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

June 29, 2026

Robert M. Davis
Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer
Merck & Co., Inc.
126 East Lincoln Avenue
P.O. Box 2000
Rahway, NJ 07065

Dear Mr. Davis,

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,

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[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.

according to U.S. biotechnology company executives.[4] Research studies of informed consent in 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 Merck's conduct of clinical trials in China, where it appears to have sponsored or collaborated on 224 clinical studies since 2005, 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 2016 and 2025, the Select Committee identified Merck as having participated in:

- At least 31 trials that included hospitals in Xinjiang, China, with several that are still ongoing today—the most recent of which began in October 2025; and

- At least 40 trials that included PRC military medical centers and hospitals, with several that are still ongoing—the most recent of which began in August 2024.[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 by Merck, such as through its recent partnerships with Chinese drugmakers Hansoh Pharma and Hengrui Pharma, each worth up to $2 billion.[8]

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 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.[9] 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;

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[4] Documentation on file with the Select Committee.

[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] Brian Buntz, *Chinese Biotechs Landed 6 of 26 Major Pharma Deals in 16 Months, Worth $53 Billion*, Drug Discovery Trends (Apr. 20, 2026), https://www.drugdiscoverytrends.com/chinese-firms-landed-6-of-26-major-pharma-deals-in-16-months-worth-53-billion/.

[9] 21 C.F.R. pt. 50 (2024)

- 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.[10]

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.[11]

Regarding Merck'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.[12] 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 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.[13] Given what we know about the human rights abuses and oppression in

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[10] 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

[11] 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.

[12] Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, Public Law 117-78, 135 Stat. 1525 (2021), https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/senate-bill/65/text.

[13] 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,

Xinjiang, it is reasonable to question whether clinical trial subjects there are participating voluntarily and with informed consent—indispensable principles of good clinical practice.

Merck'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.[14]

While there is no evidence that Merck 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 Merck provides the following information by July 17, 2026.

1. A detailed briefing and information on Merck'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 Merck's Good Clinical Practice standards for the conduct of clinical trials generally, and more specifically, in China, at PRC military hospitals, and in Xinjiang.

3. Data and/or information sufficient to show the number and frequency of Merck'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 Merck 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 Merck has conducted in China since January 1, 2015, by trial and site, and any Contract Research Organization (CRO)

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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/.

[14] "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.

or Contract Development Manufacturing Organization (CDMO) that Merck engaged to set up, manage, facilitate, or produce materials for any such trial.

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

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

8. Information about Merck'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 Merck related to licensing, equity, or joint ventures. Data sufficient to show the locations of clinical trials conducted prior to Merck's acquisition; and Merck's due diligence processes regarding the conduct of such clinical trials.

I look forward to constructive engagement with Merck 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: Merck Clinical Trials at Military and Xinjiang Facilities

