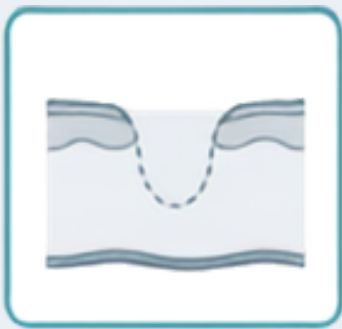
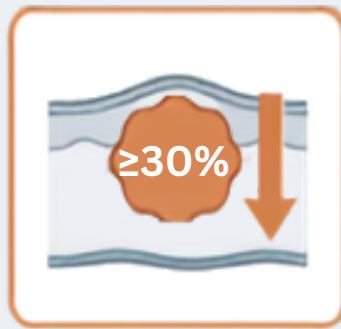


# RECIST 1.1: Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors

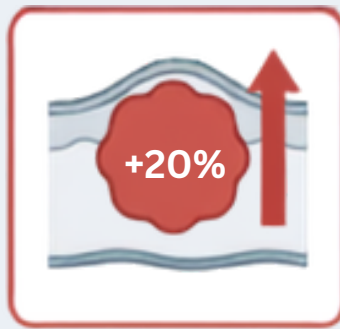
## Four Response Categories



**Complete Response (CR)**  
-Disappearance of all target lesions



**Partial Response (PR)**  
-At least 30% decrease in sum of diameters

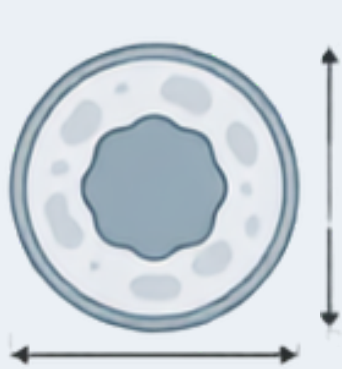


**Progressive Disease (PD)**  
-At least 20% increase



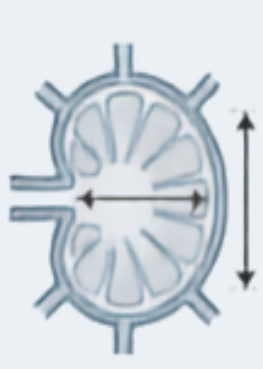
**Stable Disease (SD)** -Small changes not qualifying as PR or PD

## Target Lesion Measurement Guidelines



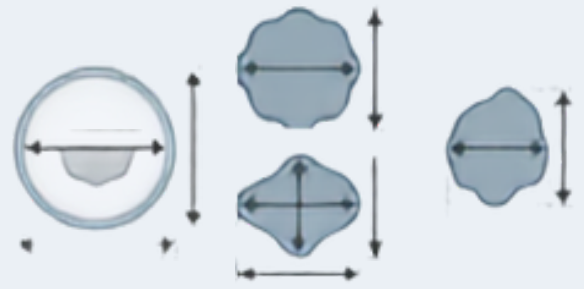
**Longest Diameter**

Measure the longest diameter for most target lesions.



**Short Axis**

For lymph nodes, measure the short axis.



**Sum of Diameters** = TL1 + TL2 + TL3 + ... (Target Lesion 1 + Target Lesion 2 + Target Lesion 3 + ...)

Calculate the sum of the longest diameters for all target lesions; use the short axis for lymph nodes.

## Assessment Timeline in Clinical Trials

Baseline Day 0      Week 6      Week 12      Week 18      End of Treatment

Baseline      Scheduled Assessment      Evaluation Point      Evaluation Point      Evaluation Point

Regular, pre-specified assessments are crucial for determining response and disease progression.

## Key Criteria for Tumor Response Evaluation

All target lesions must be measured at baseline for comparison.

Response status (CR, PR, SD, PD) is based on change in the sum of target lesion diameters.

Appearance of any new lesion constitutes Progressive Disease (PD), regardless of target lesion status.

Unequivocal progression of non-target lesions also indicates PD, regardless of target lesion status. Confirmation of response is often required at a subsequent assessment (e.g., ≥4 weeks later).

Clinical data management must ensure accurate, consistent, and timely recording of all measurements and assessments.