

(PD10-06) Real-world Treatment Patterns in Patients with Castration-resistant Prostate Cancer

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Disclosures

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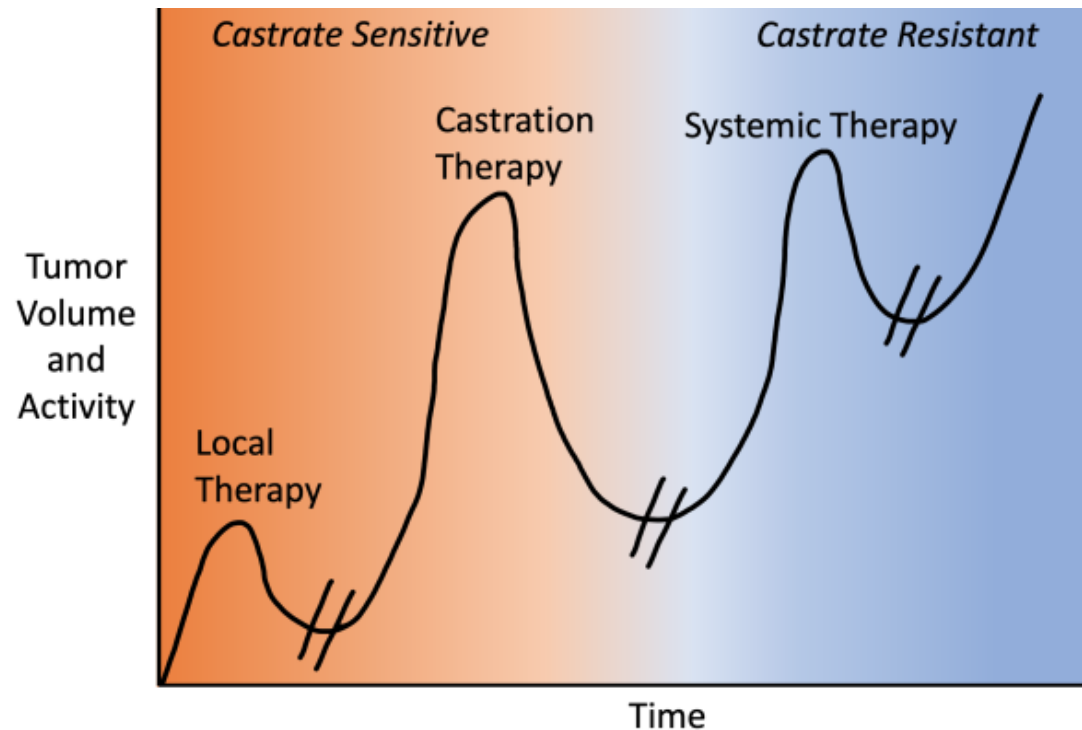
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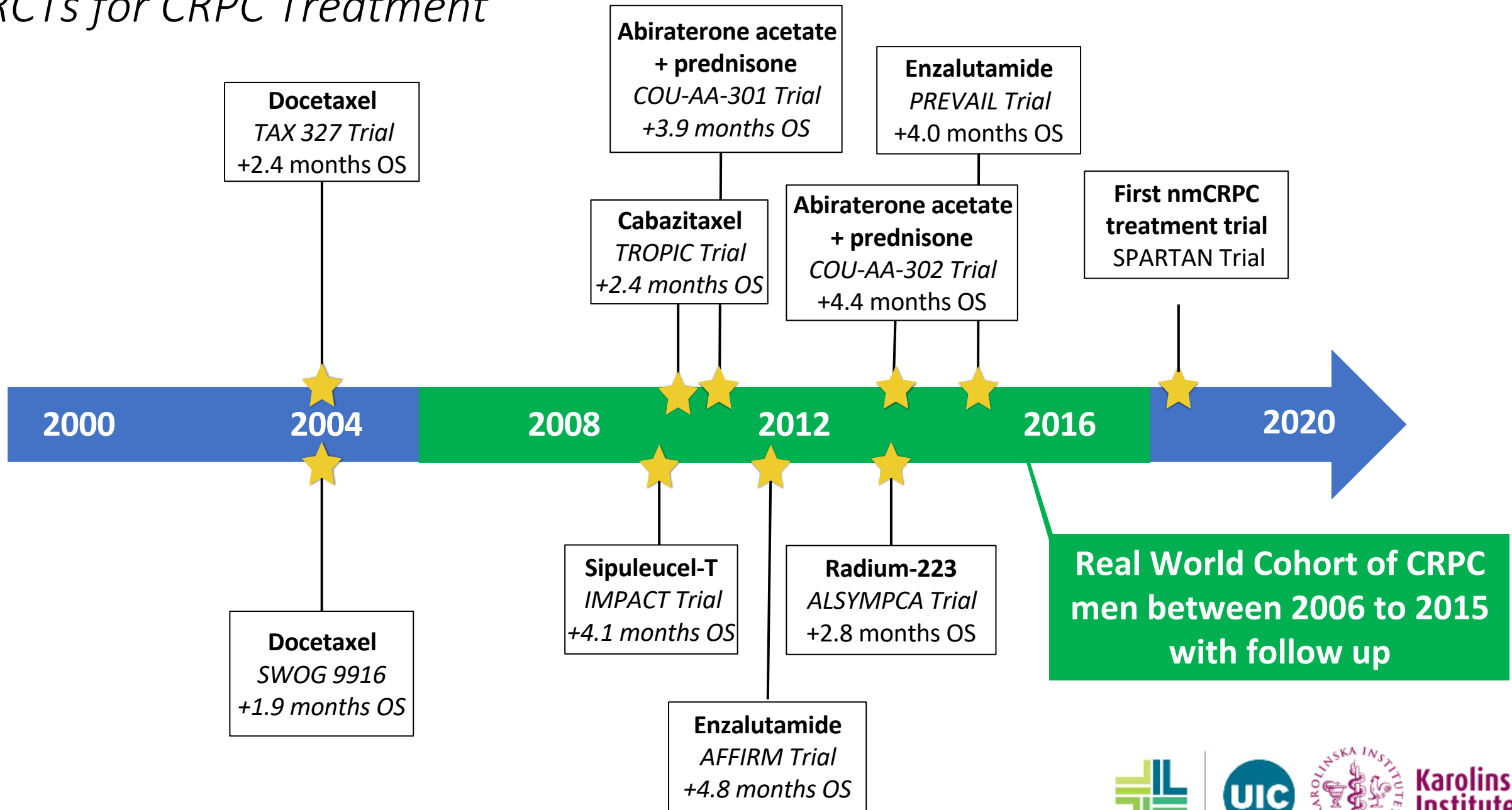
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Background

