

Ucwaningo lokuhlola ukuphepha komuthi okuthiwa i-bevacizumab onikezwa abantu abanezinhlalo ezihlukene zomdlavuza isikhathi eside

Bona emaphethelweni esifingqo ukubona isihloko esiphelele socwaningo.

Siyabonga!

Siyabonga ngokubamba iqhaza kulesi sivivinyo sezokwelapha somhlaba wonke (esibizwa 'ucwaningo' kule dokhumenti). Ukubamba kwakho iqhaza ngesinye kusiza abacwaningi baphendule imibuzo ebalulekile yezempilo mayelana nomuthi wocwaningo, okuthiwa i-bevacizumab. Lolu cwano, i-AVALTE, lwahlola ukuphepha kwe-bevacizumab kubantu abanomdlavuza uma beyinikwa yodwa noma uma beyinikwa neminye imithi yomdlavuza.

Sithemba ukuthi lesi sifingqo sizokusiza uqonde imiphumela yalolu cwano nokuthi izosetshenziswa kanjani ekuthuthukiseni ukunakekelwa kwabantu abanezimila ezidalwa yizinhlobo ezihlukene zemidlavuza. Uma unemibuzo ngale miphumela, sicela uxoxe nodokotela wakho wocwaningo.

Mayelana nalesi sifingqo

Lesi yisifingqo semiphumela yocwaningo kubantu abanezimila ezidalwa uyizinhlobo ezihlukene zemidlavuza – esibhalelwe:

- Abantu ababamba iqhaza ocwaningweni
- Amalungu omphakathi

Okuqukethwe yisifingqo

- 1.** Ulwazi olujwayelekile mayelana nalolu cwano
- 2.** Obani ababamba iqhaza kulolu cwano?

Ucwaningo lwaqala ngoJulayi ka-2012 futhi lwaphela ngoSeptemba ka-2019. Lesi sifingqo sisekelwe emiphumeleni yokugcina nolwazi olwalwaziwa ngesikhathi sibhalwa (ngoJuni 2020). Kungenzeka sekunolwazi oluthe xaxa olwaziwayo.

Ucwaningo olulodwa alukwazi ukusitshela yonke into ngokuthi umuthi uphephe kangakanani. Kuthatha abantu abaningi ocwaningweni oluningi ukuthola konke okudingeka sikwazi. Imiphumela yalolu cwaningo ingase yehluka emiphumeleni yolunye ucwaningo lomuthi ofanayo. **Lokhu kusho ukuthi akufanele wenze izinqumo ngokusekelwe kulesi sifingqo sisodwa – njalo xoxa nodokotela wakho ngaphambi kokwenza noma yiziphi izinqumo mayelana nokwelashwa kwakho.**

3. Yini eyenzeka ngesikhathi socwaningo?
4. Yaba yini imiphumela yocwaningo?
5. Lolu cwaningo luluthukise kanjani uphenyo?
6. Ingabe zikhona izinhlelo zolunye ucwaningi?
7. Ngingalutholaphi ulwazi oluthe xaxa?

Ulwazi oluyinhloko mayelana nalolu cwaningo

- Lolu cwaningo lwenzelwa ukuthola ukuthi umuthi okuthiwa i-bevacizumab ('umuthi wocwaningo') unamiphi imithelela, emihle noma emibili, kubantu abanomdlavuzana.
- Abantu ababamba iqhaza kulolu cwaningo babenalezi zinhlobo zomdlavuzana:
 - Umdlavuzana wamabele
 - Umdlavuzana wamaqanda enzalo
 - I-peritoneal carcinoma (umdlavuzana oba sezicutshini zolwelwesi lwesisu)
 - I-renal cell carcinoma (eyaziwa nangokuthi umdlavuzana wezinso)
 - Umdlavuzana we-colorectal (owaziwa nangokuthi umdlavuzana wamathumbu)
 - Umdlavuzana wamaphaphu
 - I-glioblastoma multiforme (uhlobo lomdlavuzana wobuchopho)
- Lolu cwaningo kwakuwuhlobo locwaningo okuthiwa ucwaningo olunwetshiwe. Lokho kusho ukuthi abantu babephuze i-bevacizumab (iyodwa noma nenhlanganisela yeminye imithi) ocwaningweni lokuqala futhi bazuzana ngokuyiphuzana. Ngemuva kokuphela kocwaningo oludlule, baqhubeka bephuzana i-bevacizumab kulolu cwaningo olunwetshiwe.
- Abacwaningi babefuna ukubona ukuthi ukwelashwa nge-bevacizumab kwakuphephe kangakanani esikhathini eside ('esinwetshiwe').
- Lolu cwaningo lwalunabantu abangu-95 emazweni angu-21.
- Okuyinhloko okwatholwa ukuthi abantu abangu-17 kwabangu-95 (18%) baba nenkinga okungenani eyodwa embi yezempilo (inkinga esongela impilo noma eyadinga ukuba balaliswe esibhedlela) okungenzeka yayihlobene noma ingahlobene ne-bevacizumab.
- Abantu abane bashona ngesikhathi socwaningo.
- Isamba sabantu abangu-21 kwabangu-95 ocwaningweni (22%) baba nemithelela ebucayi (eyaziwa nangokuthi 'ukusabela okubi' okubucayi) okucatshangwa ukuthi kwakuhlobene ne-bevacizumab.

