# Clinical Trials Data KIT - Document 52

# Genetic Risk Factors and Acquired Oncogenic Mutations of Melanoma

## Clinical Trial: https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT00849407

"eligibilityCriteria": "Inclusion Criteria:\n\n\* patients with or without melanoma\n\nExclusion Criteria:\n\n\* HIV and Hepatitis C positive individuals.",  
 "healthyVolunteers": true,  
 "sex": "ALL",  
 "minimumAge": "18 Years",  
"stdAges": [  
"ADULT",  
"OLDER\_ADULT"  
],  
 "studyPopulation": "Our goal is to recruit at least one thousand melanoma patients of any stage and one thousand controls in order to acquire a well sized cohort for identifying independent molecular markers in multivariate analyses (for statistical considerations see \"Statistical analysis\" on page 8). Patients who visit the out-door clinic of the Department of Dermatology at the Medical University of Vienna with any other diseases than melanoma, their spouses and spouses of melanoma patients will be asked to contribute as controls.",

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

Answer:  
The information provided doesn't explicitly state whether a KIT gene mutation would exclude a patient. The inclusion criteria are broad ("patients with or without melanoma"), and the only listed exclusion criteria are HIV and Hepatitis C positive status. Therefore, based on this information alone, a patient with a KIT gene mutation \*could\* be eligible.  
  
However, it's important to note:  
  
\* \*\*More information is needed.\*\* This is a simplified extract of likely a much more complex trial protocol. A KIT mutation might be relevant to other, unlisted inclusion/exclusion criteria. The full protocol would detail all necessary genetic testing and any specific genetic markers that would impact eligibility.  
\* \*\*"Controls" vs. "Melanoma Patients":\*\* The study mentions recruiting both melanoma patients and controls. The relevance of a KIT mutation might depend on which group the patient falls into. If the patient \*has\* melanoma and a KIT mutation, they might be eligible. If the patient is a \*control\* with a KIT mutation, it's unclear whether this would affect their eligibility without more context about the study's specific aims.  
  
  
\*\*In conclusion: You cannot definitively determine eligibility based on this limited information. Contacting the study organizers directly is crucial to confirm eligibility for any individual patient.\*\*