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A small scale Phase IV clinical study dealing with cardiotoxicity after cancer treatment

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New drug discovery in the pediatrics has dramatically improved survival, but with long- term adverse events. This motivates the examination of adverse outcomes such as long-term toxicity in a Phase IV trial. An ideal approach to monitor long-term toxicity is to systematically follow the survivors, which is generally not feasible. Instead, cross-sectional surveys are conducted, such as Hudson et al. (2007), with one of the objectives to estimate the cumulative incidence rates along with specific interest in fixed-term (5 or 10 year) rates. We present inference procedures based on current status data to our motivating example with very interesting findings.

Biography

Rai has completed his Ph.D. from the University of Waterloo, Ontario Canada and heads the Biostatistics Shared Facility at JG Brown Cancer Center, the University of Louisville, KY; he has about 25 years of collaborative experience. Dr. Srivastava has completed his Ph.D. from the University of Rochester, NY, USA. He heads of Biostatistics for Epidemiology, St. Jude Children's research hospital; he has about 25 hears of collaborative experience.

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