# Clinical Trials Data EGFR - Document 28

# Efficacy of Vitamin E in Preventing Contrast-Induced Acute Kidney Injury Following Coronary Angiography

## Clinical Trial: https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT02070679

"eligibilityCriteria": "Inclusion Criteria:\n\n1. All patients whon have either stable coronary artery disease (CAD) or recent acute coronary disease (ACS) and are scheduled for coronary angiography.\n2. Patients who have eGFR \u226460 ml/min/1.73 m2\n\nExclusion Criteria:\n\n1. Allergy to contrast media\n2. Cardiogenic shock\n3. Pulmonary edema\n4. Overt cardiac failure or left ventricular ejection fraction \u2264 30%\n5. Acute kidney injury\n6. The history of receiving contrast media for any medical diagnostic or therapeutic procedures during previous 5 days\n7. The history of dialysis\n8. Being pregnant\n9. Having recent acute myocardial infarction\n10. Taking antioxidants and nephrotoxic drugs including NSAID and ACE-I on previous 2 days",  
 "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 about coronary artery disease and kidney function. The information provided about the trial \*\*does not mention EGFR gene mutation status as either an inclusion or exclusion criterion.\*\* Therefore, having an EGFR gene mutation \*itself\* would not automatically disqualify or qualify a patient. They would need to meet the other inclusion and exclusion criteria related to their heart and kidney health.