# Clinical Trials Data EGFR - Document 49

# C11-Erlotinib PET/CT as a Tool for Identification and Characterization of Tumor With High Expression of Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor(EGFR).

## Clinical Trial: https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT01717807

"eligibilityCriteria": "Inclusion Criteria:\n\n\* patients with NSC type of lung cancer with high expression of EGFR who are candidates for erlotinib as second / third line of treatment;\n\* patients with advanced pancreatic tumor who are candidates for complex gemcitabine and erlotinib treatment.\n\nExclusion Criteria:\n\n\* lack of histological diagnosis;\n\* not a candidate for erlotinib;\n\* pregnancy.",  
 "healthyVolunteers": false,  
 "sex": "ALL",  
 "minimumAge": "18 Years",  
"stdAges": [  
"ADULT",  
"OLDER\_ADULT"  
],  
 "studyPopulation": "oncological patients with NSC type of lung cancer and with advanced pacreatic cancer.",

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

Answer:  
Based on the eligibility criteria provided, a patient with a mutation in the EGFR gene could potentially be eligible for this clinical trial under certain conditions:  
  
- \*\*Inclusion Criteria\*\*: The trial accepts patients with non-small cell (NSC) type lung cancer with high expression of EGFR, who are candidates for erlotinib as a second or third line of treatment. A patient with an EGFR mutation might have high EGFR expression, making them a candidate for erlotinib, which is a treatment targeting EGFR mutations.  
  
- \*\*Exclusion Criteria\*\*: The patient must have a histological diagnosis, must be a candidate for erlotinib, and must not be pregnant. There are no exclusion criteria specifically regarding EGFR mutations.  
  
Assuming the patient fits the other criteria (such as being over 18 years of age and not pregnant), and has non-small cell lung cancer with high EGFR expression making them a candidate for erlotinib, they would likely be eligible for this study.   
  
To confirm eligibility, it would be important to consult with the medical professionals conducting the trial, as specific criteria could depend on additional factors such as specific mutation types or medical history.