# Clinical Trials Data EGFR - Document 54

# The Treatment of Lapatinib in Combination With Sorafenib in Patients With Advanced Refractory Solid Tumors

## Clinical Trial: https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT00984425

"eligibilityCriteria": "Inclusion Criteria:\n\n\* Patients with locally advanced, recurrent or metastatic histologically confirmed malignancy refractory to available standard treatment\n\nExclusion Criteria:\n\n\* Prior treatment with Lapatinib, Sorafenib or any agents targeting EGFR (other than trastuzumab), Raf, VEGF, or VEGFR",  
 "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:  
Potentially yes, but more information is needed. The patient having an EGFR mutation \*might\* make them eligible if their cancer is also "refractory to available standard treatment." However, if they've received prior treatment with any EGFR-targeting agent (other than trastuzumab), they would be excluded.  
  
Here's the breakdown:  
  
\* \*\*Positive:\*\* The trial includes patients with advanced/metastatic malignancies, which is often the case when EGFR mutations are relevant.  
\* \*\*Unclear:\*\* We don't know if standard treatment for their \*specific\* cancer type involves EGFR inhibitors. If it does, and they've failed that treatment, they would meet the "refractory to standard treatment" criterion.  
\* \*\*Potential Negative:\*\* The exclusion criteria explicitly bars patients previously treated with EGFR-targeting drugs (besides trastuzumab). Many patients with EGFR mutations \*are\* treated with such drugs. If this patient has, they would be ineligible.  
  
In short, having an EGFR mutation is neither a guarantee of inclusion nor an automatic exclusion. It depends on their treatment history and the standard of care for their particular cancer.