Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
SELECT COMMITTEE ON CHINA

June 29, 2026

Dr. Albert Bourla
Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer
Pfizer Inc.
66 Hudson Boulevard East
New York, NY 10001-2192

Dear Dr. Bourla,

The United States is engaged in a fierce biotechnology competition with the People's Republic of China (PRC). This competition has implications for our national and economic security as well as for the future of healthcare and the security of American medical data. In its 15th Five-Year Plan issued in March 2026, the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) refined its plan to target biotechnology breakthroughs as a national priority.[1] This plan also calls for tighter biological data regulations, and for Chinese firms to maximize the use of artificial intelligence (AI) across the biotechnology sector, recognizing data as a strategic asset.[2] This is significant because the U.S. Congress, through its passage of the BIOSECURE Act, has also identified biotechnology as a key sector in economic and national security competition with China. We now have two systems racing to gain an edge in this critical technology.

At the heart of this biotechnology competition is China's clinical trial system. Through a combination of regulatory reforms, state subsidies, and (at best) questionable ethics, China has transformed itself into the cheapest and fastest place in the world to run early-stage human drug trials. First-in-human data remains the currency of the biotechnology sector—whoever gets it fastest de-risks their investment and can move to larger clinical trials.

Patient enrollment at Chinese clinical trial sites is two to five times faster than in the United States.[3] This is due to several factors, including large potential patient populations concentrated around large hospitals in China. The speed of China's patient enrollment may also be accelerated by its lack of ethical safeguards surrounding informed consent and voluntary participation, according to U.S. biotechnology company executives.[4] Research studies of informed consent in

[1] Melanie Hart, Caroline Costello, and Samantha Wong, "Five Takeaways for US Policymakers about China's New Five-Year Development Plan," *Atlantic Council*, March 31, 2026, https://www.atlanticcouncil.org/dispatches/five-takeaways-for-us-policymakers-about-chinas-new-five-year-development-plan/; "China's 15th Five-Year Plan: Full English Translation," *Mandarin Peel* (Substack), March 26, 2026, https://mandarinpeel.substack.com/p/chinas-15th-five-year-plan-full-english.

[2] Hart, Costello, and Wong, "Five Takeaways for US Policymakers."

[3] Anirudh Roy Popli, Fangning Zhang & Jay Park, *The Emerging Epicenter: Asia's Role in Biopharma's Future*, McKinsey & Co. (Jan. 7, 2026), https://www.mckinsey.com/industries/life-sciences/our-insights/the-emerging-epicenter-asias-role-in-biopharmas-future.

[4] Documentation on file with the Select Committee.

Chinese trials have corroborated these concerns.[5] These factors have enabled China to surpass the United States in the number of registered clinical trials conducted in the country.[6]

In that light, I write to you regarding Pfizer's conduct of clinical trials in China, where it appears to have sponsored or collaborated on more than 300 clinical studies since 2000, including at sites in Xinjiang, China, and at PRC military medical centers and hospitals, according to publicly available information at https://clinicaltrials.gov and https://ChinaDrugTrials.org.cn. Xinjiang is the epicenter of the CCP's genocide targeting Uyghurs and other ethnic and religious minorities. Specifically, between 2001 and 2023, the Select Committee identified Pfizer as having participated in:

- At least 6 trials that included hospitals in Xinjiang, China—the most recent of which began in May 2022; and

- At least 43 trials that included PRC military medical centers and hospitals, with several that are still ongoing—the most recent of which began in November 2023.[7]

Additional details on these trials, which are not to be considered exhaustive, are included in the attachment at the end of this letter. These data also do not include any early-stage clinical trials conducted by Chinese biotechnology companies for drug prospects later licensed or co-developed by Pfizer, such as could occur through its recent partnerships with Chinese drugmaker Innovent, worth up to $10.5 billion,[8] and 3SBio, worth up to $6 billion.[9]

I understand that Pfizer will no longer sponsor trials in Xinjiang and at PRC military hospitals in the future. I commend this decision, and I would like to learn more about the company's due diligence efforts that led to it. Furthermore, I would also like to understand how Pfizer's decision affects its partnerships with Chinese biotechnology companies and associated due diligence efforts.

