

Call for reporting

Any suspected adverse reactions should be reported immediately to local Amgen representative or the National Pharmacovigilance and Drug Safety Center

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Should you have any questions or require additional information regarding the use of Vectibix, please contact Amgen Medical Information on 00971 4 4396800 or by e-mail at: meamedinfo@amgen.com

References: 1. Vectibix® Summary of Product Characteristics. 2. Schubbert S, Shannon K, Bollag G. Hyperactive Ras in developmental disorders and cancer. *Nature Rev Cancer*. 2007;7(4):295-308. 3. Douillard J-Y et al. Panitumumab-FOLFOX4 treatment and RAS mutations in colorectal cancer. *N Eng J Med*. 2013;369: 1023-34. 4. Douillard J-Y, Siena S, Cassidy J, et al. Randomized, phase III trial of panitumumab with infusional fluorouracil, leucovorin, and oxaliplatin (FOLFOX4) versus FOLFOX4 alone as first-line treatment in patients with previously untreated metastatic colorectal cancer: the PRIME study. *J Clin Oncol*. 2010;28(31):4697-4705. 5. Benvenuti S, Sartore-Bianchi A, Di Nicolantonio F, et al. Oncogenic activation of the RAS/RAF signaling pathway impairs the response of metastatic colorectal cancers to anti-epidermal growth factor receptor antibody therapies. *Cancer Res*. 2007;67(6):2643-2648. 6. Peeters M, Oliner K, Parker A, et al. Massively parallel tumor multigene sequencing to evaluate response to panitumumab in a randomized phase 3 study of metastatic colorectal cancer. *Clin Cancer Res*. 2013: Published Online First January 16, 2013 at: doi:10.1158/1078-0432.CCR-12-1913. 7. Vaughn CP, ZoBell SD, Furtado LV, Baker CL, Samowitz WS. Frequency of *KRAS*, *BRAF*, and *NRAS* mutations in colorectal cancer. *Genes Chromosome, and Cancer*. 2011; wileyonlinelibrary.com. 8. Baselga J. The EGFR as a target for anticancer therapy—focus on cetuximab. *Eur J Cancer*. 2001;37(suppl 4):S16-S22. 9. Khambata-Ford S, Garrett CR, Meropol NJ, et al. Expression of epiregulin and amphiregulin and K-ras mutation status predict disease control in metastatic colorectal cancer patients treated with cetuximab. *J Clin Oncol*. 2007;25(22):3230-3237. 10. Conlin A, Smith G, Carey FA, et al. The prognostic significance of K-ras, p53, and APC mutations in colorectal carcinoma. *Gut*. 2005;54(9):1283-1286. 11. Lièvre A, Bachet J-B, Le Corre D, et al. KRAS mutation status is predictive of response to cetuximab therapy in colorectal cancer. *Cancer Res*. 2006;66(8):3992-3995.

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Vectibix® and RAS Biomarker Information

This Physician Education Brochure explains the importance of determining RAS tumour status prior to prescribing Vectibix®

Approved Vectibix® Indication¹

Vectibix® is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with wild-type RAS metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC):