1. Ulwazi olujwayelekile mayelana nalolu cwaningo

Kungani kwenziwa lolu cwaningo?

Ucwaningo oluningi luye lwabheka imithelela yomuthi okuthiwa i-bevacizumab kubantu abanezinhlobo ezihlukene zomdlavuzwa. Ekupheleni kwalolo cwaningo, abantu abaningi babesaphuza i-bevacizumab futhi babengazuka ngokuqhubeka bephuza i-bevacizumab ngoba umdlavuzwa wabo wawungazange ubhebhetheke.

Lolu cwaningo lwahlelwa ngendlela yokuthi abantu babengaqhubeka bephuza i-bevacizumab ngemuva kokuphela kocwaningo lokuqala (olwaziwa nangokuthi 'ucwaningo oluyinhloko'). Abacwaningi bakwazi nokubheka imithelela ye-bevacizumab, emibi noma emihle, esikhathini eside.

Abantu babamba iqhaza ocwaningweni oluhlukene lwe-bevacizumab (eyayinikezwa yodwa noma nenhlanguanisela yeminye imithi) ngaphambi kokuqala kulolu cwaningo olunwetshiwe futhi babelashelwa izinhlobo ezihlukene zomdlavuzwa.

Yimiphi imithi yocwaningo?

Lolu cwaningo lwahlola umuthi okuthiwa i-'bevacizumab' (owaziwa ngegama lawo lasesitolo, i-Avastin®). I-bevacizumab isebenza ngokunswinya isimila igazi esilidingayo ukuze sikhule (lokhu kuthiwa ukwelapha kwe-'anti-angiogenic'). Uma umuntu enomdlavuzwa, ukwelashwa komdlavuzwa okunjengokwelashwa ngamakhemikhali kuvame ukusetshenziswa ngoba kuhlasela amaseli akhula ngokushesha emzimbeni, kufake amaseli omdlavuzwa. I-bevacizumab isebenza ngendlela ehlukele. Ivala igazi eliphakela isimila ngokuvala iphrotheni okuthiwa i-vascular endothelial growth factor, noma i-VEGF. Amaseli avamile akhiqiza i-VEGF, kodwa amaseli athile omdlavuzwa enza i-VEGF eningi kakhulu. Ukuvimba i-VEGF kunganqanda ukukhula kwemithambo emisha yegazi, kufanele imithambo yegazi evamile nemithambo yegazi ephakela izimila. Lokhu kunganqanda isimila singakhuli. I-bevacizumab inanomthelela endleleni umzimba osabela ngayo esimileni. Ukuvimba i-VEGF kungadala izinguquko ngaphakathi esimileni okukwenza kube lula ukuba amasosha omzimba ahlasele umdlavuzwa.