U.S. regulations require that clinical investigators in the United States obtain legally effective informed consent of human clinical trial subjects; seek consent only under circumstances that

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[5] For example, Xing Liu et al., *Informed Consent in Cancer Clinical Drug Trials in China: A Narrative Literature Review of the Past 20 Years*, 24 Trials 445 (2023), https://doi.org/10.1186/s13063-023-07482-y; Ping Wen et al., *Research on Issues in the Protection of Clinical Trial Human Subjects in China: A Delphi Study*, 26 BMC Med. Ethics 161 (2025), https://doi.org/10.1186/s12910-025-01302-5; Jing-Bao Nie, *The Harms of Family-Oriented Informed Consent in Clinical Practice in Two Megacities in Northern China: A Sociological and Ethical Study*, Asian Bioethics Rev. (Nov. 15, 2025), https://doi.org/10.1007/s41649-025-00373-1.

[6] One study examining clinical trial data across multiple trial registries showed that the number of trials run in China in 2014 was only 1,826—far lower that the U.S. leading 7,268 trials. In 2023, the number of trials in China had grown to 11,268, far surpassing the U.S. number of 7,569. Till Bruckner, "New Study Shows That China Is Now a Global Powerhouse of Clinical Research," *TranspariMED*, May 26, 2025, https://www.transparimed.org/single-post/new-study-shows-that-china-is-now-a-global-powerhouse-of-clinical-research.

[7] Select Committee analysis of data from *ClinicalTrials.gov*, U.S. National Library of Medicine, https://clinicaltrials.gov/ (last visited June 3, 2026) and ; Nat'l Medical Prods. Admin., *Drug Clinical Trial Registration and Information Disclosure Platform*, https://www.chinadrugtrials.org.cn/index.html (last visited June 3, 2026).

[8] Pfizer signed a deal with Innovent to co-develop 12 cancer drug prospects in China. Pfizer paid $650 million upfront, with the potential for $9.85 billion in development, regulatory, and commercial milestones. Nick Paul Taylor, *Pfizer Pens $10B, 12-Drug Deal with Innovent*, FierceBiotech (May 29, 2026), https://www.fiercebiotech.com/biotech/pfizer-pays-innovent-650m-broad-bet-chinese-innovation-early-development-speed.

[9] Pfizer signed a deal to license an experimental cancer treatment from China's 3SBio for $1.25 billion upfront, with another potential $4.8 billion if milestones are met. Kanjyik Ghosh & Mrinmay Dey, *Pfizer in Deal with China's 3SBio to License Cancer Drug Candidate, Take Equity Stake*, Reuters (May 20, 2025), https://www.reuters.com/business/healthcare-pharmaceuticals/pfizer-signs-up-6-billion-licensing-deal-with-chinas-3sbio-cancer-drug-2025-05-20/.

minimize the possibility of coercion or undue influence; and that information provided to the subjects be in a language that is understandable to the subject, among other requirements.[10] While China has laws requiring informed consent in clinical trials, Chinese researchers have documented significant issues with obtaining informed consent in practice. For instance, a 2023 survey of findings from research of informed consent in Chinese cancer clinical trials found that:

- 91.2% of surveyed participants mistook clinical trials as the standard-of-care treatment;
- 55.9% of surveyed participants said their doctors did not offer any alternatives besides treatment in a clinical trial while 41.2% were unsure whether they had been offered alternative treatments;
- More than 70% of surveyed participants in cancer drug trials believed that treatment regimens studied in the trial were proven to be the best;
- 80% of surveyed participants mistakenly believed that drugs in clinical trials would not cause severe side effects; and
- Undue influence was observed in clinical trials and investigators were prone to tendentious explanations of trials, including understating potential toxic effects and overstating efficacy of trial protocols.[11]

