

**(58) Kenneth E Stanley, Jan Stjernsward, and Mary Isley (1981)**  
***The Conduct of a Cooperative Clinical Trial***  
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### ***Preamble***

The frontispiece, preface and contents list are available online at the Springer website (<https://www.springer.com/gb/book/9783642816321>). This book is published in the series *Recent Results in Cancer Research* that embraces all aspects of cancer; it started in 1965 and continues to this day with over 200 volumes. At the time of this volume the series was edited by its Founding Editor in Chief P Rentchnick (Geneva, Switzerland) with co-editor HJ Senn (St Gallen, Switzerland).

### ***Aims***

The purpose of this monograph is to address the basic mechanisms for organizing trials. It is meant to serve as a guide to individuals planning to form a cooperative group as well as to cooperative groups who wish to review and revise their existing procedures. Current literature deals with many components of conducting clinical trials, such as trial design considerations, randomisation, and methods of analysis. But there is a lack of accessible knowledge concerning data flow, data processing, and group organization which causes difficulties for many multi-institutional cooperative trials. Multi-institutional cooperative studies require greater attention to detail than studies within a single institution. For single institution studies, a simple protocol document may be sufficient. In a cooperative group, however, it is necessary to standardize various aspects where little variation may be present in a single institution study. Patients must be entered in a uniform fashion, data collection and evaluation should be standardized and there must be a mechanism to insure the timely collection of essential data. The Lung Cancer Study Group was chosen as an example to demonstrate the various aspects of clinical trial organization. Although this monograph describes the mechanism under which a well-functioning cancer therapy trial is operating, the technical procedures detailed should serve as guidelines for cooperative groups in other chronic diseases. One of the most reliable verifications that a particular intervention is effective is by a randomised controlled clinical trial. This is true especially in the area of cancer therapy. Institutions have realised that a collective research effort is needed in order to carry out definitive therapeutic trials. It is our hope that the material in this monograph will be helpful in this respect (Preface, pages v to vii ).

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