



FIGURE 13.6 Kaplan–Meier plots from the Van Cutsem study. (a) PFS from the entire study population (1198 subjects); (b) Overall survival for entire study population (1198 subjects); (c) PFS for subgroup with non-mutated KRAS (348 subjects); and (d) OS in the subgroup with non-mutated KRAS (348 subjects).

The Kaplan–Meier plots shown below reveal PFS in the entire study population (Fig. 13.6a), PFS in the subgroup with non-mutated KRAS (Fig. 13.6c), and OS in the entire population (Fig. 13.6b) and OS in the subgroup with nonmutated KRAS (Fig. 13.6d). Visual inspection of these plots reveals that the antibody was somewhat effective in

improving PFS, particularly for the subgroup having nonmutated KRAS, and that the antibody was not particularly effective in improving OS.

Van Cutsem et al. (69) attempted to find correlations between mutation status of the KRAS gene and the efficacy endpoints. KRAS, also called Ki-RAS or Kirsten-RAS, was named

⁶⁹Van Cutsem E, Köhne CH, Hitre E, et al. Cetuximab and chemotherapy as initial treatment for metastatic colorectal cancer. *New Engl. J. Med.* 2009;360:1408–17.