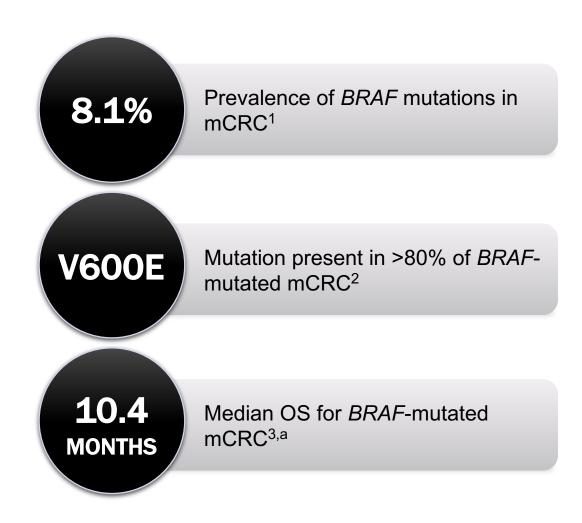
Introduction to BRAF in mCRC

- BRAF is a kinase in the EGFRmediated MAPK signaling pathway
- BRAF-mutated mCRC may represent its own discrete subset of mCRC, defined by:
 - Worse survival
 - Right-sided presentation
 - Mucinous histology
 - High microsatellite instability
 - Early relapse



Outcomes With Addition of EGFR Inhibitors

Outcome	Setting	Hazard Ratio	95% CI	P-value
Overall Survival	Any	0.91	0.62-1.34	0.63
	First-line	0.76	0.54-1.08	0.13
Progression- free Survival	Any	0.88	0.67-1.14	0.33
	First-line	0.86	0.63-1.17	0.34
Overall Response Rate	Any	1.31	0.83-2.08	0.25
	First-line	n.d.*	n.d.*	0.31

^{*}Data not reported.

Compared with chemotherapy alone or best supportive care, cetuximab or panitumumab did not significantly improve outcomes in patients with *BRAF*-mutated mCRC.

EGFR Inhibitors in *BRAF*-mut Cancer

- Cetuximab and panitumumab did not improve OS, PFS, or ORR in a clinically meaningful or statistically significant manner in patients with BRAF-mutated mCRC
- BRAF and RAS testing should drive treatment decisions for patients with mCRC
 - EGFR inhibitors are approved for all-RAS-wt advanced CRC
 - Other treatment options should be considered for BRAF-mutated mCRC
 - EGFR inhibitors remain viable treatment options for *BRAF*-wt mCRC, which comprises 80% to 95% of the all-*RAS*-wt mCRC population