Merck — Clinical Trials at PLA/Military and Xinjiang Facilities

Trial Title	Facility	Start Date	Drugs
A Phase 2b, Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Study to Evaluate the Efficacy and Safety of Tulisokibart in Participants With Rheumatoid Arthritis (NCT07176390)	People's Hospital of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region	Oct. 2025	Tulisokibart, Placebo, Methotrexate
A Phase 2b, Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Study to Evaluate the Efficacy and Safety of Tulisokibart in Participants With Moderate to Severe Hidradenitis Suppurativa (NCT06956235)	People's Hospital of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region	Jun. 2025	Tulisokibart, Placebo
A Phase 3, Open-label Study of Ifinatamab Deruxtecan Versus Docetaxel in Participants With Metastatic Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer (mCRPC) (IDeate-Prostate01) (NCT06925737)	The Affiliated Cancer Hospital of Xinjiang Medical University	May. 2025	Ifinatamab deruxtecan, Docetaxel, Prednisone
A Phase 3, Randomized, Open-label Study Comparing Efficacy and Safety of Sacituzumab Tirumotecan (Sac-TMT, MK-2870) as a Monotherapy and in Combination With Pembrolizumab (MK-3475) Versus Treatment of Physician's Choice in Participants With Previously Untreated Locally Recurrent Unresectable or Metastatic Triple-Negative Breast Cancer Expressing PD-L1 at CPS Less Than 10 (TroFuse-011) (NCT06841354)	Affiliated Tumor Hospital of Xinjiang Medical University	Mar. 2025	Sacituzumab tirumotecan, Pembrolizumab, Rescue Medication, Paclitaxel, Nab-paclitaxel, Gemcitabine, Carboplatin
A Phase 1/2 Open-Label, Umbrella Platform Design Study of Investigational Agents With Pembrolizumab (MK-3475) and Chemotherapy in Participants With 1L Locally Advanced Unresectable/Metastatic Gastroesophageal Adenocarcinoma (Gastric Adenocarcinoma, Gastroesophageal Junction Adenocarcinoma, and Esophageal Adenocarcinoma): Substudy 06C (NCT06469944)	Xinjiang Medical University Cancer Hospital, Urumqi	Sep. 2024	Pembrolizumab, Sacituzumab Tirumotecan (sac-TMT), Capecitabine, Leucovorin, Levoleucovorin, 5-Fluorouracil (5-FU), Oxaliplatin, Patritumab Deruxtecan
A Phase 1/2 Open-Label, Umbrella Platform Design Study to Evaluate the Safety and Efficacy of Investigational Agents in Combination With Standard of Care Treatments as the Second-Line Treatment of Participants With Advanced/Metastatic Gastroesophageal Adenocarcinoma: Substudy 06D (NCT06445972)	The 900th Hospital of the Joint Logistics Support Force of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Xinjiang Medical University Cancer Hospital, Urumqi	Aug. 2024	Ramucirumab, Paclitaxel, Sacituzumab Tirumotecan, Rescue Medications, HER3-DXd
A Phase 1/2 Study to Evaluate the Safety and Efficacy of MK-2870 Monotherapy or in Combination With Other Anticancer Agents in Gastrointestinal Cancers (NCT06428409)	The 900th Hospital of the Joint Logistics Support Force of the Chinese People's Liberation Army	Jun. 2024	Sacituzumab tirumotecan, Fluorouracil (5-FU), Leucovorin (LV) or levoleucovorin, Rescue medication, Supportive care

Trial Title	Facility	Start Date	Drugs
			measures, Cisplatin, Pembrolizumab
Phase 3 Study of Pembrolizumab in Combination With Carboplatin/Taxane (Paclitaxel or Nab-paclitaxel) Followed by Pembrolizumab With or Without Maintenance MK-2870 in the First-line Treatment of Metastatic Squamous Non-small Cell Lung Cancer (NCT06422143)	Army Medical Center of People's Liberation Army The Affiliated Cancer Hospital of Xinjiang Medical University	Jun. 2024	Pembrolizumab, sac-TMT, Carboplatin, Paclitaxel, Nab-paclitaxel
A Phase 3, Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Program to Evaluate the Efficacy and Safety of Tulisokibart in Participants With Moderately to Severely Active Crohn's Disease (NCT06430801)	Tangdu Hospital of Fourth Military Medical University of Chinese People's Liberation Army	Jun. 2024	IV Tulisokibart, SC Tulisokibart, IV Placebo, SC Placebo
A Phase 3, Randomized, Double-blind, Multicenter Study of MK-1084 in Combination With Pembrolizumab Compared With Pembrolizumab Plus Placebo as Firstline Treatment of Participants With KRAS G12C-Mutant, Locally Advanced or Metastatic NSCLC With PD-L1 TPS ≥50% (KANDLELIT-004) (NCT06345729)	Army Medical Center of People's Liberation Army The Second Affiliated Hospital of Air Force Medical University Xinjiang Medical University Cancer Hospital, Urumqi	May. 2024	Calderasib, Placebo, Pembrolizumab
A Phase 3, Multicenter, Open-label, Randomized Study to Compare the Efficacy and Safety of MK-2870 Versus Treatment of Physician's Choice in 3L+ Advanced/Metastatic Gastroesophageal Adenocarcinoma (Gastric Adenocarcinoma, Gastroesophageal Junction Adenocarcinoma, and Esophageal Adenocarcinoma) (NCT06356311)	The 900th Hospital of the Joint Logistics Support Force of PLA Xinjiang Medical University Cancer Hospital, Urumqi	May. 2024	Sacituzumab tirumotecan, Trifluridine-Tipiracil, Irinotecan, Paclitaxel, Docetaxel, Rescue medication, Supportive care measures
MK-5684-004: A Phase 3, Randomized, Open-label Study of Opevesostat Versus Alternative Abiraterone Acetate or Enzalutamide in Participants With Metastatic Castration-resistant Prostate Cancer (mCRPC) That Progressed On or After Prior Treatment With One Next-generation Hormonal Agent (NHA) (OMAHA-004) (NCT06136650)	First Medical Center of Chinese PLA General Hospital Southwest Hospital of Third Military Medical University Xinjiang Medical University Cancer Hospital, Urumqi	Dec. 2023	Opevesostat, Dexamethasone, Fludrocortisone acetate, Hydrocortisone, Abiraterone acetate, Prednisone acetate, Enzalutamide
A Phase 3, Randomized Study to Compare Nemtabrutinib Versus Comparator (Investigator's Choice of Ibrutinib or Acalabrutinib) in Participants With Untreated Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia/Small Lymphocytic Lymphoma (BELLWAVE-011) (NCT06136559)	Xinjiang Medical University Cancer Hospital, Urumqi	Dec. 2023	Nemtabrutinib, Ibrutinib, Acalabrutinib
A Phase 3, Randomized, Active-controlled, Open-label, Multicenter Study to Compare the Efficacy and Safety of	Xinjiang Medical University Cancer Hospital, Urumqi	Dec. 2023	Sacituzumab tirumotecan, Doxorubicin, Paclitaxel, Nab-paclitaxel