I-bevacizumab nenhlanguanisela yeminye imithi yomdlavuzwa inikezwa abantu abanalezi zinhlobo zomdlavuzwa:

- Umdlavuzwa we-colorectal (owaziwa nangokuthi umdlavuzwa wamathumbu)
- Umdlavuzwa wamaphaphu we-non-small cell
- I-glioblastoma (uhlobo lomdlavuzwa wobuchopho)
- Umdlavuzwa wezinso
- Umdlavuzwa wamaqanda enzalo
- Umdlavuzwa wamabele
- Umdlavuzwa womlomo wesibeletso

Bonke abantu ababamba iqhaza kulolu cwaningo belashwa nge-bevacizumab. Abathile belashwa nge-bevacizumab kuphela, kanti abanye belashwa nge-bevacizumab ehlanganiswe neminye imithi yomdlavuzwa. Abantu baqhubeka bephuza imithi efanayo ababeyinikwe ocwaningweni lwabo lwangaphambilini. Ngokwesibonelo, uma umuntu ayephuza i-bevacizumab kuphela ocwaningweni lwakhe lwangaphambilini, wayephuza i-bevacizumab kuphela kulolu cwaningo olunwetshiwe.

Yini abacwaningi ababefuna ukuyithola?

Abacwaningi benza lolu cwaningo ukuze bathole ukuthi i-bevacizumab yayiphephe kangakanani esikhathini eside ngokuhlola ukuthi bangaki abantu ababa nezinkinga zezempilo (okuthiwa imithelela emibi) ngesikhathi socwaningo.

Imibuzo abacwaningi abayiphenya yilena:

1. Bangaki abantu ababa nezinkinga zempilo (okungenzeka zazihlobene ne-bevacizumab noma cha) ngesikhathi socwaningo?
2. Bangaki abantu ababa nezinkinga zempilo ezimbi (okungenzeka zazihlobene ne-bevacizumab noma cha) ngesikhathi socwaningo?
3. Bangaki abantu abashona ngesikhathi socwaningo?
4. Bangaki abantu ababa nemithelela emibi ehlobene nokwelashwa nge-bevacizumab?
5. Bangaki abantu ababa nemithelela emibi ebucayi (imithelela emibi enezinga eliphezulu lokubhebhetheka) ehlobene nokwelashwa nge-bevacizumab?

Kwakuyinhloboni yocwaningo le?

Lolu cwaningo kwakuwucwaningo **'IweSigaba 3b/4'**. Lokhu kusho ukuthi ucwaningo lwenziwa ngemuva kokuba i-bevacizumab isigunyaziwe ukuba odokotela bayinike abantu.

Lolu cwaningo **'Iwalunophiko olulodwa'**. Lokhu kusho ukuthi wonke umuntu osocwaningweni wayelashwa nge-bevacizumab (iyodwa noma nenhlanganisela yeminye imithi).

Lolu cwaningo **'Iwalungafihliwe'**. Lokhu kusho ukuthi abantu ababebamba iqhaza ocwaningweni nodokotela bocwaningo babazi ukuthi imiphi imithi yocwaningo eyayiphuzwa abantu.

Lolu cwaningo **'kwakuwucwaningo olunwetshiwe'**. Lokhu kusho ukuthi abantu ngaphambilini ababebambe iqhaza ocwaningweni lwe-bevacizumab baqhubeka bephuza i-bevacizumab ngemuva kokuphela kodwa lwangaphambilini ('ucwaningo oluyinhloko').

Ucwaningo lwenzeka nini futhi kuphi?

Ucwaningo lwaqala ngoJulayi ka-2012 futhi lwaphela ngoSeptemba ka-2019. Lesi sifingqo sabhalwa ngemuva kokuphela kocwaningo.

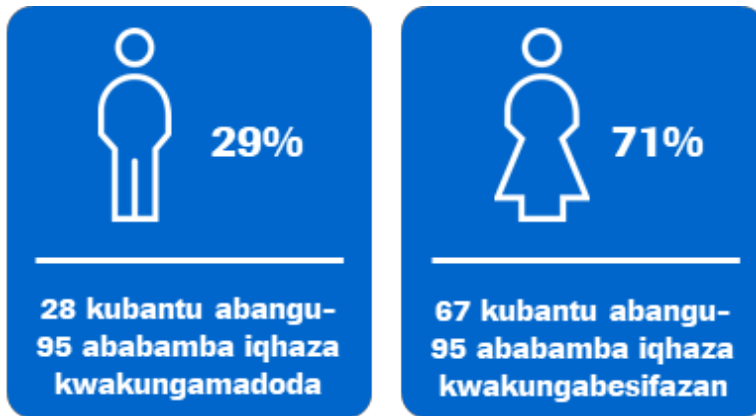
Ucwaningo lwenzeka ezikhungweni zocwaningo ezingu-67 emazweni angu-21 e-Afrika, e-Asia, eYurophu, eNyakatho Melika, naseNingizimu Melika. Leli balazwe libonisa amazwe lapho lolu cwaningo lwenzeka khona.

