

# Understanding *BRAF*-Mutant Metastatic Colorectal Cancer (mCRC)

## DID YOU KNOW

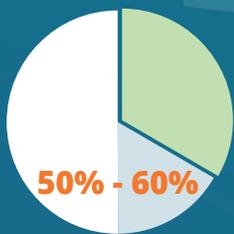
the *BRAF* mutation is present in up to **15%** of all patients with metastatic colorectal cancer?<sup>1,2</sup>

### Colorectal Cancer (CRC) At A Glance:

#### Colorectal cancer is

the **4<sup>th</sup> most** commonly diagnosed<sup>3</sup>

**2<sup>nd</sup>** most deadly cancer in the U.S. In 2018, metastatic disease was responsible for more than **50,000 deaths**<sup>4</sup>



of all patients with **earlier-stage CRC** will eventually **develop metastases**<sup>5</sup>

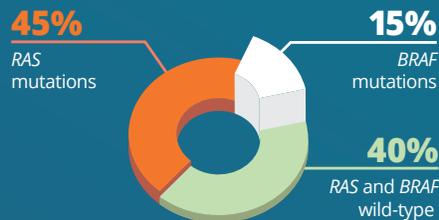


of colorectal cancer patients have **metastatic disease at diagnosis**<sup>5</sup>

## The *BRAF* Mutation in Metastatic Colorectal Cancer



There are a variety of gene mutations that can lead to metastatic colorectal cancer, including *KRAS*, *NRAS* and *BRAF*<sup>6</sup>

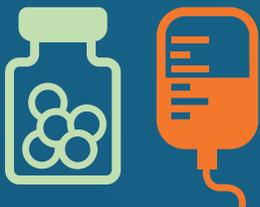


***BRAF* mutations** are detected **almost exclusively** in patients with ***RAS* wild-type CRC** and **V600** is the **most common *BRAF* mutation**.<sup>1,7-9</sup>



*BRAF*<sup>V600</sup>-mutant metastatic colorectal cancer patients have a mortality risk **more than double** that of metastatic colorectal cancer patients without the mutation<sup>10</sup>

### The Unmet Need:



Patients with *BRAF*-mutant metastatic colorectal cancer generally have a **poor prognosis** with currently available regimens<sup>7,8,11,12</sup>

Outcomes in patients with *BRAF*-mutant mCRC in later lines of therapy are approximately:<sup>2,13,14</sup>



Currently, there are no FDA-approved therapies specifically indicated for patients with *BRAF*-mutant metastatic colorectal cancer<sup>7,8,11,12</sup>

Because of the strong prognostic value in determining the presence of a *BRAF* mutation, NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines<sup>®</sup>) recommend that all patients with metastatic colorectal cancer should be tested at diagnosis.<sup>11,12</sup>

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[5] Jennifer Zadlo. Cost-Effectiveness of New and Emerging Treatment Options for the Treatment of Metastatic Colorectal Cancer. *Am J Manag Care*. 2018;24(7):50

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[12] Referenced with permission from the NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines<sup>®</sup>) for Rectal Cancer V.3.2018. © National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. 2018. All rights reserved. Accessed December 12, 2018. To view the most recent and complete version of the guideline, go online to NCCN.org. NCCN makes no warranties of any kind whatsoever regarding their content, use or application and disclaims any responsibility for their application or use in any way.

[13] De Roock W, Claes B, Bernasconi D, et al. Effects of *KRAS*, *BRAF*, *NRAS*, and *PIK3CA* mutations on the efficacy of cetuximab plus chemotherapy in chemotherapy-refractory metastatic colorectal cancer: a retrospective consortium analysis. *Lancet Oncol*. 2010;11(8):753-762.

[14] Clinicaltrials.gov. US National Library of Medicine. S1406 phase II study of irinotecan and cetuximab with or without vemurafenib in *BRAF* mutant metastatic colorectal cancer. <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/results/NCT02164916?view=results>. Accessed December 14, 2018.