- Prostate Cancer: 350,000 deaths/year worldwide
- CRPC is the leading cause of prostate cancer related death
- Historically overall survival of metastatic CRPC is <2 years
- RCTs have shown improved outcomes with treatment



RCTs for CRPC Treatment



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Study Population

STHLM-0 Database
(All PSA and Prostate biopsies for men in Stockholm)
PC Diagnosis from 2005-2015
(n = 21, 695)

- National Cancer Registry
- National Prostate Cancer Registry
- National Cause of Death Registry
- National Prescribed Drug Registry

Castrated after PC diagnosis
(n = 6,589)

- After castration nadir PSA:
1. PSA doubling greater & >2 ng/mL
- OR
2. Absolute increase in PSA >5 ng/mL

Oncology Clinic
Retrospective Chart Review

Castrate Resistant Prostate Cancer
(n = 1,699)



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Outcomes and Statistical Analysis

- Primary Aim: To describe treatment patterns in a Real World CRPC cohort
- Treatment Utilization, Overall Survival, Prostate Cancer Specific Survival
 - Docetaxel, Cabazitaxel, Radium-223, Enzalutamide, Abiraterone acetate + prednisone

Chi-squared*

Multivariable regression*

Kaplan-Meier survival estimation

*Two-sided p values and 95% confidence intervals



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Results- Overall (CRPC (n = 1,699))