21
amazwe



2. Obani ababamba iqhaza kulolu cwaningo?

Kulolu cwaningo, abantu abangu-95 abanomdlavuzwa baphuza i-bevacizumab. Nalu olunye ulwazi mayelana nabantu ababamba iqhaza ocwaningweni.



Izinga lobudala: 23 kuya ku-81 iminyaka ubudala

Abantu abangu-95 kulolu cwaningo babesocwaningweni lwangaphambilini lapho babephuza khona i-bevacizumab. Uma abantu beqeda ucwaningo lwabo lokuqala lwe-bevacizumab, baqala kulolu cwaningo olunwetshiwe.

Abantu babengabamba iqhaza kulolu cwaningo uma:

- Benomdlavuzwa ongazange ubhebhethetheke ngemuva kokwelashwa nge-bevacizumab (njengomuthi owukuphela kwawo wokwelapha noma onikezwa neminye imithi yomdlavuzwa) ocwaningweni lwabo lokuqala.
 - Abantu kulolu cwaningo babenalezi zinhlobo zomdlavuzwa:
 - Abantu abangu-11 babenomdlavuzwa wamabele
 - Abantu abangu-41 babenomdlavuzwa wamaqanda enzalo noma i-peritoneal cancer (umdlavuzwa wezicubu zolwelwesi lwesisu)
 - Abantu abangu-7 babenomdlavuzwa we-colorectal (owaziwa nangokuthi umdlavuzwa wamathumbu)
 - Abantu abangu-6 babene-renal cell carcinoma (eyaziwa nangokuthi umdlavuzwa wezinso)
 - Abantu abangu-16 babenomdlavuzwa wamaphaphu we-non-small cell
 - Abantu abangu-14 babene-glioblastoma multiforme (uhlobo lomdlavuzwa wobuchopho)

Abantu babengeke babambe iqhaza kulolu cwaningo uma:

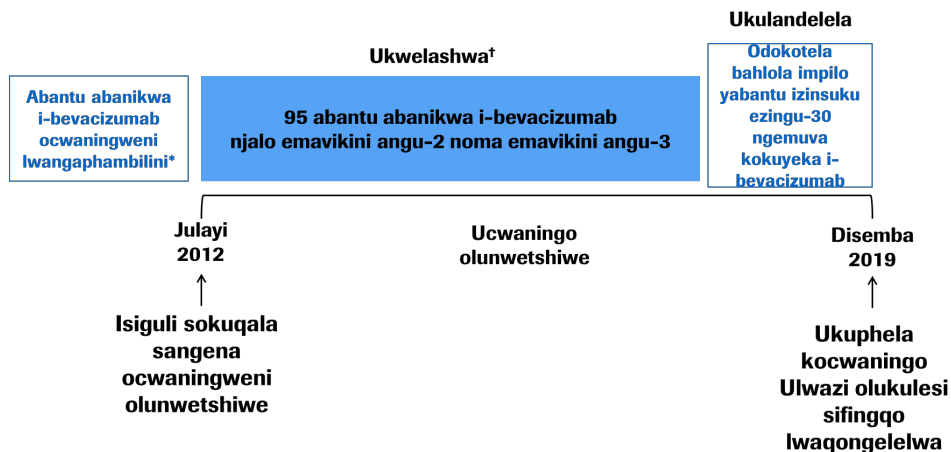
- Bebe nomdlavuzwa owabhebhethetheka ngemuva kokwelashwa nge-bevacizumab ocwaningweni lokuqala.
- Bebe nenkinga yezokwelapha ocwaningweni lokuqala okungenzeka yayihlobene ne-bevacizumab, futhi abacwaningi bencome ukuthi bayeke ukuphuza i-bevacizumab.

3. Yini eyenzeka ngesikhathi socwaningo?

Isamba sabantu abangu-95 babeqede ucwaningo lwabo lwangaphambilini futhi bafakwa kulolu cwaningo olunwetshiwe.

Bonke laba bantu abangu-95 baqhubeka bephuza i-bevacizumab njengomuthi wabo kuphela wokwelapha umdlavuzwa noma nenhlanguanisela yeminye imithi yokwelapha umdlavuzwa.

