# Clinical Trials Data EGFR - Document 107

# Erlotinib, Celecoxib and Reirradiation for Recurrent Head and Neck Cancer

## Clinical Trial: https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT00970502

"eligibilityCriteria": "Inclusion Criteria:\n\n\* Age 18 years or older\n\* Histologically or cytologically confirmed diagnosis of squamous cell or poorly differentiated carcinomas of the head and neck or lymphoepithelioma\n\* Prior radiation to the head and neck, surgery or chemotherapy is allowed\n\* Karnofsky performance status of \\>= 70%\n\* Intact organ and bone marrow function\n\* Obtained informed consent\n\nExclusion Criteria:\n\n\* Demonstration of metastatic disease (i.e. M1 disease).\n\* Incomplete healing from previous surgery\n\* Pregnancy or breast feeding (men and women of child-bearing potential are eligible but must consent to using effective contraception during therapy and for at least 3 months after completing therapy)\n\* Uncontrolled intercurrent illness including, but not limited to, ongoing or active infection, symptomatic congestive heart failure (CHF), unstable angina pectoris, cardiac arrhythmia, or psychiatric illness/social situations that would limit compliance with study requirements\n\* Patients with clinically significant pulmonary dysfunction, cardiomyopathy, or any history of clinically significant CHF are excluded. The exclusion of patients with active coronary artery disease will be at the discretion of the attending physician.\n\* Uncontrolled active infection unless curable with treatment of their cancer.",  
 "healthyVolunteers": false,  
 "sex": "ALL",  
 "minimumAge": "18 Years",  
"stdAges": [  
"ADULT",  
"OLDER\_ADULT"  
]

Question:  
Based on the following clinical trial information, would a patient with a EGFR gene mutation be eligible for the clinical trial?

Answer:  
This trial is for head and neck cancers specifically "squamous cell or poorly differentiated carcinomas of the head and neck or lymphoepithelioma". The criteria do \*\*not\*\* mention EGFR mutations as either an inclusion or exclusion criteria. Therefore, having an EGFR mutation \*doesn't automatically disqualify\* a patient, but they would still need to meet all other inclusion criteria and not meet any exclusion criteria. It's possible EGFR mutations are being studied as a secondary outcome within the trial, but they are not a primary factor for eligibility based on this information.