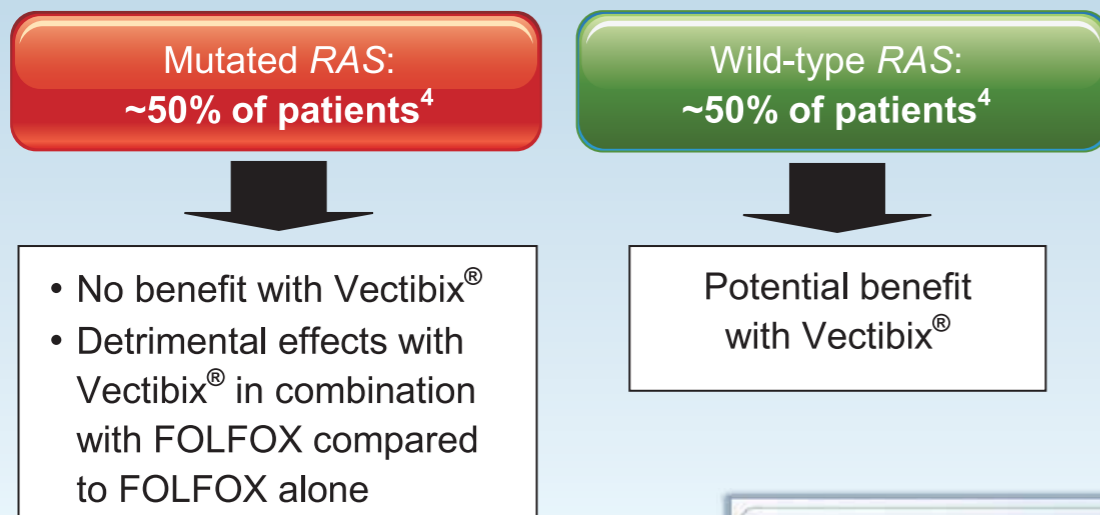
- **in first-line in combination with FOLFOX**
- **in second-line in combination with FOLFIRI for patients who have received first-line fluoropyrimidine-based chemotherapy (excluding irinotecan)**
- **as monotherapy after failure of fluoropyrimidine-, oxaliplatin-, and irinotecan-containing chemotherapy regimens**

The combination of Vectibix® with oxaliplatin-containing chemotherapy is contraindicated for patients with mutant RAS mCRC or for whom RAS mCRC status is unknown ¹

Version number 5.0

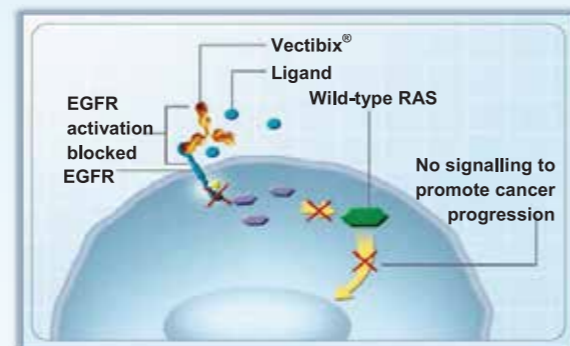
The importance of *RAS* as a predictive biomarker: selecting the patients who may benefit from Vectibix®

- The *RAS* genes (*KRAS* and *NRAS*) are found in two forms: mutated and wild-type (non-mutated)^{1,2}
- Vectibix® in combination with FOLFOX chemotherapy has shown a detrimental effect on survival in patients whose tumours carry mutated *RAS* compared to FOLFOX alone^{1,3,4}
- Vectibix® has shown no benefit in patients whose tumours carry mutated *KRAS*, and no benefit in patients whose tumours carry mutated *RAS* (*KRAS* and *NRAS*) in an exploratory analysis of banked tumour samples from a Phase III monotherapy study^{1,5,6}
- Vectibix® has shown no benefit in combination with FOLFIRI chemotherapy in patients whose tumours carry mutated *KRAS*. It is biologically plausible that mutant *RAS* tumours will not respond to treatment with Vectibix® administered in combination with FOLFIRI.
- Conversely, patients whose tumours carry wild-type *RAS* may benefit from Vectibix®^{1,3,5,6}



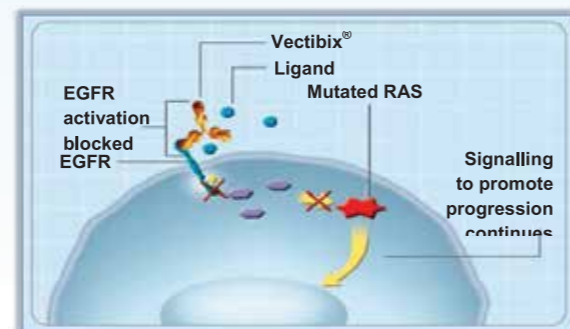
How Vectibix® works in patients with wild-type *RAS*