Trial Title	Facility	Start Date	Drugs
MK-2870 Monotherapy Versus Treatment of Physician's Choice in Participants With Endometrial Cancer Who Have Received Prior Platinum-based Chemotherapy and Immunotherapy (MK-2870-005/ENGOT-en23/GOG-3095) (NCT06132958)			
A Phase 3, Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Program to Evaluate the Efficacy and Safety of MK-7240 in Participants With Moderately to Severely Active Ulcerative Colitis (NCT06052059)	Tangdu Hospital of Fourth Military Medical University of Chinese People's Liberation Army The First Teaching Hospital of Xinjiang Medical University	Oct. 2023	IV Tulisokibart, IV Placebo, SC Tulisokibart, SC Placebo
A Phase 3, Open Label, Single-Arm Clinical Trial to Evaluate the Efficacy and Safety of MK-8228 (Letermovir) for the Prevention of Clinically Significant Cytomegalovirus (CMV) Infection in Chinese Adult, CMV-Seropositive Allogeneic Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplant Recipients (NCT05763823)	The General Hospital of Western Theater Command	Mar. 2023	Letermovir
A Phase 3, Randomized, Double-blind, Active-Comparator-Controlled Clinical Study of Adjuvant MK-7684A (Vibostolimab With Pembrolizumab) Versus Adjuvant Pembrolizumab in Participants With High-risk Stage II-IV Melanoma (KEYVIBE-010) (NCT05665595)	Xinjiang Medical University Cancer Hospital, Urumqi	Jan. 2023	Pembrolizumab/Vibostolimab, Pembrolizumab
An Open-label, Multi-center Phase Ib/II Study of MK-1045 (CN201) in Subjects With Precursor B-cell Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (NCT05579132)	The Second Affiliated Hospital of Third Military Medical University	Nov. 2022	MK-1045
Open-label Phase 3 Study of MK-7684A (Coformulation of Vibostolimab With Pembrolizumab) in Combination With Concurrent Chemoradiotherapy Followed by MK-7684A Versus Concurrent Chemoradiotherapy Followed by Durvalumab in Participants With Unresectable, Locally Advanced, Stage III NSCLC (NCT05298423)	Army Medical Center of People's Liberation Army	May. 2022	Pembrolizumab/vibostolimab, durvalumab, cisplatin, pemetrexed, etoposide, carboplatin, paclitaxel, thoracic radiotherapy
A Phase 3 Study of Pembrolizumab (MK-3475) Versus Chemotherapy in Chinese Participants With Stage IV Microsatellite Instability-High (MSI-H) or Mismatch Repair Deficient (dMMR) Colorectal Cancer (MK-3475-C66) (NCT05239741)	Tangdu Hospital of Fourth Military Medical University of Chinese People's Liberation Army The Affiliated Cancer Hospital of Xinjiang Medical University	Apr. 2022	Pembrolizumab, Oxaliplatin, Leucovorin, 5-fluorouracil, Irinotecan, Bevacizumab, Cetuximab
A Multicenter, Double-blind, Randomized Phase 3 Study to Compare the Efficacy and Safety of Belzutifan (MK-6482) Plus Pembrolizumab (MK-3475) Versus Placebo Plus Pembrolizumab in the Adjuvant Treatment of Clear Cell Renal	First Medical Center of Chinese PLA General Hospital Army Medical Center of People's Liberation Army	Mar. 2022	Belzutifan, Pembrolizumab, Placebo

