# Clinical Trials Data EGFR - Document 5

# Panitumumab After Resection of Liver Metastases From Colorectal Cancer in KRAS Wild-type Patients

## Clinical Trial: https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT01384994

"eligibilityCriteria": "Inclusion Criteria:\n\n\* Patient has provided written informed consent.\n\* R0-resection of liver metastasis, at least four weeks but not longer than 8 weeks ago.\n\* Histologically confirmed diagnosis of metastatic colorectal cancer confined to the liver\n\* KRAS-wildtype of the tumor\n\* Age 18 years or older\n\* ECOG performance status 0-1\n\* Females with child-bearing potential must use adequate contraceptive measures\n\* Exclusion of pregnancy\n\* Relevant toxicities of previous treatments must have subsided\n\* Magnesium \\>= lower limit of normal; Calcium \\>= lower limit of normal\n\* Normal cardiac function demonstrated by ECG and echocardiogram (LVEF \u2265 55%)\n\n \* No symptomatic congestive heart failure\n \* No unstable angina pectoris\n \* No cardiac arrhythmia\n\* Adequate organ function as defined by Table 1:\n\n \* Hematologic: ANC (absolute neutrophil count) \\>= 1.5 G/L, Leucocytes \\> 3.0 G/L, Hemoglobin \\>= 9 g/dL, Platelets \\>= 100 G/L\n \* Hepatic: Albumin \\>= 2.5 g/dL, Serum bilirubin \\<= 2 mg/dL, AST and ALT \\<= 3 x ULN\n \* Renal: Serum Creatinine \\<= 1.5 mg/dL\n\nExclusion Criteria:\n\n\* Known manifestations of metastatic disease\n\* Progression during preoperative treatment\n\* Missing KRAS mutation status of the tumor\n\* Contraindication against therapy with 5-fluorouracil/ folinic acid or oxaliplatin\n\* Known intolerability of panitumumab\n\* Known DPD deficiency\n\* Polyneuropathy \\> grade 1 (NCI-CTCv4) which precludes the use of oxaliplatin\n\* Evidence of ascites or cirrhosis\n\* Patient is pregnant or lactating or planning to become pregnant within 6 months after end of treatment\n\* Subject (male or female) is not willing to use highly effective methods of contraception (per institutional standard) during treatment and for 6 months (male or female) after the end of treatment\n\* Has had a major surgical procedure, open biopsy, or significant traumatic injury within 28 days prior to study enrolment, or there is an anticipated need for major surgical procedure during the course of the study\n\* Clinically significant cardiovascular disease (including myocardial infarction, unstable angina, symptomatic congestive heart failure, serious uncontrolled cardiac arrhythmia) \\<= 1 year before enrolment/randomization\n\* History of interstitial lung disease e.g. pneumonitis or pulmonary fibrosis or evidence of interstitial lung disease on baseline chest CT scan\n\* Has a concurrent disease or condition that would make the subject inappropriate for study participation or would interfere with the subject's safety.\n\* Has any psychological, familial, sociological, or geographical conditions that do not permit compliance with the protocol.\n\* Requires concurrent cancer therapy (chemotherapy, radiation therapy, biologic therapy, immunotherapy, or hormonal therapy) while on study.\n\* Requires concurrent treatment with an investigational agent, participation in another clinical trial, or any specifically prohibited medication while on study.\n\* Has a known immediate or delayed hypersensitivity reaction or idiosyncrasy to drugs chemically related to 5-fluorouracil, folinic acid, oxaliplatin, or panitumumab.\n\* Other active malignancy\n\* Known alcohol abuse or drug addiction\n\* Incapability to give informed consent",  
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]

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 provided eligibility criteria for the clinical trial, a patient with an EGFR gene mutation would not necessarily be excluded on that basis alone. The important genetic factor that is specified in the eligibility criteria is the KRAS mutation status. The inclusion criteria require the tumor to be KRAS-wildtype, and the exclusion criteria list "Missing KRAS mutation status of the tumor" as a reason for exclusion.  
  
Since there is no mention of EGFR mutations in either the inclusion or exclusion criteria, having an EGFR mutation does not appear to directly impact eligibility for this trial. Thus, a patient with an EGFR mutation could be eligible for this clinical trial, assuming they meet all other requirements and do not violate any of the other exclusion criteria.