Vectibix® blocks the activation of EGFR. With wild-type *RAS*, Vectibix® treatment results in the inhibition of signalling that leads to proliferation, angiogenesis and metastasis.^{1,8}



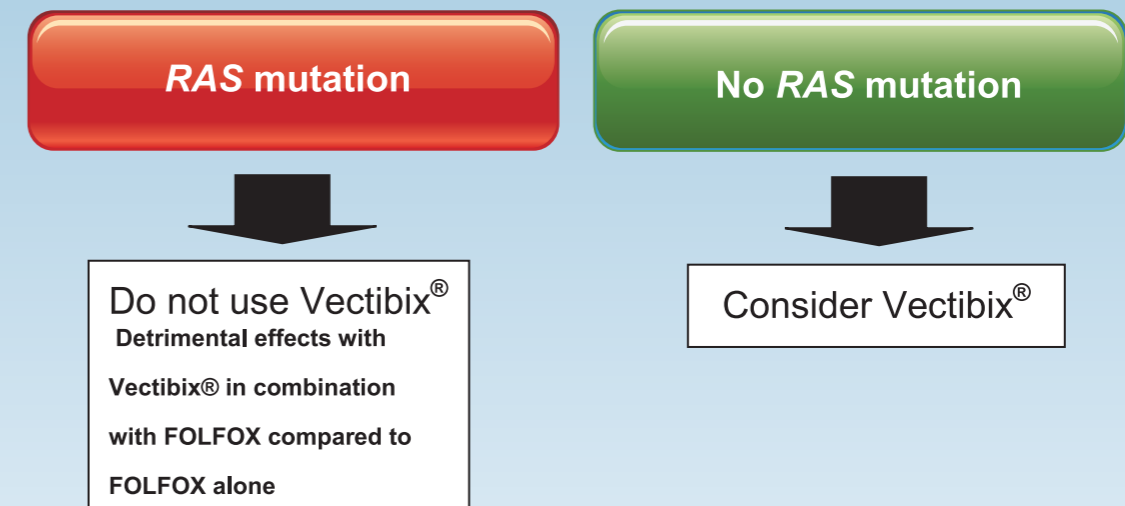
Vectibix in patients with mutated *RAS*

However, when *RAS* is mutated, Vectibix® has no effect, because either the *KRAS* or *NRAS* genes produce a dysfunctional protein. The dysfunctional protein remains activated, downstream of EGFR, transmitting signals even when EGFR is inhibited.^{5,9,10}



The importance of testing for *RAS* status

- Using *RAS* mutation status as a biomarker can identify appropriate patients for Vectibix® treatment^{3,5,6,10}
- Focusing treatment on patients with wild-type *RAS* will:
 - maximise response rates, disease control, progression-free survival (PFS), and overall survival (OS)^{1,3,5,6}
 - avoid unnecessary harm in patients who do not benefit^{3,6,11}



Detection of mutated *RAS* (*KRAS* exons 2,3 and 4] and *NRAS* [exons 2,3 and 4] mutations) should be performed by an experienced laboratory using a validated test method. If Vectibix® is to be used in combination with FOLFOX, it is recommended that mutational status be determined by a laboratory that participates in a *RAS* External Quality Assurance program or that wild-type status be confirmed in a duplicate test.

For patients with mutant *RAS* mCRC or for whom *RAS* mCRC status is unknown, the combination of Vectibix® with oxaliplatin-based chemotherapy is contraindicated¹. Phase III clinical data demonstrated a detrimental effect on PFS and OS in patients with mutant *RAS* status receiving Vectibix® with FOLFOX chemotherapy compared to FOLFOX alone^{1,3,4}. This further highlights the importance of establishing *RAS* tumour status prior to the administration of Vectibix® either as monotherapy, or with chemotherapy, in order to ensure that only patients with wild-type (non-mutated) *RAS* receive treatment.

The current Summary of Product Characteristics (SmPC) for Vectibix® is appended to this document.