Table 1: PDAC Phase III Clinical Trial Results

Year	Study	Country	Clinical Trial #	Sponsor(s)	Treatment	N	Male	Age Min	Age Med	Age Max	ECOG 0	ECOG 1	ECOG 2	ECOG 3	KPS 100	KPS 90	KPS 80	KPS 70	KPS 60	KPS 50	Stages II	Stages III	Stages IV	Prior Treatments C+R	Prior Treatments R	Prior Treatments C	ORR	CR	Progression-Free Survival median	PFS 6-mo	PFS 12-mo	PFS 18-mo	Overall Survival median	OS 6-mo	OS 12-mo	OS 18-mo	OS 24-mo	Links		Subgroups Benefitted
1999	Stornilolo AM, et al.				Gemcitabine	3023	56%		65						8	28	26	21	9	6	7	13	[redacted]	NR		37%	12%	1.4%	2.7	NR	NR	NR	4.8	41%	15%	2%	NR	PubMed	PDF	
1997	**Burris HA, et al.**				**Gemcitabine**	**63**	**54%**	**37**	**62**	**79**					**0**		**30**			**70**	**14**	**14**	[redacted]	N		N	**24%**	**0.0%**	**2.3**	**22%**	**9%**	**0%**	**5.7**	**46%**	**18%**	**5%**	**NR**	PubMed	PDF	
					5-FU	63	54%	36	61	77					0		32			68	8	16	[redacted]				5%	0.0%	0.9	5%	5%	NR	4.4	31%	2%	NR	NR			
2002	Berlin, et al.		?		Gem/5-FU	160	52%	28	65	84											0	11	[redacted]				7%	NR	3.4	NR	NR	NR	6.7	NR	NR	NR	NR	PubMed		
					Gemcitabine	162	53%	36	62	84											0	10	[redacted]				6%	NR	2.2	NR	NR	NR	5.4	NR	NR	NR	NR			
2002	Colucci G, et al.		?		Gem/Cisplatin	53	35%	37	64	82											19	19	[redacted]				26%	0.0%	4.6	28%	8%	2%	6.9	NR	NR	NR	NR	PubMed	PDF	
					Gemcitabine	54	50%	43	63	75											20	26	[redacted]	N	N	N	9%	1.8%	1.8	18%	5%	0%	4.6	NR	NR	NR	NR			
2002	Ducreux M, et al. (France)	Europe	NCT00003029	EORTC	5-FU/Cisplatin	104	67%		60		29	61	39								6	[redacted]					12%	NR	2.4	19%	10%	3%	3.7	38%	17%	9%	5%	PubMed	PDF	
					5-FU	103	67%		60		28	58	17								12	[redacted]		N	N	N	0%	0%	1.9	4%	0%	0%	3.4	28%	9%	5%	2%			
2002	Bramhall SR, et al.	Europe, NA		British Biotech Pharmaceuticals	Gem/Marimastat	120	69%	32	62	83											18	12	[redacted]				16%	0.8%	3.0	29%	9%	7%	5.4	46%	17%	9%	NR	PubMed	PDF	
					Gem/Placebo	119	71%	37	62	85											15	12	[redacted]	N	N	N	11%	0.0%	3.2	23%	10%	6%	5.4	42%	18%	9%	NR			
2002		USA	NCT00033735	MGI Pharma	5-FU	~233													0	0																News		Stopped as 5-FU arm had better than expected OS benefit
					Irofulven	~177													0	0																		
2004	Van Cutsem E, et al.	Europe, NA	NCT00005648	Johnson & Johnson	Gem/Tipifarnib	341	57%	29	61	89											24	[redacted]		Y	N		6%	NR	3.7	NR	NR	NR	6.3	53%	27%	NR	NR	PubMed	PDF	Locally advanced; Developed for HRAS mutated tumors
					Gem/Placebo	347	58%	30	62	88											23	[redacted]					8%	NR	3.6	NR	NR	NR	6.0	49%	24%	NR	NR			
2004	Rocha Lima CM, et al.		?		Gem/Irinotecan	173	57%	38	63	81											0	15	[redacted]	Y	N		16%	1.7%	3.5	31%	11%	3%	6.3	NR	21%	NR	NR	PubMed	PDF	
					Gemcitabine	169	53%	32	60	82											0	13	[redacted]				4%	0.0%	3.0	23%	8%	7%	6.6	NR	22%	NR	NR			
2005	Oettle H, et al.	Asia, Australia, Europe NA, SA	NCT00035035	Eli Lilly and Company	Gem/Pemetrexed	283	60%	27	63	82											10	[redacted]		N	N		15%	NR	3.9	NR	NR	NR	6.2	52%	21%	10%	NR	PubMed	PDF	
					Gemcitabine	282	54%	28	63	82											9	[redacted]					7%	NR	3.3	NR	NR	NR	6.3	52%	20%	10%	NR			
2005	Louvet C, et al.	France	NCT00075452	Groupe Cooperateur Multidisciplinaire en Oncologie	Gem/Oxaliplatin	157	60%	35	61	77											0	30	[redacted]	N	N	N	27%	NR	5.8	47%	14%	7%	9.0	68%	35%	18%	12%	PubMed	PDF	
