



# CETUXIMAB IN THE TREATMENT OF ADVANCED METASTATIC COLORECTAL CANCER.

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## BACKGROUND

Cetuximab is a recombinant human/mouse chimeric monoclonal antibody that binds specifically to the extracellular domain of the human epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR). It is indicated for the treatment of patients with EGFR-expressing, KRAS wild type metastatic colorectal cancer.

## PURPOSE

To evaluate the use of the Cetuximab in patients with advanced or metastatic colorectal cancer, in an general hospital and to study the evolution of cancer markers levels involved, the causes of the end of the treatment and toxicity associated with it.

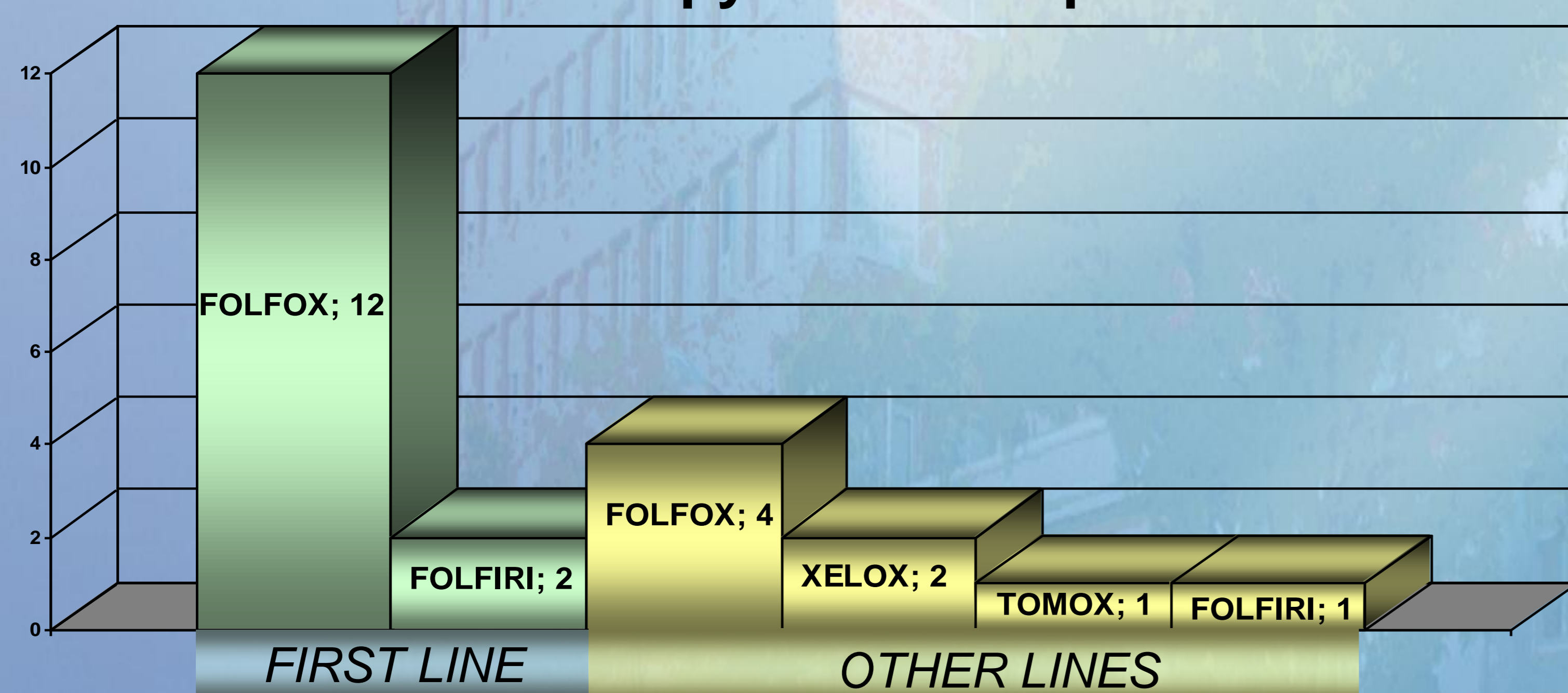
## METHODS

- **Design:** Observational, retrospective study.
- **Patients population:** Patients treated with cetuximab
- **Study period:** January 2012 to January 2013
- **Data collected:** age, sex, number of episodes, line of treatment, chemotherapy regime used, levels of tumour marker CA 19.9, causes of end of treatment and toxicity.
- **Source of data:** medical records and patient management program Dominion ®