Lesi sithombe sibonisa ukuthi yini eyenzeka ocwaningweni.



* Abantu babesocwaningweni olulodwa koluyi-17 ngaphambi kokuqala kulolu cwano olunwetshiwe. Kulolu cwano, abantu babephuza i-bevacizumab njalo emavikini angu-2 noma emavikini angu-3.

† Abantu baphuza idosi efanayo ye-bevacizumab njengasocwaningweni lwabo lwangaphambilini. Abantu kulolu cwano olunwetshiwe baphuza i-bevacizumab kwaze kwaba yilapho kwenzeka into eyodwa kwezintathu: isifo sabo sabhebhethaka, baba nomthelela ongemuhle omubi ngenxa yokwelashwa (okwaziwa nangokuthi 'ukusabela okubi') okwenza kwangamukeleka ukuba baqhubeke nokwelashwa, noma bona noma udokotela wanquma ukumisa ukwelashwa.

Kulolu cwano, isigamu sabantu saphuza i-bevacizumab izinyanga ezingaphansi kwezingu-15 (Iminyaka engu-1¼) kanti isigamu saphuza i-bevacizumab izinyanga ezingaphezu kwezingu-15. Uma sekufakwa isikhathi abaphuza ngaso i-bevacizumab ocwaningweni lwabo lokuqala, isigamu sabantu saphuza i-bevacizumab izinyanga ezingaphansi kwezingu-57 (iminyaka engu-4¾) kanti isigamu sabantu saphuza i-bevacizumab izinyanga ezingaphezu kwezingu-57. Abantu abathathu baphuza i-bevacizumab iminyaka engaphezu kwengu-10 (laba bantu babenomdlavuzi wamabele).

4. Yaba yini imiphumela yocwaningo?

Lesi sigaba si bonisa kuphela imiphumela eyinhloko yocwaningo. Ungathola ulwazi mayelana nayo yonke eminye imiphumela kumawebhusayithi asekupheleni kwalesi sifingqo (bheka isigaba 7).

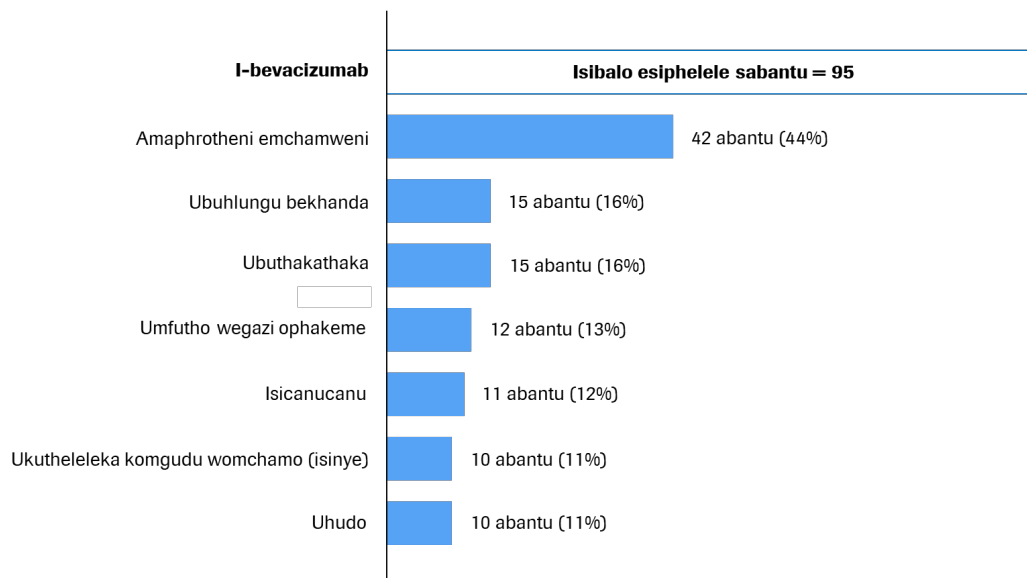
Lapha, sikhuluma ngazo zonke izinkinga zempilo abantu ababa nazo ngesikhathi socwaningo. **Imibuzo 1 no-2** iphathelele nezinkinga zempilo okungenzeka zazihlobene noma zingahlobene ne-bevacizumab. **Umbuzo 3** uphathelele neziguli ezashona ngesikhathi socwaningo. **Imibuzo 4 no-5** iphathelele nemithelela emibi, okuyizinkinga zempilo okucatshangwa ukuthi zihlobene ne-bevacizumab.