					Gem	156	53%	22	60	75											0	30	[redacted]				17%	NR	3.7	29%	13%	6%	7.1	61%	28%	12%	7%			
2005	Hawkins R, et al.		NCT00044031	Cancer Advances Inc.	Gem/Insegia	199													0	0							21%	NR	3.9	NR	NR	NR	5.9	NR	NR	NR	NR	News		patients with 16U antibody response (OS=8.7m)
					Gem/Placebo	184													0	0							23%	NR	3.9	NR	NR	NR	6.6	NR	NR	NR	NR			
2006		USA	NCT00088660	Therion Biologics	PANVAC-VF	~125							0	0									[redacted]													News		Did not meet primary efficacy endpoint of OS improvement
					Best Supportive Care	~125							0	0									[redacted]															
2006	Heinemann V, et al.	Germany	?		Gem/Cisplatin	98	65%	37	64	82											20	[redacted]		N			12%	0.0%	5.3	43%	10%	4%	7.5	62%	27%	20%	11%	PubMed	PDF	Locally advanced; KPS > 90
					Gemcitabine	97	62%	43	66	85											21	[redacted]					9%	0.0%	3.1	30%	6%	4%	6.0	50%	24%	11%	7%			
2006	Abou-Alfa GK, et al.	NA			Gem/Exatecan	175	53%	36	63	85											21	[redacted]		N	5-FU		7%	0.6%	3.6	36%	NR	NR	6.7	54%	23%	NR	NR	PubMed	PDF	None identified
					Gemcitabine	174	57%	30	62	84											22	[redacted]					6%	0.6%	3.7	29%	15%	NR	6.2	52%	21%	NR	NR			
2006	Stathopoulos, et al.		?		Gem/Irinotecan	71	39%	31	64	84		87	13	0							0	22	[redacted]	0%	0%	0%	15%	0.0%	2.8	NR	NR	NR	6.4	59%	24%	6%	3%	PubMed	PDF	
					Gemcitabine	74	42%	44	64	83		86	14	0							0	14	[redacted]	0%	0%	0%	10%	4.3%	2.9	NR	NR	NR	6.5	50%	22%	13%	7%			
2007	Herrmann R, et al.	Europe	NCT00030732	Swiss Group for Clinical Cancer Research	Gem/Capecitabine	160	54%	27	62	83											20	[redacted]		Y	N		10%	0.7%	4.3	37%	13%	7%	8.4	59%	32%	14%	7%	PubMed	PDF	KPS > 90
					Gemcitabine	159	53%	36	62	84											21	[redacted]					8%	0.0%	3.9	35%	6%	2%	7.2	61%	30%	9%	2%			
2007	**PA.3**	**Africa, Asia, Australia Europe, NA, SA**	**NCT00026338**	**NCIC Clinical Trials Group**	**Gem/Erlotinib**	**282**	**48%**	**38**	**64**	**84**	**30**	**51**	**19**	**0**							0	24	[redacted]	**8%**		**7%**	**9%**	**NR**	**3.8**	**32%**	**10%**	**NR**	**6.2**	**53%**	**23%**	**6%**	**NR**	PubMed	PDF	developed grade ≥2 skin rash during treatment
					Gem/Placebo	280	57%	36	64	92	30	52	18	0										9%		8%	NR	NR	3.6	25%	4%	NR	5.9	49%	17%	4%	NR			
2009	Eckhardt SG, et al.		?	Johnson & Johnson	Gem/Tipifarnib	124	64%	35	63	81	30	56	15	0							29	[redacted]		2%	0%		NR	NR	2.3	26%	10%	0%	6.7	NR	NR	NR	NR	PubMed	PDF	Developed for HRAS mutated tumors
					Gem/Placebo	120	59%	35	60	86	31	54	15	0							27	[redacted]		7%	0%		NR	NR	3.0	26%	5%	0%	7.4	NR	NR	NR	NR			
2009	Buanes T, et al.	Australia, Europe, USA	NCT00358566	Pharmexa A/S	Gem/GV1001	183	63%		61			37	63	0	0						21	[redacted]			N		NR	NR	1.9	NR	NR	NR	5.9	NR	NR	NR	NR	ASCO		Terminated, no benefit
					Gem	182	59%		61			34	66	0	0						22	[redacted]					NR	NR	3.7	NR	NR	NR	7.3	NR	NR	NR	NR			
2009	Cutsem EV, et al.	Africa, Asia, Australia Europe, NA, SA	NCT01214720	Hoffmann-La Roche	Gem/Erl/Bevacizumab	306	57%	20	62	85					23	39	25	9	4	0	0	0	[redacted]	3%		Y	14%	0.7%	4.6	36%	8%	3%	7.1	60%	23%	10%	NR	PubMed	PDF	Not determinable
					Gem/Erl	301	62%	33	61	85					24	40	24	9	4	0	0	0	[redacted]	2%			9%	0.0%	3.6	22%	4%	0%	6.0	52%	19%	12%	NR			
