



<b>Study Title:</b>	Treatment Trial for Advanced Colorectal Cancer After Initial Treatment Regimen
<b>Scientific Title:</b>	Phase II Randomized Study of Irinotecan Hydrochloride and Cetuximab With or Without Ramucirumab in Patients With Advanced K-ras Wild-Type Colorectal Cancer Following Progression on Bevacizumab-Containing Chemotherapy
<b>Department and/or Specialty:</b>	RCC-GI-Colorectal
<b>Investigator:</b>	Michael Thompson, MD, PhD
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<b>Purpose:</b> <p><u>Drugs</u> used in <u>chemotherapy</u>, such as <u>irinotecan hydrochloride</u>, work in different ways to stop the growth of <u>tumor cells</u>, either by killing the cells or by stopping them from dividing. <u>Monoclonal antibodies</u>, such as <u>cetuximab</u> and <u>ramucirumab</u>, can block tumor growth in different ways. Some block the ability of tumor cells to grow and spread. Others find tumor cells and help kill them or carry tumor-killing substances to them. Cetuximab and ramucirumab may also stop the growth of <u>colorectal cancer</u> by blocking <u>blood</u> flow to the tumor. It is not yet know whether giving cetuximab and irinotecan hydrochloride together is more effective with or without ramucirumab in treating colorectal cancer.</p> <p>This <u>randomized phase II trial</u> is studying the <u>side effects</u> and how well giving cetuximab and irinotecan hydrochloride with or without ramucirumab work in treating patients with advanced colorectal cancer with <u>progressive disease</u> after treatment with <u>bevacizumab</u> -containing</p>	