Trial Title	Facility	Start Date	Drugs
Cell Carcinoma (ccRCC) Post Nephrectomy (MK-6482-022) (NCT05239728)			
A Phase 3 Randomized, Open-label, Active-comparator Controlled Clinical Study of Pembrolizumab Versus Platinum Doublet Chemotherapy in Participants With Mismatch Repair Deficient (dMMR) Advanced or Recurrent Endometrial Carcinoma in the First-line Setting (KEYNOTE-C93/GOG-3064/ENGOT-en15) (NCT05173987)	Southwest Hospital of Third Military Medical University	Feb. 2022	Pembrolizumab, carboplatin, paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin
A Phase 3, Randomized Study to Evaluate the Efficacy and Safety of Pembrolizumab (MK-3475) + Lenvatinib (E7080/MK-7902) + Chemotherapy Compared With Standard of Care as First-line Intervention in Participants With Metastatic Esophageal Carcinoma (NCT04949256)	The Affiliated Cancer Hospital of Xinjiang Medical University	Jul. 2021	Pembrolizumab, Lenvatinib, Cisplatin, 5-FU, Oxaliplatin, Leucovorin, Levoleucovorin, Paclitaxel
A Randomized, Double-blind, Placebo-controlled, Phase 3 Study of Pembrolizumab Plus Chemotherapy Versus Placebo Plus Chemotherapy for the Treatment of Chemotherapy-Candidate Hormone Receptor-Positive, Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor 2-Negative (HR+/HER2-) Locally Recurrent Inoperable or Metastatic Breast Cancer (KEYNOTE-B49) (NCT04895358)	Xinjiang Medical University Cancer Hospital, Urumqi	Jun. 2021	Pembrolizumab, paclitaxel, nab-paclitaxel, liposomal doxorubicin, capecitabine, normal saline, dextrose
A Phase 3, Multicenter, Randomized, Double-Blind Study of MK-7684 With Pembrolizumab as a Coformulation (MK-7684A) Versus Pembrolizumab Monotherapy as First Line Treatment for Participants With PD-L1 Positive Metastatic Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NCT04738487)	Army Medical Center of People's Liberation Army Fuzhou General Hospital of Nanjing Military Command	Apr. 2021	Pembrolizumab/Vibostolimab, Pembrolizumab
A Phase 2, Multicenter, Clinical Study to Evaluate the Safety and Efficacy of MK-1308A (Coformulated MK-1308/MK-3475) in Combination With Lenvatinib (E7080/MK-7902) in First-line Therapy of Participants With Advanced Hepatocellular Carcinoma (NCT04740307)	Fuzhou General Hospital of Nanjing Military Command	Mar. 2021	Pembrolizumab/Quavonlimab, Lenvatinib, Pembrolizumab
An Open-Label, Dose Escalation Phase 1a Study to Evaluate the Safety, Tolerability, Pharmacokinetics, and Preliminary Efficacy of MK-1045 (CN201) in Patients With Relapsed or Refractory B-Cell Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma (NCT06189391)	Fifth Medical Center of PLA General Hospital	Mar. 2021	MK-1045