2009	Poplin E, et al.	USA, S Africa	NCT00058149	Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group	Gem/Oxaliplatin	272	46%	29	63	96	27	62	11	0							11	[redacted]		8%		4%	9%	0.4%	2.7	26%	7%	3%	5.7	48%	21%	11%	6%	PubMed	PDF	
					Gemcitabine (FDR)	277	58%	36	61	87	31	57	12	0							11	[redacted]		8%		6%	10%	0.4%	3.5	25%	6%	1%	6.2	51%	21%	10%	6%			
					Gemcitabine	275	56%	43	66	85	34	54	12	0							10	[redacted]		8%		6%	6%	0.0%	2.6	17%	5%	1%	4.9	41%	16%	9%	4%			
2009	Cunningham D, et al.	UK	NCT00032175	Cancer Research UK	Gem/Capecitabine	267	60%	37	62	82	25	56	19	0							30	[redacted]		0%		0%	19%	3.0%	5.3	40%	14%	5%	7.1	59%	24%	13%	5%	PubMed	PDF	
					Gemcitabine	266	58%	26	62	83	21	61	18	0							29	[redacted]		0%		0%	12%	0.4%	3.8	31%	8%	2%	6.2	50%	22%	7%	3%			
2009	Ciuleanu TE, et al.	Asia, Europe, NA, SA	NCT00099294	Threshold Pharmaceuticals	Glufosfamide	148														0	0	0	[redacted]			100%						3.5					PubMed		diabetic patients taking glucose-lowering agents (sufonylureas)
					Best Supportive Care	155														0	0	0	[redacted]			100%						2.8							
2010	FFDC 0301	France	NCT00303758	Federation Francophone de Cancerologie Digestive	5-FU/LV/Cis, Gem	102	64%	40	62	84	27	50	21	0											1%	0%	NR	3%	3.4	NR	NR	NR	6.7	NR	29%	NR	8%	PubMed	PDF	
					Gem, 5-FU/LV/Cis	100	64%	39	65	81	30	53	14	0											2%	3%	NR	4%	3.5	NR	NR	NR	8.0	NR	33%	NR	4%			
2010	Kindler HL, et al.	USA	NCT00088894	NCI	Gem/Bevacizumab	302	58%	26	64	88	37	51	12	0							16	[redacted]		11%			13%	1%	3.8	32%	10%	4%	5.8	49%	21%	7%	3%	ASCO	PDF	None identified
					Gem/Placebo	300	51%	35	65	86	38	52	10	0							15	[redacted]					10%	1%	2.9	25%	6%	3%	5.9	51%	20%	8%	4%			
2010	Philip PA, et al.	USA, Canada	NCT00075686	Southwest Oncology Group NCI	Gem/Cetuximab	372	51%		64												21	[redacted]		Y	Y		12%	0.3%	3.4	NR	NR	NR	6.3	52%	20%	9%	4%	PubMed	PDF	
					Gemcitabine	371	54%		64												22	[redacted]					14%	0.0%	3.0	NR	NR	NR	5.9	49%	19%	9%	5%			
2010	GIP-1	Italy	NCT00813696	Istituti Tumori Giovanni Paolo II	Gem/Cisplatin	201	62%	35	63	75											3	12	[redacted]		N		13%	1.5%	3.8	33%	15%	8%	7.2	58%	31%	17%	9%	PubMed	PDF	None identified
					Gemcitabine	199	57%	37	63	75											5	12	[redacted]				10%	1.0%	3.9	33%	13%	7%	8.3	62%	34%	19%	13%			
2011	Kindler HL, et al.	Africa, Asia, Australia Europe, NA, SA	NCT00471146	Pfizer	Gem/Axitinib	314	61%	34	61	84	47	52	0	0							24	[redacted]		3%	4%		5%	NR	4.4	33%	0%	0%	8.5	63%	NR	NR	NR	PubMed	PDF	Ended for futility
					Gem/Placebo	316	60%	35	62	89	50	49	0	0							24	[redacted]		4%	4%		2%	NR	4.4	35%	0%	0%	8.3	66%	NR	NR	NR			
2011	**PRODIGE 4/ ACCORD 11**	**France**	**NCT00112658**	**UNICANCER**	**FOLFIRINOX**	**171**	**62%**	**25**	**61**	**76**	**37**	**62**	**1**	**0**							**0**	**0**	[redacted]	N	N	N	**32%**	**0.6%**	**6.4**	**53%**	**12%**	**3%**	**11.1**	**76%**	**48%**	**19%**	**NR**	PubMed	PDF	**all subgroups**
					Gemcitabine	171	61%	34	61	75	39	61	0	0							0	0	[redacted]				9%	0.0%	3.3	17%	4%	0%	6.8	58%	21%	6%	NR			
2012	BAYPAN	France	NCT00541021	Institut Paoli-Calmettes	Gem/Sorafinib	52	58%	42	61	85	34	55	11	0							17	[redacted]		N	N		23%	NR	3.8	33%	6%	NR	8.0	65%	28%	NR	NR	PubMed	PDF	None identified
					Gemcitabine	52	62%	40	64	82	35	59	6	0							23	[redacted]					19%	NR	5.7	48%	6%	NR	9.2	72%	33%	NR	NR			