These, and other, findings indicate the need for heightened due diligence by American companies conducting clinical trials in China to ensure that their trials are complying with Good Clinical Practice and are not profiting from a system that is failing to protect the rights of participants.[12]

Regarding Pfizer's clinical trials conducted in Xinjiang, more specifically, the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (UFLPA) was passed by Congress and enacted in December 2021 to prevent goods made with forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR) of China from entering the United States.[13] Congress passed this law because it found credible evidence that the government of the PRC has been pursuing a deliberate and systematic program of state-imposed forced labor in region, specifically targeting the Uyghur people and other minorities in the region. It creates the rebuttable assumption that goods mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part in the XUAR are made with forced labor and are therefore prohibited from importation into the United States. This rebuttable assumption exists because of the extreme difficulty involved in conducting credible independent audits or investigations at sites in Xinjiang.

While the UFLPA does not specifically address the conduct of clinical trials in the region, it reflects best practices given the ethical risks of operating there and the necessity for U.S. companies to conduct due diligence regarding their supply chains to ensure they are free of forced labor. While not part of a supply chain for physical goods, clinical trials are a critical part of the drug discovery pipeline—an intellectual supply chain, where human clinical trial subjects are a foundational input. In addition to evidence of widespread forced labor and oppression in

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[10] 21 C.F.R. pt. 50 (2024)
[11] Xing Liu et al., *Informed Consent in Cancer Clinical Drug Trials in China: A Narrative Literature Review of the Past 20 Years*, 24 Trials 445 (2023), https://doi.org/10.1186/s13063-023-07482-y
[12] Good Clinical Practice is an international ethical and scientific standard that ensures the safety, rights, and well-being of clinical trial participants while guaranteeing the credibility and reliability of trial data.
[13] Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, Public Law 117-78, 135 Stat. 1525 (2021), https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/senate-bill/65/text.

Xinjiang, there have been numerous credible investigations that have documented forced medical testing, procedures, medications, and biodata collections on Uyghurs and other oppressed minorities in Xinjiang.[14] Given what we know about the human rights abuses and oppression in Xinjiang, it is reasonable to question whether clinical trial subjects there are participating voluntarily and with informed consent—indispensable principles of good clinical practice.

Pfizer's clinical trials held at PRC military hospitals raise significant questions related to how data developed through clinical trials at those hospitals could fuel the CCP's military biotechnology research, experimentation, and capability development. Clinical trials involve collaborative research activities with doctors, nurses, and other officials at the trial sites and produce sensitive and proprietary data. Conducting this research at PRC military hospitals puts the cutting-edge, biotechnology Intellectual Property (IP) of American companies at potential risk of being transferred to the Chinese military. Make no mistake, acquiring this knowledge is a high priority for the CCP, as its latest Five-Year Plan makes clear. As evidence of the vulnerability of medical data, the U.S. Department of Commerce has listed the People's Liberation Army (PLA) Academy of Military Medical Sciences on its entity list, due to recognition that biotechnology research can be used to support Chinese military end uses, including development of potential dual-use technologies.[15]

While there is no evidence that Pfizer has engaged in illegal activity or wrongdoing, conducting clinical trials in China, and in Xinjiang and PRC military hospitals more specifically, exposes American companies to ethical and security risks—some of which even the most robust due diligence may not be sufficient to mitigate.

I request that Pfizer provides the following information by July 17, 2026.

1. A detailed briefing and information on Pfizer's due diligence processes to ensure Good Clinical Practice standards at its clinical trial sites in China broadly, and in Xinjiang and at PRC military hospitals more specifically.

2. Company policies, regulations, strategies, guidance documents, and other communications that outline or govern Pfizer's Good Clinical Practice standards for the conduct of clinical trials generally, and more specifically, in China, at PRC military hospitals, and in Xinjiang.

