

# Extended RAS testing urged before EGFR MoAB therapy

8 October 2015



treatment of patients whose tumor is determined to not have mutations detected after such extended RAS testing," the authors write.

One author disclosed ties to the biopharmaceutical industry.

**More information:** [Abstract](#)  
[Full Text \(subscription or payment may be required\)](#)

Copyright © 2015 [HealthDay](#). All rights reserved.

(HealthDay)—For patients with metastatic colorectal cancer, anti-epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) monoclonal antibody (MoAB) therapy should be considered only after extended RAS testing, according to a study published online Oct. 5 in the *Journal of Clinical Oncology*.

Recent phase II and III trials indicate that [patients](#) whose tumors harbor RAS [mutations](#) in exons 2, 3, and 4 are unlikely to benefit from MoAB therapy directed against EGFR. With this in mind, Carmen J. Allegra, M.D., from the University of Florida in Gainesville, and colleagues updated the Provisional Clinical Opinion (PCO) addressing the utility of extended RAS gene mutation testing in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer.

The researchers obtained data from 11 systematic reviews with meta-analyses, two retrospective analyses, and two health technology assessments based on a systematic review, in addition to the evidence reviewed in the original PCO. They assessed outcomes for patients with versus without mutations in additional exons. The updated PCO states that patients with [metastatic colorectal cancer](#) who are candidates for anti-EGFR antibody therapy should have their tumors tested for both KRAS and NRAS exons 2, 3, and 4.

"The weight of current evidence indicates that anti-EGFR MoAb therapy should only be considered for

APA citation: Extended RAS testing urged before EGFR MoAB therapy (2015, October 8) retrieved 21 September 2022 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2015-10-ras-urged-egfr-moab-therapy.html>

*This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.*