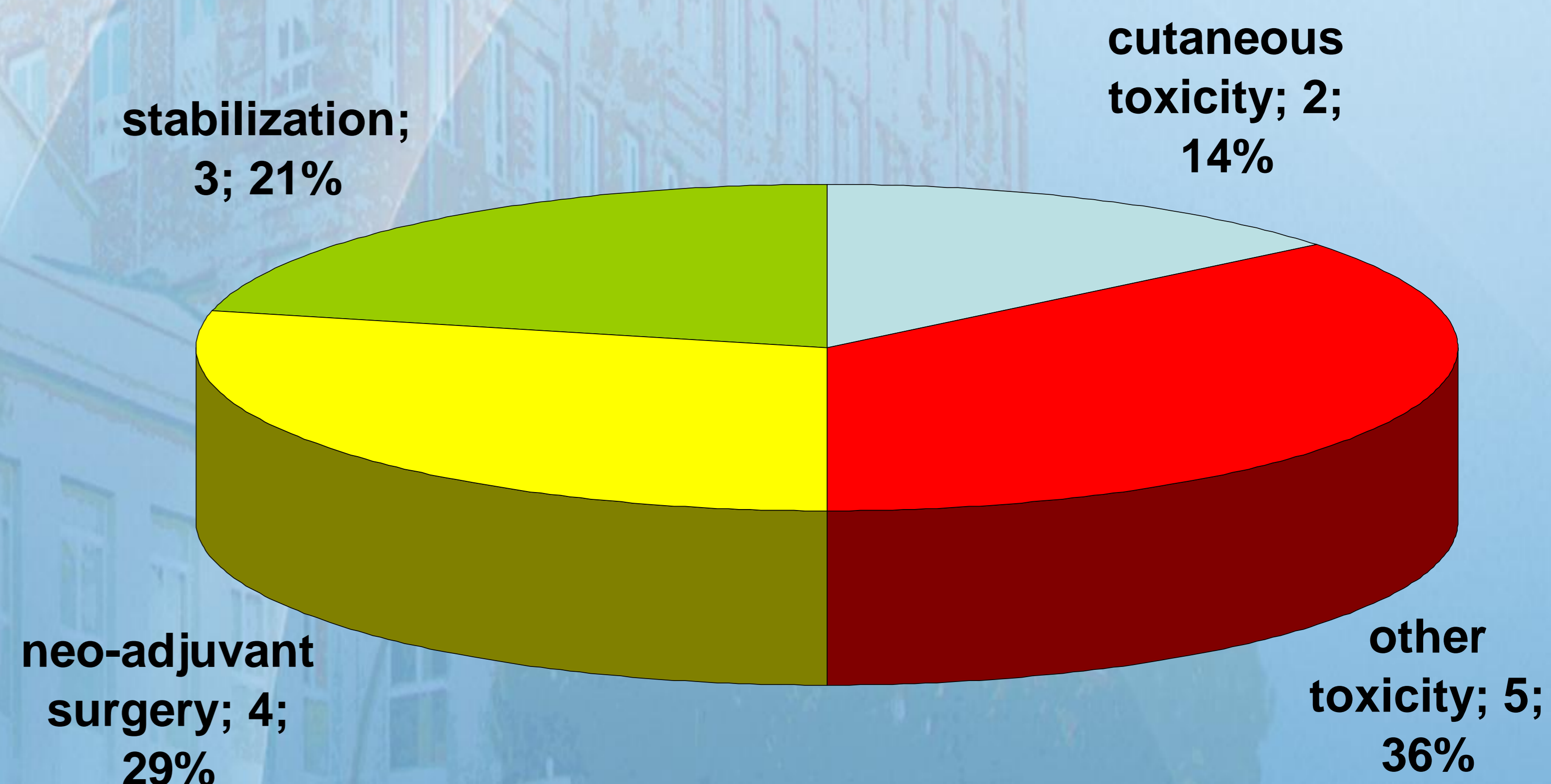
## RESULTS

- **N:** 22 patients. 64% male.
- **Mean age:** 65
- **Dose:** 500 mg/m<sup>2</sup>
- Within the patients treated in first line that we observed disease progression, the median progression-free survival was 10 months.
- The therapy was never carried if an increase of levels of tumoral marker Ca 19.9 was observed

Chemotherapy treatment protocols



Causes of end of treatment



## CONCLUSIONS

- The findings of efficacy from our study are consistent with other published literature (CRYSTAL, OPUS).
- Chemotherapy treatment protocols used were adjusted to european public assessment report of cetuximab in 72% of cases.
- The addition of cetuximab seems to offer a chance to further enhance the activity of conventional chemotherapy. Nevertheless the therapies also tend to involve greater complexity and highlight the need for an assessment.