Trial Title	Facility	Start Date	Drugs
Phase 3, Randomized Study to Evaluate the Efficacy and Safety of Lenvatinib (E7080/MK-7902) Plus Pembrolizumab (MK-3475) Plus Chemotherapy Compared With Standard of Care Therapy as First-line Intervention in Participants With Advanced/Metastatic Gastroesophageal Adenocarcinoma (LEAP-015) (NCT04662710)	The 900th Hospital of the Joint Logistics Support Force of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Cancer Hospital Affiliated to Xinjiang Medical University	Dec. 2020	Pembrolizumab, Lenvatinib, Oxaliplatin, Capecitabine, Leucovorin (or Levoleucovorin), 5-FU
A Phase 3, Randomized, Double-blind Study of Pembrolizumab (MK-3475) Plus Docetaxel Plus Prednisone Versus Placebo Plus Docetaxel Plus Prednisone in Participants With Chemotherapy-naïve Metastatic Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer (mCRPC) Who Have Progressed on a Next Generation Hormonal Agent (NHA) (KEYNOTE-921) (NCT04907227)	The Fifth Medical Center of PLA General Hospital	Sep. 2020	Pembrolizumab, Docetaxel, Prednisone, Placebo, Dexamethasone
A Phase III, Randomized, Double-Blind, Clinical Trial of Pembrolizumab (MK-3475) Plus Chemotherapy (XP or FP) Versus Placebo Plus Chemotherapy (XP or FP) as Neoadjuvant/Adjuvant Treatment for Subjects With Gastric and Gastroesophageal Junction (GEJ) Adenocarcinoma (KEYNOTE-585) (NCT04882241)	Tangdu Hospital of Fourth Military Medical University of Chinese People's Liberation Army	Jul. 2020	Pembrolizumab, Placebo, Cisplatin, Capecitabine, 5-fluorouracil, Docetaxel, Oxaliplatin, Leucovorin
A Phase 3 Randomized, Double Blind Study of Pembrolizumab Plus Gemcitabine/Cisplatin Versus Placebo Plus Gemcitabine/Cisplatin as First-Line Therapy in Participants With Advanced and/or Unresectable Biliary Tract Carcinoma (NCT04924062)	First Affiliated Hospital of The Third Military Medical University The 81st Hospital of PLA	Jul. 2020	Pembrolizumab, Gemcitabine, Cisplatin, Placebo
A Phase 3 Study of Pembrolizumab (MK-3475) in Combination With Concurrent Chemoradiation Therapy Followed by Pembrolizumab With or Without Olaparib vs Concurrent Chemoradiation Therapy Followed by Durvalumab in Participants With Unresectable, Locally Advanced, Stage III Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) (NCT04380636)	Daping Hospital, Third Military Medical University	Jul. 2020	Pembrolizumab, Olaparib, Placebo for olaparib, Etoposide, Carboplatin, Cisplatin, Paclitaxel, Pemetrexed, Thoracic Radiotherapy, Durvalumab
A Phase 3 Multicenter, Randomized, Double-blinded, Active-controlled, Clinical Study to Evaluate the Safety and Efficacy of Lenvatinib (E7080/MK-7902) With Pembrolizumab (MK-3475) in Combination With Transarterial Chemoembolization (TACE) Versus TACE in Participants With Incurable/Non-metastatic Hepatocellular Carcinoma (LEAP-012) (NCT04246177)	Chinese People's Liberation Army Army Characteristic Medical Center The Third Affiliated Hospital of the PLA Navy Medical University	May. 2020	Lenvatinib, Pembrolizumab, Oral Placebo, IV Placebo, TACE