Umbuzo 1: Bangaki abantu ababa nezinkinga zempilo (okungenzeka zazihlobene ne-bevacizumab noma cha) ngesikhathi socwaningo?

Sekukonke, abantu abangu-79 kwabangu-95 ocwaningweni (83%) baba nenkinga okungenani eyodwa yezokwelapha okungenzeka yayihlobene noma yayingahlobene ne-bevacizumab ngesikhathi socwaningo. Abanye abantu kulolu cwaningo abazange babe nezinkinga zempilo.

Lesi sithombe sibonisa izinkinga zempilo ezivame kakhulu ezavela ngesikhathi socwaningo – abantu abangu-10% noma ngaphezulu ocwaningweni baba nalezi zinkinga zempilo. Inkinga yezokwelapha evame kakhulu **kwakungamaphrotheni emchamweni** – uphawu lokuthi kungenzeka kunokulimala kwezinsu.

Yiziphi izinkinga zempilo ezazivamile ngesikhathi socwaningo?

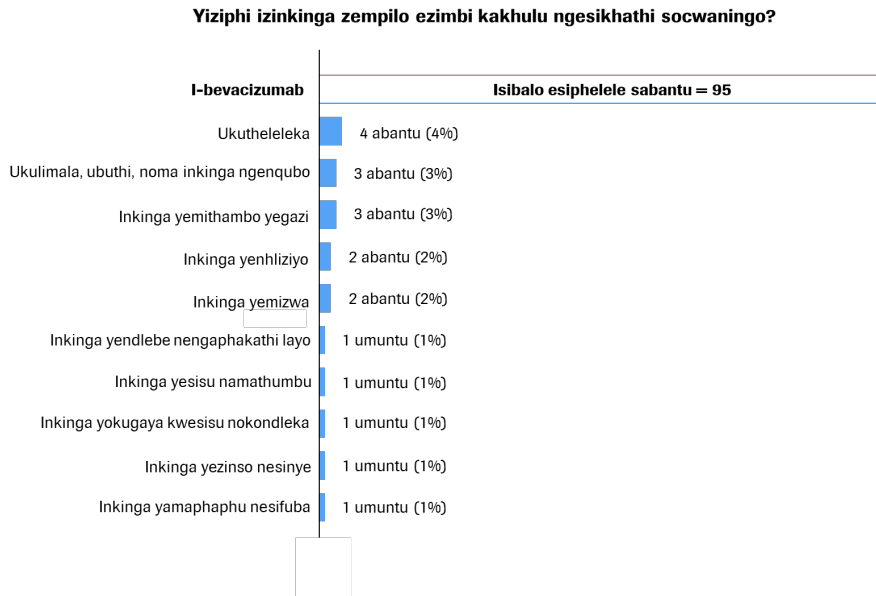


Umbuzo 2: Bangaki abantu ababa nezinkinga zempilo ezimbi (okungenzeka zazihlobene ne-bevacizumab noma cha) ngesikhathi socwaningo?

Inkinga yezokwelapha ibhekwa 'njengembi' uma isongela impilo, idinga ukunakekelwa esibhedlela, noma idala izinkinga ezihlala njalo.

Kulolu cwaningo, abantu abangu-17 kwabangu-95 (18%) baba nenkinga okungenani eyodwa yezokwelapha okungenzeka yayihlobene noma yayingahlobene ne-bevacizumab.

Lesi sithombe sibonisa izinkinga zempilo ezimbi ezavela ngesikhathi socwaningo.



Ngesikhathi socwaningo, abantu abathile bayeka ukuphuza i-bevacizumab ngenxa yezinkinga zempilo ezazihlobene noma ezazingahlobene ne-bevacizumab:

- Abantu abangu-23 kwabangu-95 (24%) bayeka ukuphuza i-bevacizumab ngenxa yezinkinga zempilo
 - Isizathu esivame kakhulu kwakungamaphrotheni emchamweni – uphawu lokuthi kungenzeka kunokulimala kwezinsu – abantu abangu-13 kwabangu-95 (14%) bayeka ukuphuza i-bevacizumab ngenxa yephrotheni emchamweni

Umbuzo 3: Bangaki abantu abashona ngesikhathi socwaningo?