2013	**IMPACT**	**Asia, Australia, Europe NA**	**NCT00844649**	**Celgene Corporation**	**Gem/Abraxane**	**431**	**57%**	**27**	**62**	**86**					**16**	**42**	**35**	**7**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	[redacted]	N	N	N	**23%**	**NR**	**5.5**	**44%**	**16%**	**5%**	**8.7**	**66%**	**35%**	**16%**	**10%**	PubMed	PDF	**age < 65; CA19-9 ≥ 59; NLR ≤ 5; KPS 70-80; head tumor; liver mets**
					Gemcitabine	430	60%	32	63	88					16	46	30	8	0	0	0	0	[redacted]				7%	0.0%	3.7	25%	9%	9%	6.6	55%	22%	9%	5%			
2013	Heinemann V, et al.	Germany	NCT00440167	Roche Pharma AG	Gem/Erl, Xeloda	143	57%	32	65	78						59		35		0	0	15	[redacted]	N	N	N	NR	NR	3.2	NR	NR	NR	6.2	NR	NR	NR	NR	PubMed	PDF	wild KRAS
					Xeloda/Erl, Gem	131	63%	38	63	75						60		33		0	0	17	[redacted]				NR	NR	2.2	NR	NR	NR	6.9	NR	NR	NR	NR			wild KRAS
2013	GEST	Japan, Taiwan	?	Taiho Pharmaceutical TTY Biopharm	Gem/S-1	275	58%		65			64	36	0	0						25	[redacted]		N	N	N	29%	0.8%	5.7	48%	20%	10%	10.1	77%	41%	21%	15%	PubMed	PDF	Locally advanced; ECOG 1; Asians
					Gemcitabine	277	61%					65	35	0	0						24	[redacted]					13%	0.4%	4.1	30%	9%	4%	8.8	67%	35%	19%	9%			
					S-1	280	61%					64	36	0	0						24	[redacted]					21%	0.0%	3.8	27%	7%	3%	9.7	68%	39%	20%	13%			
2013	VANILLA	Asia, Europe, NA, SA	NCT00574275	Sanofi	Gem/Aflibercept	271								0							0	0	[redacted]						3.7				6.5					PubMed		Study Terminated for futility
					Gem/Placebo	275								0							0	0	[redacted]						3.7				7.8							
2014	NAPOLI-1	Asia, Australia, Europe NA, SA	NCT01494506	Merrimack Pharmaceuticals	MM-398/5-FU/LV	117	59%	41	63	81						56		44		0	0	0	[redacted]			100%	16%	NR	3.1	28%	6%	0%	6.1	53%	24%	NR	NR	PubMed	PDF	KPS 70-80; albumin < 4.0; age ≤ 65; tail tumor
					MM-398	119	58%	31	65	87						56		44		0	0	0	[redacted]	N		100%	6%	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	4.9	39%	12%	3%	NR			
					5-FU/LV	119	56%	34	62	80						56		44		0	0	0	[redacted]			100%	1%	NR	1.5	11%	5%	NR	4.2	38%	17%	NR	NR			
2014	TeloVac	UK	NCT00425360	Royal Liverpool University Hospital	Gem/Cap/GV1001	354	55%	57	63	59	29	60	11	0							31	[redacted]					16%	NR	6.6	51%	22%	12%	8.4	63%	32%	16%	9%	PubMed	PDF	None identified
					Gem/Cap, GV1001	350	58%	58	64	69	29	60	11	0							30	[redacted]		Y	Y		9%	NR	4.5	32%	10%	4%	6.9	59%	25%	13%	7%			
					Gem/Cap	358	58%	55	62	69	29	60	11	0							31	[redacted]					18%	NR	6.4	51%	22%	11%	7.9	63%	34%	18%	13%			
2015	GAMMA	Asia, Australia, Europe NA, SA	NCT01231347	Amgen	Gem/Ganitumab (12)	318															0	0	[redacted]					NR	NR	3.6	NR	NR	NR	7.0	NR	NR	NR	NR	PubMed		IGF-1+; IGF-2+; IGFBP-3+; IGFBP-2-
					Gem/Ganitumab (20)	160															0	0	[redacted]	N	N	N		NR	NR	3.7	NR	NR	NR	7.1	NR	NR	NR	NR			IGF-1+; IGF-2+; IGFBP-3+; IGFBP-2-
					Gem/Placebo	322															0	0	[redacted]					NR	NR	3.7	NR	NR	NR	7.2	NR	NR	NR	NR			
2015	Deplanque G, et al.	Europe, USA	NCT00789633	AB Science	Gem/Masitinib	175	50%	36	63	84	38	62	0	0									[redacted]			0%		NR	NR	NR	NR	7.2	NR	NR	NR	NR	PubMed	PDF	in pain; ACOX1 overexpression in blood
					Gem/Placebo	178	58%	31	62	79	35	65	0	0									[redacted]			0%		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	7.0	NR	NR	NR	NR	Supp		did *poorly* : in pain, ACOX1 overexpressed in blood