Trial Title	Facility	Start Date	Drugs
A Randomized, Phase 3, Double-Blind Study of Chemoradiotherapy With or Without Pembrolizumab for the Treatment of High-risk, Locally Advanced Cervical Cancer (KEYNOTE-A18/ENGOT-cx11/GOG-3047) (NCT04221945)	The First Affiliated Hospital of Xinjiang Medical University	May. 2020	Pembrolizumab, Placebo for pembrolizumab, Cisplatin, External Beam Radiotherapy (EBRT), Brachytherapy
A Randomized, Double-blind, Placebo-controlled Phase 3 Trial of Pembrolizumab (MK-3475) Versus Placebo in Participants With Esophageal Carcinoma Receiving Concurrent Definitive Chemoradiotherapy (KEYNOTE 975) (NCT04210115)	The 900th Hospital of the Joint Logistics Support Force of the Chinese People's Liberation Army	Feb. 2020	Pembrolizumab, placebo, cisplatin, 5-FU, radiotherapy, leucovorin, levoleucovorin, oxaliplatin
A Phase 3 Randomized, Placebo-controlled Study to Evaluate the Safety and Efficacy of Pemetrexed + Platinum Chemotherapy + Pembrolizumab (MK-3475) With or Without Lenvatinib (E7080/MK-7902) as First-line Intervention in Participants With Metastatic Nonsquamous Non-small Cell Lung Cancer (LEAP-006) (NCT04716933)	First Affiliated Hospital of The Third Military Medical University Cancer Hospital Affiliated to Xinjiang Medical University	Nov. 2019	Pembrolizumab, Carboplatin, Cisplatin, Pemetrexed, Lenvatinib, Placebo matching lenvatinib
A Phase 3 Randomized, Double Blind Study of Pembrolizumab Plus Gemcitabine/Cisplatin Versus Placebo Plus Gemcitabine/Cisplatin as First-Line Therapy in Participants With Advanced and/or Unresectable Biliary Tract Carcinoma (NCT04003636)	First Affiliated Hospital of The Third Military Medical University The 81st Hospital of PLA	Sep. 2019	Pembrolizumab, Gemcitabine, Cisplatin, Placebo
A Phase 3 Double-blinded, Two-arm Study to Evaluate the Safety and Efficacy of Pembrolizumab (MK-3475) Versus Placebo as Adjuvant Therapy in Participants With Hepatocellular Carcinoma and Complete Radiological Response After Surgical Resection or Local Ablation (KEYNOTE-937) (NCT03867084)	The 900th Hospital of the Joint Logistics Support Force Affiliated Tumor Hospital of Xinjiang Medical University	May. 2019	Pembrolizumab, Placebo
A Phase 3, Randomized, Double-blind Study to Compare the Efficacy and Safety of Pembrolizumab (MK-3475) in Combination With Lenvatinib (E7080/MK-7902) Versus Pembrolizumab and Placebo as First Line Treatment for Locally Advanced or Metastatic Urothelial Carcinoma in Cisplatin-ineligible Participants Whose Tumors Express PD-L1, and in Participants Ineligible for Any Platinum-containing Chemotherapy Regardless of PD-L1 Expression (LEAP-011) (NCT03898180)	Cancer Hospital Affiliated to Xinjiang Medical University	May. 2019	Pembrolizumab, Lenvatinib, Placebo for lenvatinib