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[14] Human Rights Watch, "China: Minority Region Collects DNA from Millions," December 13, 2017, https://www.hrw.org/news/2017/12/13/china-minority-region-collects-dna-millions; Emile Dirks and James Leibold, *Genomic Surveillance: Inside China's DNA Dragnet*, Australian Strategic Policy Institute, Policy Brief Report No. 34/2020, June 2020, https://www.aspi.org.au/report/genomic-surveillance/; Dake Kang et al., "China Cuts Uighur Births with IUDs, Abortion, Sterilization," Associated Press, June 29, 2020, republished by *PBS NewsHour*, https://www.pbs.org/newshour/world/ap-report-china-stifling-uighur-births-with-iuds-abortion-sterilization; Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, *OHCHR Assessment of Human Rights Concerns in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, People's Republic of China*, August 31, 2022, https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/documents/countries/2022-08-31/22-08-31-final-assesment.pdf; U.S. Department of State, *2023 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: China*, https://www.state.gov/report/custom/cffccc34d2/.

[15] "Supplement No. 4 to Part 744: Entity List," *Electronic Code of Federal Regulations*, Title 15, Subtitle B, Chapter VII, Subchapter C, Part 744, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Industry and Security, accessed May 7, 2026, https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-15/subtitle-B/chapter-VII/subchapter-C/part-744/appendix-Supplement%20No.%204%20to%20Part%20744.

3. Data and/or information sufficient to show the number and frequency of Pfizer's inspections of its clinical trial sites in China, and efforts to ensure the validity of such inspections (e.g., use of company translators).

4. Any internal analyses, risk assessments, or other similar research products that Pfizer has conducted or sponsored regarding clinical trials in China, in Xinjiang, or at PRC military hospitals.

5. Data sufficient to show the number of clinical trials that Pfizer has conducted in China since January 1, 2015, by trial and site, and any Contract Research Organization (CRO) or Contract Development Manufacturing Organization (CDMO) that Pfizer engaged to set up, manage, facilitate, or produce materials for any such trial.

6. Data sufficient to show the number of clinical trials that Pfizer has conducted at PRC military hospitals since January 1, 2015, by trial and site, including any CRO and CDMO that Pfizer engaged to set up, manage, facilitate, or produce materials for any such trial.

7. Data sufficient to show the number of clinical trials that Pfizer has conducted at hospitals in Xinjiang since January 1, 2015, by trial and site, and including any CRO and CDMO that Pfizer engaged to set up, manage, facilitate, or produce materials for any such trial.

8. Information about Pfizer's due diligence processes to ensure the protection of its intellectual property and other sensitive data at clinical trial and manufacturing sites in China broadly, and in Xinjiang and at PRC military hospitals more specifically, including how data is stored and how the company navigates China's data transfer laws.

9. All agreements since January 1, 2020 between Chinese companies and Pfizer related to licensing, equity, or joint ventures. Data sufficient to show the locations of clinical trials conducted prior to Pfizer's acquisition; and Pfizer's due diligence processes regarding the conduct of such clinical trials.

I look forward to constructive engagement with Pfizer on this important topic affecting U.S. national security and the health of American citizens.

