

Title (NCT#) Estimated Completion Date	Research Base Conducting	Target Population	Target Enrollment	Intervention	Primary and Secondary Outcome Measures	Key Design Elements
UPBEAT: Understanding and Predicting Breast Cancer Events After Treatment (NCT02791581) November 2021	Wake Forest University Health Sciences	Women newly diagnosed with stage I-III breast cancer receiving 1) adjuvant anthracycline chemotherapy, 2) nonanthracycline treatment, and 3) noncancer controls	1,000	Observational: cardiac imaging, exercise capacity, serum biomarkers, behavioral and psychosocial questionnaires at 3, 12, and 24 months posttreatment initiation	1) Change in fatigue, exercise, capacity, and cardiac imaging measures 2) Change in LVEF exercise capacity and fatigue	Prospective monitoring, standardized endpoints, long-term monitoring
PREVENT: Preventing Anthracycline Cardiovascular Toxicity with Statins (NCT01988571) May 2020	Wake Forest University Health Sciences	Women diagnosed with stage I-III breast cancer receiving adjuvant anthracycline chemotherapy	279 (active, not recruiting)	Arm 1: Atorvastatin by mouth daily for 24 months Arm 2: Placebo tablet by mouth daily for 24 months	1) LVEF at 24 months 2) Difference in LV baseline and 6 months	Prospective monitoring, standardization of imaging and biomarker data, timing of intervention (during chemotherapy)
Carvedilol in Preventing Heart Failure in Childhood Cancer Survivors (NCT02717507) April 2022	Children's Oncology Group	Diagnosed with cancer <22 years of age, lifetime cumulative anthracycline dose of ≥ 250 mg/m ² , and completed cancer treatment ≥ 2 years before enrollment	250	Low dose, oral carvedilol versus placebo give once or twice daily for 24 months	LV posterior wall thickness to dimension ratio	Prospective monitoring, standardization of endpoints, timing of intervention (completion of chemotherapy)

<p>S1501 Carvedilol in Preventing Cardiac Toxicity in Patients with Metastatic HER-2-Positive Breast Cancer (NCT03418961) February 2023</p>	<p>Southwest Oncology Group</p>	<p>Metastatic breast cancer initiating or continuing trastuzumab based HER-2 targeted therapy without concurrent anthracyclines</p>	<p>817</p>	<p>Arm 1: Carvedilol by mouth twice a day Arm 2: Usual care Arm 3: Observation</p>	<p>1) Time to cardiac dysfunction (decreased LVEF) 2) Time to treatment interruption (secondary outcome)</p>	<p>Prospective monitoring, standardization of endpoints, timing of intervention (during chemotherapy)</p>
<p>Effects of Dexrazoxane Hydrochloride on Biomarkers Associated with Cardiomyopathy and Heart Failure After Cancer Treatment (NCT01790152) March 2022</p>	<p>Children's Oncology Group</p>	<p>Previously enrolled on P9404, P9425, P9426, or DFI 95-01 and randomized to ± dexrazoxane</p>	<p>420</p>	<p>Observational: Physical examination, cardiac imaging, serum biomarkers, behavioral and psychosocial questionnaires</p>	<p>LV thickness-to-dimension ratio and systolic function</p>	<p>Standardization of endpoints, long-term follow-up</p>