Trial Title	Facility	Start Date	Drugs
A Phase 3, Randomized, Double-blind Study of Pembrolizumab (MK-3475) Plus Docetaxel Plus Prednisone Versus Placebo Plus Docetaxel Plus Prednisone in Participants With Chemotherapy-naïve Metastatic Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer (mCRPC) Who Have Progressed on a Next Generation Hormonal Agent (NHA) (KEYNOTE-921) (NCT03834506)	The Fifth Medical Center of PLA General Hospital	May. 2019	Pembrolizumab, Docetaxel, Prednisone, Placebo, Dexamethasone
A Phase 3 Randomized, Open-Label, Study of Pembrolizumab (MK-3475) Plus Lenvatinib (E7080/MK-7902) Versus Chemotherapy for First-line Treatment of Advanced or Recurrent Endometrial Carcinoma (LEAP-001) (NCT03884101)	The First Affiliated Hospital of Xinjiang Medical University	Apr. 2019	Lenvatinib, Pembrolizumab, Paclitaxel, Carboplatin
A Phase 3, Multicenter, Double-blind, Randomized, Active-controlled Clinical Study to Evaluate the Efficacy and Safety of Ceftolozane/Tazobactam (MK-7625A) Plus Metronidazole Versus Meropenem in Chinese Participants With Complicated Intra-abdominal Infection (NCT03830333)	Navy General Hospital The First Affiliated Hospital of Xinjiang Medical University	Mar. 2019	Ceftolozane/Tazobactam, Metronidazole, Meropenem, Placebo
A Phase 3 Randomized, Placebo-controlled Study to Evaluate the Safety and Efficacy of Pemetrexed + Platinum Chemotherapy + Pembrolizumab (MK-3475) With or Without Lenvatinib (E7080/MK-7902) as First-line Intervention in Participants With Metastatic Nonsquamous Non-small Cell Lung Cancer (LEAP-006) (NCT03829319)	Cancer Hospital Affiliated to Xinjiang Medical University First Affiliated Hospital of the Third Military Medical University The Second Hospital Affiliated to Army Medical University	Mar. 2019	Pembrolizumab, Carboplatin, Cisplatin, Pemetrexed, Lenvatinib, Placebo matching lenvatinib
A Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Phase III Clinical Trial of Pembrolizumab (MK-3475) in Combination With Cisplatin and 5-Fluorouracil Versus Placebo in Combination With Cisplatin and 5-Fluorouracil as First-Line Treatment in Subjects With Advanced/Metastatic Esophageal Carcinoma (KEYNOTE-590) (NCT03881111)	PLA Cancer Centre of Nanjing Bayi Hospital	Jan. 2019	Pembrolizumab, Placebo, Cisplatin, 5-FU
A Phase 3 Multicenter, Randomized, Double-blinded, Active-controlled, Clinical Study to Evaluate the Safety and Efficacy of Lenvatinib (E7080/MK-7902) in Combination With Pembrolizumab (MK-3475) Versus Lenvatinib in First-line Therapy of Participants With Advanced Hepatocellular Carcinoma (LEAP-002) (NCT03713593)	The 81st Hospital of PLA Affiliated Tumor Hospital of Xinjiang Medical University	Dec. 2018	Lenvatinib, pembrolizumab, saline placebo