Sincerely,

John Moolenaar
Chairman, Select Committee on the CCP

Enclosure: Pfizer Clinical Trials at Military and Xinjiang Facilities

Pfizer — Clinical Trials at PLA/Military and Xinjiang Facilities

Trial Title	Facility	Start Date	Drugs
Zavegepant for Migraine Treatment (NCT05989048)	First Medical Center of Chinese PLA General Hospital	Nov. 2023	Zavegepant / Placebo
Rimegepant for Migraine Prevention in China (NCT05810038)	Chinese PLA General Hospital 900th Hospital of Joint Logistics Support Force, PLA	May. 2023	Rimegepant / Placebo
Tucatinib + Trastuzumab + mFOLFOX6 in HER2+ mCRC (NCT05253651)	900th Hospital of the Joint Logistics Support Force of Chinese PLA Army Specialty Medical Center of PLA	Oct. 2022	Tucatinib + Trastuzumab + mFOLFOX6
Rimegepant ODT for Migraine in China/Korea (NCT05371652)	Chinese PLA General Hospital Northern Theater Command General Hospital Affiliated Cancer Hospital of Xinjiang Medical University	May. 2022	Rimegepant 75mg ODT
Lorlatinib Continuation Study for ALK+ NSCLC (NCT05144997)	Eastern Theater Command General Hospital Air Force Medical University Xijing Hospital (PLA)	Dec. 2021	Lorlatinib
Ceftazidime-Avibactam for HAP/VAP (NCT04774094)	Northern Theater Command General Hospital Seventh Medical Center of PLA General Hospital	May. 2021	Ceftazidime-Avibactam (Zavicefta)
Tisotumab Vedotin vs Chemo in Cervical Cancer (innovaTV 301) (NCT04697628)	Affiliated Cancer Hospital of Xinjiang Medical University	Feb. 2021	Tisotumab vedotin / Topotecan / Vinorelbine / Gemcitabine / Irinotecan / Pemetrexed
Rimegepant for Pediatric Migraine (6-17 years) (NCT04649242)	Chinese PLA General Hospital	Jan. 2021	Rimegepant / Placebo
Rimegepant for Preventive Treatment of Migraine in China (NCT04574362)	Chinese PLA General Hospital 900th Hospital of the Joint Logistics Support Force of PLA Northern Theater Command General Hospital The Fifth Affiliated Hospital of Xinjiang Medical University Second Affiliated Hospital of Xinjiang Medical University People's Hospital of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region	Oct. 2020	Rimegepant / Placebo
Crisaborole for Atopic Dermatitis in China (NCT04360187)	Second Affiliated Hospital of Army Medical University, PLA	Jul. 2020	Crisaborole Ointment / Placebo

Trial Title	Facility	Start Date	Drugs
Lorlatinib for ALK+ NSCLC (CROWN China) (NCT03909971)	Tangdu Hospital, Fourth Military Medical University Fifth Medical Center of PLA General Hospital Eastern Theater Command General Hospital	Apr. 2019	Lorlatinib
Long Term Safety Observation of Crizotinib in Chinese NSCLC Population (CTR20190184)	The General Hospital of the Eastern Theater Command of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Nanjing	Jan. 2019	Crizotinib
Tofacitinib for Active Psoriatic Arthritis in China (NCT03486457)	The First Affiliated Hospital of Army Medical University, PLA	Aug. 2018	Tofacitinib / Placebo
Abrocitinib for Moderate-Severe Atopic Dermatitis (NCT03575871)	Second Affiliated Hospital of Army Medical University, PLA	Jun. 2018	Abrocitinib 100mg / 200mg / Placebo
Abrocitinib for Moderate-Severe Atopic Dermatitis (NCT03627767)	Second Affiliated Hospital of Army Medical University, PLA	Jun. 2018	Abrocitinib 100mg / 200mg / Placebo
Abrocitinib for Moderate-Severe Atopic Dermatitis (JADE) (NCT03422822)	Second Affiliated Hospital of Army Medical University, PLA	Mar. 2018	Abrocitinib 100mg / 200mg / Placebo
A Study of Lorlatinib Versus Crizotinib in First Line Treatment of Patients with ALK-Positive NSCLC (CTR20171624)	PLA General Hospital Fifth Medical Center	Apr. 2017	Lorlatinib, crizotinib
Study to Compare Avelumab in Combination with Standard of Care Chemoradiotherapy (SoC CRT) Versus SoC CRT for Definitive Treatment in Patients with Locally Advanced Squamous Cell Carcinoma of the Head and Neck (Javelin Head and Neck 100) (CTR20170784)	Chinese PLA General Hospital, Beijing	Nov. 2016	Cisplatin, avelumab
Tanezumab for Cancer Pain (NCT02609828)	Fifth Medical Center of PLA General Hospital Daping Hospital, Third Military Medical University	Oct. 2015	Tanezumab
Palbociclib + Letrozole in ER+/HER2- Breast Cancer (PALOMA-4) (NCT02297438)	307 Hospital of PLA Chinese PLA General Hospital Oncology Dept, Second Affiliated Hospital of Third Military Medical University, PLA	Mar. 2015	Palbociclib / Letrozole / Placebo
Observational Study of Sunitinib for pNET (NCT02282059)	Nanjing General Hospital of Nanjing Military Command Eastern Theater Command General Hospital The First Affiliated Hospital of Air Force Medical University Fourth Military Medical University Tangdu Hospital	Dec. 2014	Sunitinib

