competing Studies: (e.g. studies that enrol	Il an overlapping patient population, both active and in pipeline)
	Yes No (e.g. studies enrolling patients from a prior study up safety study after completion of a cellular therapy trial) ent a summary of companion study (purpose, target accrual, etc) to DOT meeting.
•	sented patients (e.g. women, racial/ethnic minorities, and if the disease under study disproportionately affects I and racial/ethnic disparities data below)

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Study Sources Definitions

Per NCI P30 Cancer Center Support Grant DT4

- National: NCI National Clinical Trials Network (NCTN) and other NIH-supported National Trial Networks
- **Externally Peer-Reviewed:** R01s, SPORES, U01s, U10s, P01s, CTEP, or any other clinical research study mechanism supported by the NIH or an approved peer-reviewed funding organization
- Institutional: In-house clinical research studies authored or co-authored by Cancer Center (CC) investigators and undergoing scientific peer-review solely by the Protocol Review and Monitoring System of the CC. The CC investigator has primary responsibility for conceptualizing, designing and implementing the clinical research study and reporting results. It is acceptable for industry and other entities to provide support (e.g., drug, device, other funding) but the trial should clearly be the intellectual product of the center investigator. This category may also include: 1) Institutional studies authored and implemented by investigators at another Center; or 2) Multi-Institutional studies authored and implemented by investigators at your Center
- **Industrial:** The design and implementation of these clinical research studies is controlled by the pharmaceutical company

Disparities in CFCCC Catchment Area (Orange County) Cancer Incidence

Courtesy of the CFCCC Office of Community Outreach and Engagement Source: California Cancer Registry. Based on 1988-2017 death master files; accessed Nov 21, 2021.

- Breast Cancer: Significantly higher incidence in OC vs CA, and higher incidence and mortality among Non-Hispanic Whites in OC vs CA
- Cervical Cancer: Significantly higher incidence among Hispanics/Latinos than Non-Hispanic
 Whites in OC vs CA, and higher mortality among Hispanics/Latinos than other ethnic/racial
 groups in OC vs CA
- **Liver Cancer:** Significantly higher incidence and mortality among Asians/Pacific Islanders and Hispanics/Latinos than Non-Hispanic Whites in OC vs CA
- Lung Cancer: Increasing incidence among Asians/Pacific Islanders, and higher mortality among Non-Hispanic Whites than other ethnic/racial groups in OC vs CA
- **Melanoma:** Higher incidence and mortality among Non-Hispanic White females than other ethnic/racial groups in OC vs CA; significantly higher incidence among Non-Hispanic White males and Hispanics/Latinos males in OC vs CA
- Ovarian Cancer: Significantly higher incidence among Non-Hispanic Whites and Asians/Pacific Islanders in OC vs CA, and higher mortality among Non-Hispanic Whites than other racial/ethnic groups in OC vs CA
- **Prostate Cancer:** Leading cause of cancer incidence, and second leading cause of cancer mortality among males in OC. Significantly higher incidence and mortality among Blacks in CA, and significantly lower 5-year survival among Blacks and Asian Pacific Islanders in CA.
- **Stomach Cancer:** Significantly higher incidence and mortality among Hispanics/Latinos and Asians/Pacific Islanders than Non-Hispanic Whites in OC vs CA
- **Testis Cancer:** Significantly increasing trends in incidence and mortality among Hispanics/Latinos compared to all other groups in CA

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