# Clinical Trials Data KRAS - Document 51

# The Oncopanel Pilot (TOP) Study

## Clinical Trial: https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT02171286

"eligibilityCriteria": "Patients with archival tumor tissue and a known history of invasive malignancies are eligible if they meet one or more of the following criteria:\n\n\* Advanced colorectal cancer and eligible for standard KRAS testing,\n\* Advanced non-small cell lung cancer and eligible for standard EGFR testing,\n\* Advanced melanoma and eligible for standard BRAF testing,\n\* Gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GISTs) eligible for standard c-KIT and PDGFRA testing,\n\* Being considered for potential eligibility in clinical trial.",  
 "healthyVolunteers": false,  
 "sex": "ALL",  
 "minimumAge": "18 Years",  
"stdAges": [  
"ADULT",  
"OLDER\_ADULT"  
],  
 "studyPopulation": "Patients with advanced colorectal cancer, non-small cell lung cancer and melanoma and candidates for clinical trials.",

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

Answer:  
A patient with a KRAS mutation \*could\* be eligible, but having the mutation itself isn't the determining factor. Here's why:  
  
\* \*\*The trial requires advanced colorectal cancer AND eligibility for standard KRAS testing.\*\* Simply having a KRAS mutation doesn't automatically qualify them. They must have advanced colorectal cancer \*and\* be in a situation where standard KRAS testing would typically be ordered. KRAS testing is usually done to determine eligibility for certain targeted therapies, so if the patient's advanced colorectal cancer is at a stage or of a type where KRAS testing would be standard practice, then they would likely meet this criterion.  
  
\* \*\*Other Cancers:\*\* The patient could also be eligible with other advanced cancers (lung, melanoma, GIST) \*if\* they meet the standard testing criteria for those respective cancers (EGFR, BRAF, c-KIT/PDGFRA). A KRAS mutation isn't mentioned in the context of these other cancers.  
  
\* \*\*Consideration for other trials:\*\* The last bullet point about being considered for other trials is a bit vague. It could mean that patients who are being evaluated for other trials might also be eligible for this one, regardless of their specific mutation status. More information would be needed to clarify this.  
  
In short, the presence of a KRAS mutation is relevant only in the context of advanced colorectal cancer, and even then, the patient must also be eligible for standard KRAS testing.