Trial Title	Facility	Start Date	Drugs
	Fifth Medical Center of PLA General Hospital (307 Hospital)		
A Phase 3, Multi Site, Randomized, Double Blind, Placebo Controlled, Parallel-Group Study of the Efficacy and Safety of 2 Oral Doses of CP-690,550 in Asian Subjects With Moderate to Severe Chronic Plaque Psoriasis (NCT01815424)	Dermatology Department, The First Affiliated Hospital, The Fourth Military Medical University	Dec. 2013	Placebo, CP-690,550, CP-690,550
The Evaluation of Bococizumab (PF-04950615;RN316) in Reducing the Occurrence of Major Cardiovascular Events in High Risk Subjects (SPIRE-1) (NCT01975376)	First Affiliated Hospital of Xinjiang Medical University	Oct. 2013	Bococizumab
Crizotinib in ROS1+/ALK- NSCLC (NCT01945021)	Military General Hospital of Beijing PLA 307 Hospital of PLA Chinese PLA General Hospital First Affiliated Hospital of Third Military Medical University, PLA	Sep. 2013	Crizotinib
Bosutinib Extension Study for Chronic Myeloid Leukemia (NCT01903733)	Chinese People's Liberation Army General Hospital	Aug. 2013	Bosutinib
Tigecycline vs Imipenem for cIAI (NCT01721408)	Navy General Hospital PLA China General Hospital of Chengdu Military Region of PLA	Nov. 2012	Tigecycline / Imipenem + Cilastatin
Crizotinib vs Chemo in ALK+ NSCLC (PROFILE 1014) (NCT01639001)	Chinese PLA General Hospital 307 Hospital of PLA Military General Hospital of Beijing PLA Nanjing General Hospital of Nanjing Military Command Second Affiliated Hospital of Third Military Medical University, PLA First Affiliated Hospital of Third Military Medical University, PLA XinQiao Hospital of Third Military Medical University	Sep. 2012	Crizotinib / Pemetrexed + Cisplatin or Carboplatin
Inotuzumab Ozogamicin vs Chemo in R/R ALL (INO-VATE) (NCT01564784)	The 307th Hospital of PLA	Aug. 2012	Inotuzumab ozogamicin / FLAG / HIDAC / Cytarabine + Mitoxantrone
Sunitinib for pNET (NCT01525550)	307 Hospital of PLA Nanjing Bayi Hospital	Jun. 2012	Sunitinib
A 14-week, Randomized, Double-blind Placebo-controlled Study For	Southwest Hospital of the Third Military Medical University, PLA	Feb. 2012	Pregabalin, Placebo