Age (years)*	77 (70- 84)
Married (%)	61% (736)
Received Secondary Education (High School or more)	66% (1122)
ISUP Grade Group at diagnosis	
GG 1	5.1% (87)
GG 2	8.8% (149)
GG 3	15% (259)
GG 4	17% (293)
GG 5	27% (455)
Surgical Castration (%)	5.5% (94)
PSA nadir (ng/mL) after castration*	2 (1- 12)
PSA doubling time (months)*	3 (2- 7)
Stage	
De novo metastatic disease (PC diagnosis)	27% (463)
Progression to M1 disease (after PC diagnosis)	16% (266)
Nonmetastatic (M0) disease (nmCRPC)	7% (113)
Unknown (Mx) stage at time of CRPC	50% (857)

*Median (Interquartile range)



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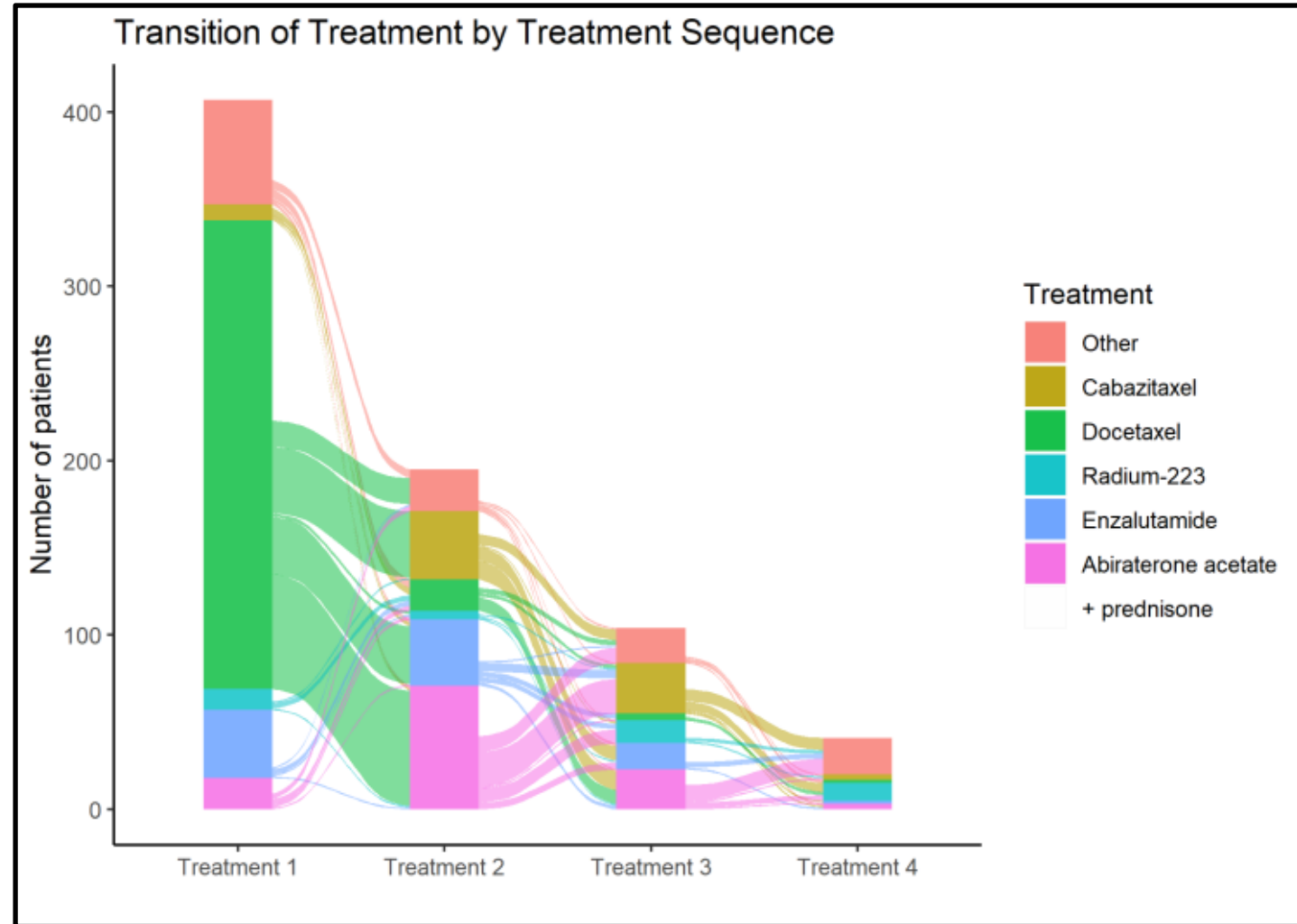
Treatment Trajectory