Kubantu abangu-95 ababephuza i-bevacizumab kulolu cwaningo olunwetshiwe, kwashona abantu abangu-4.

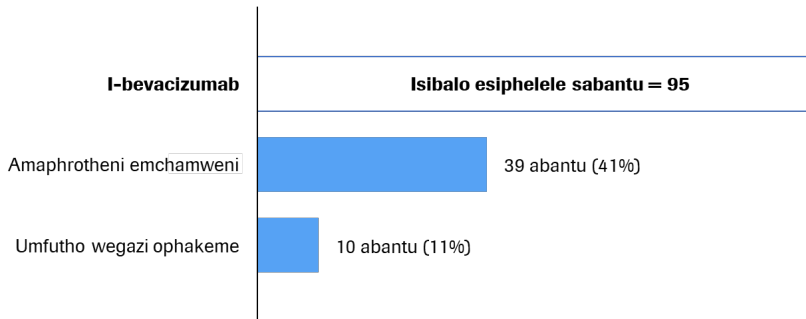
- Abantu abathathu (3%) bashona ngenxa yokuthi umdlavuza wabo wabhebhetheka. Ocwaningweni oluhlola ukwelashwa komdlavuza, abantu abathile basengozini yokubulawa umdlavuza wabo ngesikhathi socwaningo. Kubalulekile ukuqongelela ulwazi mayelana nabantu abashona ngesikhathi socwaningo ukuze siqonde ukuthi ukwelashwa kuyathintana yini nokushona kwabo.
- Umuntu oyedwa (1%) washona ngenxa yenkinga yezokwelapha eyayingahlobene nokwelashwa nge-bevacizumab.

Umbuzo 4: Bangaki abantu ababa nemithelela emibi ehlobene nokwelashwa nge-bevacizumab?

Abacwaningi babheka imithelela emibi okwakucatshangwa ukuthi ihlobene ne-bevacizumab (eyaziwa nangokuthi 'ukusabela okubi'). Imithelela emibi yizinkinga zempilo okukholwa ukuthi zidalwa umuthi wocwaningo.

Isamba sabantu abangu-54 kwabangu-95 ocwaningweni (57%) baba nomthelela omubi okucatshangwa ukuthi wawuhlobene ne-bevacizumab. Lesi sithombe sibonisa imithelela emibi evame kakhulu eyavela ngesikhathi socwaningo – abantu abangu-10% noma ngaphezulu ocwaningweni baba nale mithethelela emibi.

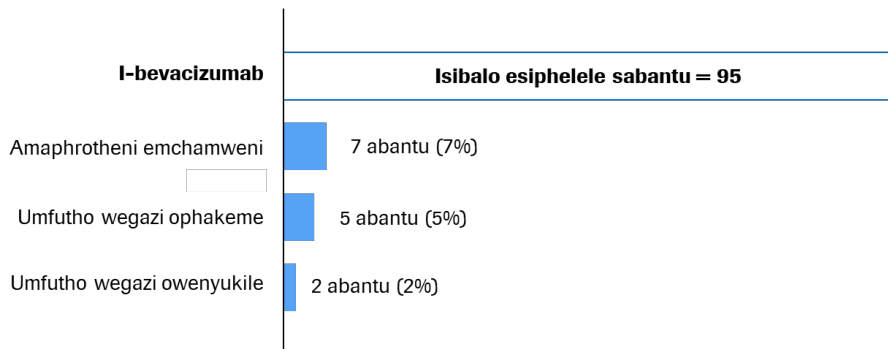
Yimiphi imithelela engemihle evame kakhulu okucatshangwa ukuthi idalwa yi-bevacizumab?



Umbuzo 5: Bangaki abantu ababa nemithelela emibi ebucayi (imithelela emibi enezinga eliphezulu lokubhebhetheka) ehlobene nokwelashwa nge-bevacizumab?

Isamba sabantu abangu-21 kwabangu-95 ocwaningweni (22%) baba nemithelela ebucayi (imithelela emibi enezinga eliphezulu lokubhebhetheka) okucatshangwa ukuthi yayihlobene ne-bevacizumab. Lesi sithombe sibonisa imithelela emibi eyavela kubantu abangaphezu koyedwa.