This table was generated for the Stage 3 Metastatic PDAC Clinical Trial Results blog post:
http://www.pancanology.com/stage-3-metastatic-pdac-clinical-trial-results/

Table 2: Definitions of Columns

Column	Description
Year	Year that study result were published. The studies are completed about a year prior and started several years before.
Study	If the study has a name, I use it here. Otherwise, the lead author is listed.
Country	Countries where the study was performed. If there was more than one country from a single continent, for brevity I list the continent instead.
Clinical Trial #	The trial number (hyperlinked) from the site www.clinicaltrials.gov. Some trials don't appear to be registered with the site. When no results paper was written, partial patient demographics are taken from the Clincal Trials site listing.
Sponsor(s)	Lead sponsor of the trial.
Treatment	Treatment arms of the clinical trial. The top line is the study drug and the bottom is the comparison drug, usually Gemcitabine. From this column to the right, the measurements for each treatment arm are split by row. **Bold values** are results that enabled the treatment to be approved by the FDA.
Demographics	This series of columns describe the patient characteristics for the trial. Sometimes a trial may appear to have inferior or superior results when using the same treatments. These columns can give an indication that the selected population was different (younger, healthier, differently staged, etc.)
N	Number of patients in this treatment arm.
Male	Percentage of males in this treatment arm.
Age	Minimum, median, and maximum age of patients in this treatment arm.
ECOG	Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status (listed below). Unfortunately, some studies use ECOG and some use KPS so that comparison is again made more indirectly. The ECOG status (aka WHO score) was first published in 1982 in an effort to simplify the KPS.

