

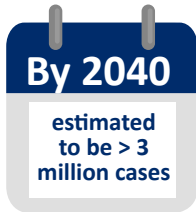
Understanding *BRAF*-Mutant Metastatic Colorectal Cancer (mCRC)

Colorectal Cancer (CRC) at a Glance

CRC is...

3RD most common cancer¹

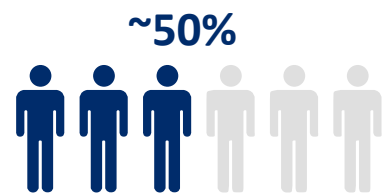
2ND most common cause of cancer death worldwide¹



per year of CRC²



with CRC present with metastases at initial diagnoses³



of all people with earlier-stage CRC will eventually develop metastases⁴

Mutations in mCRC



A variety of gene mutations can lead to metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC), including *KRAS*, *NRAS* and *BRAF*⁵



Approximately 8–12% of patients with mCRC exhibit a *BRAF* mutation⁶⁻¹³



RAS and *BRAF* mutations tend to be almost mutually exclusive (so rarely occur together in the same tumour)⁴
V600E is the most common *BRAF* mutation¹⁴

The Unmet Need

People with *BRAF*-mutant mCRC generally have a poor prognosis with currently available regimens^{4,15-17}



Outcomes in people with *BRAF*-mutant mCRC in later lines of therapy are approximately^{12,18,19}

- 4-6 months median Overall Survival
- 2-3 months median Progression Free Survival
- 4-8% Overall Response Rate

There are currently no specific approved treatments in Europe for *BRAF*-mutant mCRC⁴



Knowing *RAS* and *BRAF* mutation status enables optimal diagnostic and prognostic decision-making, ESMO Guidelines recommend that all patients with mCRC should be tested at diagnosis⁴

Understanding BRAF-Mutant Metastatic Colorectal Cancer (mCRC)

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