Yimiphi imithelela engemihle ebucayi okucatshangwa ukuthi idalwa yi-bevacizumab?



Ayikho kule mithelela emibi okucatshangwa ukuthi ihlobene ne-bevacizumab eyayisongela impilo, futhi abekho abantu abashona ngenxa yale mithelela emibi.

Eminye imithelela emibi

Ungathola ulwazi mayelana neminye imithelela emibi (eboniswe ezigabeni ezingenhla) kumawebhusayithi abhalwe ekupheleni kwalesi sifingqo – bheka isigaba 7.

5. Lolu cwango luluthukise kanjani uphenyo?

Ulwazi olukulesi sifingqo luthathwe ocwaningweni olulodwa lwabantu abangu-95 abanezinhlalo ezihlukene zomdlavuza. Le miphumela yasiza abacwaningi bafunda kabanzi ngabantu abanomdlavuza abelashwa nge-bevacizumab isikhathi eside.

Imiphumela yokuphepha yalolu cwango yayifana neyolunye ucwango lwe-bevacizumab. Zonke izinkinga zempilo kubantu abaphuza i-bevacizumab kulolu cwango ziye zabonakala kolunye ucwango lwe-bevacizumab. Izinkinga zempilo ezivame kakhulu (amaphrotheni emchamweni nomfutho wegazi ophakeme) zalungiswa.

Alukho ucwaningo olulodwa olungasitshela konke mayelana nokuthi umuthi uphephe kangakanani nokuthi usebenza kahle kangakanani. Kuthatha abantu abaningi ocwaningweni oluningi ukuthola konke okudingeka sikwazi. Imiphumela yalolu cwano ingase yehluka kolunye ucwaningo olune-bevacizumab.

- Lokhu kusho ukuthi akufanele wenze izinqumo ngokusekelwe kulesi sifingqo sisodwa – njalo xoxa nodokotela wakho ngaphambi kokwenza noma yiziphi izinqumo mayelana nokwelashwa kwakho.

6. Ingabe zikhona izinhlelo zolunye ucwaningi?

Kwenziwa olunye ucwaningo ukuze kuhlolwe imithelela ye-bevacizumab uma ihlanganiswe neminye imithi ekhona yokwelapha umdlavuza.

7. Ngingalutholaphi ulwazi oluthe xaxa?

Ungathola ulwazi oluthe xaxa ngalolu cwano kumawebhusayithi ashiwo ngezansi:

- <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT01588184>
- <https://www.clinicaltrialsregister.eu/ctr-search/trial/2011-002009-31/results>
- <https://forpatients.roche.com/>

Ngingaxhumana nobani uma nginemibuzo mayelana nalolu cwano?

Uma uneminye imibuzo ngemuva kokufunda lesi sifingqo:

- Xhumana nehhovisi lendawo lakwa-Roche.

Uma wabamba iqhaza kulolu cwano futhi unemibuzo mayelana nemiphumela:

- Xoxa nodokotela noma nezisebenzi zocwaningo esibhedlela noma emtholampilo wocwaningo.

Uma unemibuzo mayelana nokwakho ukwelashwa:

- Xoxa nodokotela onakekela ukwelashwa kwakho.

Ubani owahlela futhi wakhokhela lolu cwano?

Lolu cwano lwahlelwa futhi lwakhokhelwa yi-F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd enekomkhulu layo e-Basel, e-Switzerland.

Isihloko esiphelele socwaningo nolunye ulwazi lokulugagula

Isihloko esiphelele salolu cwano sithi: 'Ucwaningo Olunwetshiwe Olunophiko Olulodwa, Olungafihliwe Lwezikhungo Eziningi lwe-Bevacizumab Ezigulini Ezinezimila Eziqinile Ezithola Ukwelashwa Kocwaningo Nge-Bevacizumab, Ekupheleni Kocwaningo Oluxhaswa Yi-F. Hoffmann-La Roche kanye/noma ne-Genentech'.

Lolu cwano lwaziwa ngokuthi i-'AVALTE'.

- Inombolo yephrothokholi yalolu cwaningo ithi: MO25757.
- Isihlonzi salolu cwaningo se-ClinicalTrials.gov sithi: NCT01588184.
- Inombolo ye-EudraCT yalolu cwaningo ithi: 2011-002009-31.