Grade	Description
0	Fully active, able to carry on all pre-disease performance without restriction
1	Restricted in physically strenuous activity but ambulatory and able to carry out work of a light or sedentary nature, e.g., light house work, office work
2	Ambulatory and capable of all selfcare but unable to carry out any work activities; up and about more than 50% of waking hours
3	Capable of only limited selfcare; confined to bed or chair more than 50% of waking hours
4	Completely disabled; cannot carry on any selfcare; totally confined to bed or chair
5	Dead

KPS

Karnofsky performance status runs from 100 (perfect health) to 0 (death).

Score	Description
100	Normal; no complaints; no evidence of disease.
90	Able to carry on normal activity; minor signs or symptoms of disease.
80	Normal activity with effort; some signs or symptoms of disease.
70	Cares for self; unable to carry on normal activity or to do active work.
60	Requires occasional assistance, but is able to care for most of his personal needs.
50	Requires considerable assistance and frequent medical care.
40	Disabled; requires special care and assistance.
30	Severely disabled; hospital admission is indicated although death not imminent.
20	Very sick; hospital admission necessary; active supportive treatment necessary.
10	Moribund; fatal processes progressing rapidly.
0	Dead

Stages

Percentage of patients from each disease stage. There is some interpretation in this as many studies use a term such as "locally advanced" which could be stages IIA, IIB, IIIA, or IVA – all of which are non-metastatic (ed – what about IIIB?). Additionally, staging definitions have changed throughout the time period examined. In general, papers seem to list metastatic as a percentage and I have used this number in the Stage IV column.

Prior Treatments

Percentage (if known) of patients enrolled in this arm with a prior treatment. In general, patients with prior treatments will fare worse than treatment-naïve patients. Again, the papers are not always clear about the differences, such as in chemo-radiation and radiation therapy.

Treatment	Description
C+R	Radiation with chemo sensitizer (usually a lesser dose of Capecitabine or Gemcitabine to further sensitize the cells to the radiation)
R	Radiation without chemo sensitizer
C	Chemotherapy

Results

Each column in this section is color-coded (worst=red, best=green) to highlight the best performing treatments. Three different types of results are presented (ORR/CR, PFS, & OS) and may be of interest to different groups of patients.

ORR

Objective Response Rate is the percentage of patients in this arm with at least a 30% decrease in tumor size. It is the sum of the Complete Response (CR) and Partial Response (PR) rates.

CR	Complete Responses. Sometimes a small group responds exceptionally to the treatment and result in no measureable disease. Hopefully the trial investigators look into why these patients did better in a later report and I try to list some of these reasons in the Subgroups Benefitted column.
PFS	The median, 6-, 12-, and 18-month progression-free survival numbers. Numbers in *italics* are read by me from the published graph and are not officially published values. The median is the number of months after which half the treated patients have had an increase in tumor size (usually measured by CT scans). The 6-, 12-, and 18-month numbers are the percentage of treated patients still have not had their tumors grow by that time.
OS	The median, 6-, 12-, and 18-month overall survival numbers. Numbers in *italics* are read by me from the published graph and are not officially published values. The median is the number of months after which half the treated patients have died. The 6-, 12-, 18-, and 24-month numbers are the percentage of treated patients still alive by that time.
Links	These are the links to the published study results, if available. PubMed is the link to the PubMed abstract entry. PDF is a link to the report itself. News is a link to a news story, usually if there is no published report because of drug failure. ASCO is a link to an ASCO abstract or presentation. Supp is a link to study supplemental information that is not included in the published report.
Subgroups Benefitted	Here I try to list characteristics of patients who did much better than others in the same treatment arm or the control treatment arm. Some entries are links to the documents detailing the results.