# Clinical Trials Data ERBB2 - Document 8

# 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 ERBB2 gene mutation be eligible for the clinical trial?

Answer:  
To determine if a patient with an ERBB2 gene mutation would be eligible for this clinical trial, let’s analyze the provided guidelines:  
  
\*\*Inclusion Criteria:\*\*  
- Patients need to have a serious (locally advanced, recurrent, or metastatic) malignancy that is confirmed through histology and is unresponsive to the available standard treatments.  
  
\*\*Exclusion Criteria:\*\*  
- Patients who have had prior treatments with specific agents, including Lapatinib, Sorafenib, or any agents targeting EGFR (except trastuzumab), Raf, VEGF, or VEGFR, are not eligible.  
  
The eligibility requirements do not explicitly mention the ERBB2 gene (also known as HER2) mutation as a factor influencing enrollment. Therefore, the presence of an ERBB2 mutation alone does not directly affect eligibility based on the given criteria. Instead, eligibility relies on the type and status of the cancer and previous treatments.  
  
Assuming the patient has the appropriate characteristics for inclusion (an advanced malignancy refractory to treatments) and has not had any excluded treatments, they may be eligible for the trial. The ERBB2 mutation itself does not make the patient ineligible, but further context about the patient's treatment history and cancer progression would be needed for a definitive assessment.