# Clinical Trials Data KRAS - Document 2

# Genetics of EGFR (Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor) Mutation Study

## Clinical Trial: https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT01838577

"eligibilityCriteria": "\* Histologically or cytologically diagnosed NSCLC, all histologies are acceptable.\n\* Patients can be included in the study with any disease stage and at any time during the disease course.\n\* Any type (surgery, RadioTherapy, chemotherapy, targeted agents) of previous treatment and any line of treatment are eligible.\n\* Age \u226518 years.\n\nAbsence of any psychological, familial, sociological or geographical condition potentially hampering compliance with the study protocol; those conditions should be discussed with the patient before registration in the trial.\n\nBefore patient registration, written informed consent must be given according to ICH/GCP (International Conference on Harmonisation/Good Clinical Practice), and national/local regulations.",  
 "healthyVolunteers": false,  
 "sex": "ALL",  
 "minimumAge": "18 Years",  
"stdAges": [  
"ADULT",  
"OLDER\_ADULT"  
],  
 "studyPopulation": "Case cohort: Patients with proven EGFR mutation in exons 18-21 from tumor material.\n\nControl cohort: Patients known to be somatic EGFR \"wild-type,\" i.e. no mutation detected in exons 18-21 from tumor material.",

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

Answer:  
Based on the provided clinical trial information, a patient with a KRAS gene mutation would not be eligible for the clinical trial. The trial specifies that the study population includes:  
  
1. A case cohort: Patients with a proven EGFR mutation in exons 18-21 from tumor material.  
2. A control cohort: Patients known to be somatic EGFR "wild-type," meaning no mutation detected in exons 18-21 from tumor material.  
  
There is no mention of including patients with KRAS mutations. The eligibility criteria focus specifically on the EGFR mutation status. Therefore, unless the patient also meets the criteria of having an EGFR mutation or being EGFR wild-type (no mutation in EGFR exons 18-21), they would not fit into either cohort.