Trial Title	Facility	Start Date	Drugs
Pregabalin In Subjects With Fibromyalgia (NCT01387607)	Department of Neurology, General Hospital of Guangzhou Military Command of PLA Xijing Hospital, The Fourth Military Medical University PLA Military General Hospital of Beijing		
A Double-blind, Placebo-controlled, Multicenter, Parallel Group Study of the Effect of Meloxicam in Mainland Chinese Subjects With Osteoarthritis (OA) of the Knee (NCT01430559)	Xijing Hospital, The Fourth Military Medical University	Oct. 2011	Meloxicam, Placebo
An 11-week Randomized, Double-blind, Multi Center, Placebo-controlled Study to Evaluate the Efficacy, Safety and Tolerability of Pregabalin (300 mg/day) Using a Fixed Dosing Schedule in the Treatment of Subjects With Pain Associated With Diabetic Peripheral Neuropathy (NCT01332149)	Southwest Hospital of the Third Military Medical University, Department of Neurology Fuzhou General Hospital of Nanjing Military Command Chinese PLA General Hospital	Jul. 2011	Pregabalin, Placebo matched with pregabalin
Exemestane (Aromasin) for Advanced Breast Cancer (NCT01176916)	Fifth Medical Center of PLA General Hospital First Affiliated Hospital of Fourth Military Medical University Affiliated Cancer Hospital of Xinjiang Medical University Jinling Hospital (PLA affiliated)	Feb. 2011	Aromasin (Exemestane)
Crizotinib vs Pemetrexed/Cisplatin in ALK+ NSCLC (PROFILE 1014) (NCT01154140)	307 Hospital of PLA No.81 Hospital of the PLA	Jan. 2011	Crizotinib / Pemetrexed + Cisplatin or Carboplatin
Enbrel (Etanercept) Post-Marketing Registry for RA/AS (NCT01411215)	Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region People's Hospital	Jan. 2011	Enbrel (Etanercept)
A Phase IIIb, Open-label, Randomized, Multi-center Study of the Efficacy and Safety of Anidulafungin vs. Fluconazole, in the Treatment of Subjects With Candidemia and/or Other Forms of Invasive Candidiasis (NCT01176058)	Nanjing General Hospital of Nanjing Military Command	Dec. 2010	Anidulafungin/Fluconazole
Crizotinib in ALK+ NSCLC (PROFILE 1005) (NCT00932451)	307 Hospital of PLA Nanjing Bayi Hospital	Jan. 2010	Crizotinib (PF-02341066)
Crizotinib vs Chemo in ALK+ NSCLC (NCT00932893)	307 Hospital of PLA Nanjing Bayi Hospital	Sep. 2009	Crizotinib / Pemetrexed / Docetaxel
AG-013736 (Axitinib) for the Treatment of Metastatic Renal Cell Cancer (NCT00920816)	Chinese PLA General Hospital Fuzhou General Hospital, PLA Nanjing Military Area Command Nanjing Bayi Hospital	Aug. 2009	Axitinib / Sorafenib

Trial Title	Facility	Start Date	Drugs
	Xijing Hospital, Fourth Military Medical University South-Western Hospital, 3rd Military Medical University		
Sunitinib in Imatinib-Resistant GIST (NCT00793871)	307 Hospital of PLA Nanjing Bayi Hospital	Nov. 2008	Sunitinib Malate (SU011248)
AG-013736 (Axitinib) for the Treatment of Metastatic Renal Cell Cancer (NCT00678392)	PLA Cancer Center, Nanjing Bayi Hospital Xijing Hospital, Fourth Military Medical University	Sep. 2008	Axitinib / Sorafenib
Bosutinib vs Imatinib in Newly Diagnosed CML (NCT00574873)	Chinese PLA General Hospital	Feb. 2008	Bosutinib / Imatinib
Sunitinib Adjuvant in RCC (S-TRAC) (NCT00375674)	Chinese PLA General Hospital South-Western Hospital, 3rd Military Medical University	Aug. 2007	Sunitinib malate / Placebo
Tofacitinib (CP-690,550) for Rheumatoid Arthritis (NCT00413699)	PLA General Hospital Xijing Hospital, Fourth Military Medical University	Feb. 2007	CP-690,550 (Tofacitinib)
Bosutinib in Philadelphia Chromosome-Positive Leukemias (NCT00261846)	Chinese PLA General Hospital	Jan. 2006	Bosutinib (SKI-606)
Exemestane vs Megestrol in Metastatic Breast Cancer (NCT01237327)	PLA 307 Hospital Bayi Hospital, PLA Cancer Center	Nov. 2001	Megestrol acetate / Exemestane (Aromasin)