Trial Title	Facility	Start Date	Drugs
A Randomized, Double-Blind, Phase III Study of Pembrolizumab Versus Placebo in Combination With Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy and Adjuvant Endocrine Therapy for the Treatment of High-Risk Early-Stage Estrogen Receptor-Positive, Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor 2-Negative (ER+/HER2-) Breast Cancer (KEYNOTE-756) (NCT03725059)	The Affiliated Cancer Hospital of Xinjiang Medical University	Dec. 2018	Pembrolizumab (K), Placebo (P), Paclitaxel (X), Doxorubicin (A), Epirubicin (E), Cyclophosphamide (C), Endocrine therapy, Radiation therapy, Surgery
A Phase 3, Randomized, Double-blind Clinical Study of Pembrolizumab (MK-3475) Plus Chemotherapy Versus Placebo Plus Chemotherapy as First-line Treatment in Participants With HER2 Negative, Previously Untreated, Unresectable or Metastatic Gastric or Gastroesophageal Junction Adenocarcinoma (KEYNOTE-859) (NCT03675737)	900 Hospital of the Joint Logistics Support Force The 81st Hospital of PLA Cancer Hospital Affiliated to Xinjiang Medical University	Nov. 2018	Pembrolizumab, Cisplatin, 5-fluorouracil, oxaliplatin, capecitabine, Placebo for Pembrolizumab
A Phase III, Randomized, Double-blind Trial Comparing Trastuzumab Plus Chemotherapy and Pembrolizumab With Trastuzumab Plus Chemotherapy and Placebo as First-line Treatment in Participants With HER2 Positive Advanced Gastric or Gastroesophageal Junction Adenocarcinoma (KEYNOTE 811) (NCT03615326)	Cancer Hospital Affiliated to Xinjiang Medical University	Oct. 2018	Pembrolizumab, Placebo, Cisplatin, 5-FU, Oxaliplatin, Capecitabine, S-1, Trastuzumab
A Multi-national Phase 3, Randomized, Double-Blind, Active Comparator-Controlled Clinical Trial to Study the Safety, Tolerability, and Efficacy of Imipenem/Cilastatin/Relebactam (MK-7655A) Versus Piperacillin/Tazobactam in Subjects With Hospital-Acquired Bacterial Pneumonia or Ventilator-Associated Bacterial Pneumonia (NCT03583333)	The Seventh Medical Center of PLA General Hospital	Sep. 2018	IMI/REL FDC, PIP/TAZ FDC, Linezolid
A Multicenter, Open-label, Phase 3 Study to Evaluate the Long-term Safety and Efficacy in Participants Who Are Currently on Treatment or in Follow-up in Studies That Include Pembrolizumab (NCT03486873)	The Fifth Medical Center of The Chinese PLA General Hospital Army Medical Center of People's Liberation Army Tangdu Hospital of Fourth Military Medical University of Chinese People's Liberation Army Xinjiang Medical University Cancer Hospital, Urumqi The Affiliated Cancer Hospital of Xinjiang Medical University	Aug. 2018	Pembrolizumab, Standard of Care (SOC), Lenvatinib, Olaparib, MK-4280, MK-4280A
A Randomized, Double-Blind, Phase 3 Study of Pemetrexed + Platinum Chemotherapy With or Without	Southwest Hospital, The Third Military Medical University	Jun. 2018	Pembrolizumab, pemetrexed, carboplatin, cisplatin, saline solution

Trial Title	Facility	Start Date	Drugs
Pembrolizumab (MK-3475) in TKI-resistant EGFR-mutated Tumors in Metastatic Non-squamous Non-small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) Participants (KEYNOTE-789) (NCT03515837)	Affiliated Tumor Hospital of Xinjiang Medical University		
A Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Phase III Clinical Trial of Pembrolizumab (MK-3475) in Combination With Cisplatin and 5-Fluorouracil Versus Placebo in Combination With Cisplatin and 5-Fluorouracil as First-Line Treatment in Subjects With Advanced/Metastatic Esophageal Carcinoma (KEYNOTE-590) (NCT03189719)	PLA Cancer Centre of Nanjing Bayi Hospital	Jul. 2017	Pembrolizumab, Placebo, Cisplatin, 5-FU
A Phase III Randomized Double-blind Study of Pembrolizumab Plus Best Supportive Care vs. Placebo Plus Best Supportive Care as Second-Line Therapy in Asian Subjects With Previously Systemically Treated Advanced Hepatocellular Carcinoma (KEYNOTE-394) (NCT03062358)	Fuzhou General Hospital of Nanjing Military Command The 81st Hospital of PLA	Apr. 2017	Pembrolizumab, placebo, best supportive care (BSC)
A Phase III, Randomized, Open-label Clinical Trial of Pembrolizumab (MK-3475) Versus Paclitaxel in Asian Subjects With Advanced Gastric or Gastroesophageal Junction Adenocarcinoma Who Progressed After First-Line Therapy With Platinum and Fluoropyrimidine (NCT03019588)	Fuzhou General Hospital of Nanjing Military Command Nanjing 81 PLA Hospital 307 Hospital of PLA	Feb. 2017	Pembrolizumab, Paclitaxel
A Phase III Randomized Open-Label Study of Single Agent Pembrolizumab vs Physicians' Choice of Single Agent Docetaxel, Paclitaxel, or Irinotecan in Subjects With Advanced/Metastatic Adenocarcinoma and Squamous Cell Carcinoma of the Esophagus That Have Progressed After First-Line Standard Therapy (KEYNOTE-181) (NCT03933449)	PLA Cancer Centre of Nanjing Bayi Hospital Chinese PLA General Hospital	Dec. 2016	Pembrolizumab, paclitaxel, docetaxel, irinotecan