Multiple Treatments:

- Second-line: 48%
- Third-line: 26%
- Fourth-line: 10%

Treatment Types:

1. Docetaxel: 39%
2. Abiraterone acetate + prednisone: 15%
3. Enzalutamide: 13%
4. Cabazitaxel: 11%
5. Radium-223: 5%



Results – CRPC Stage

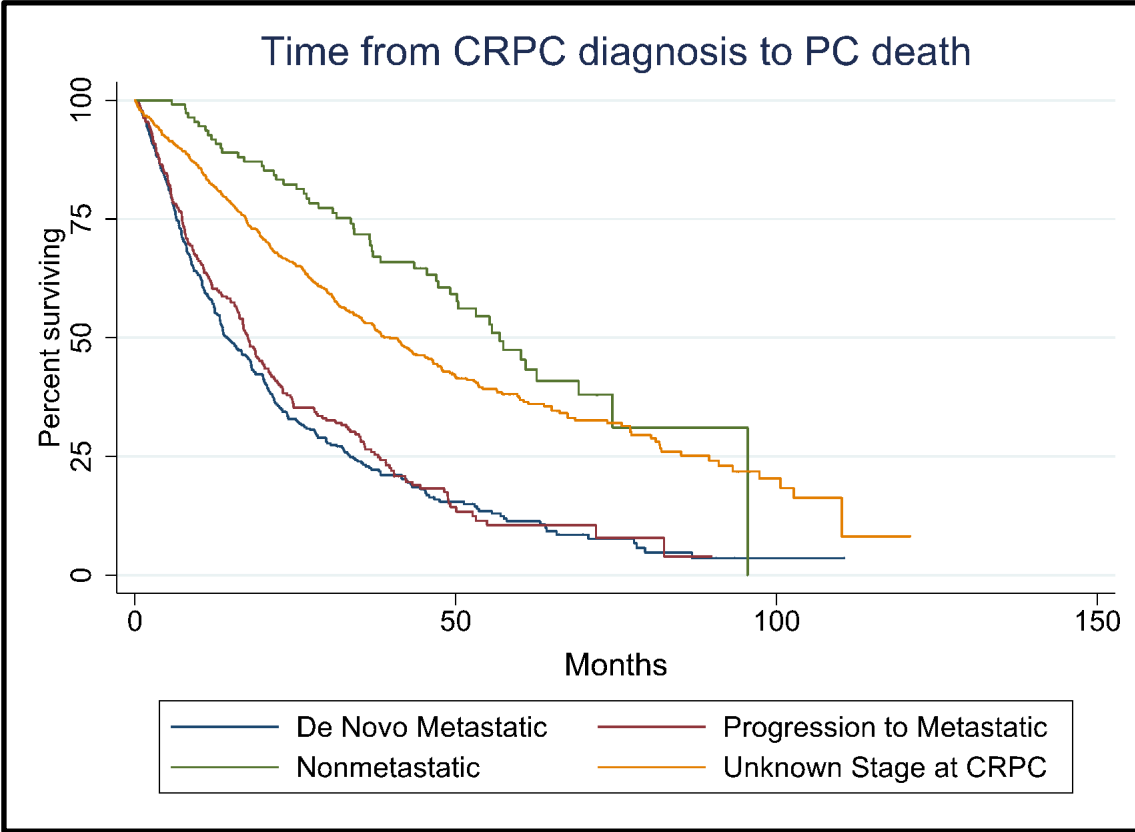
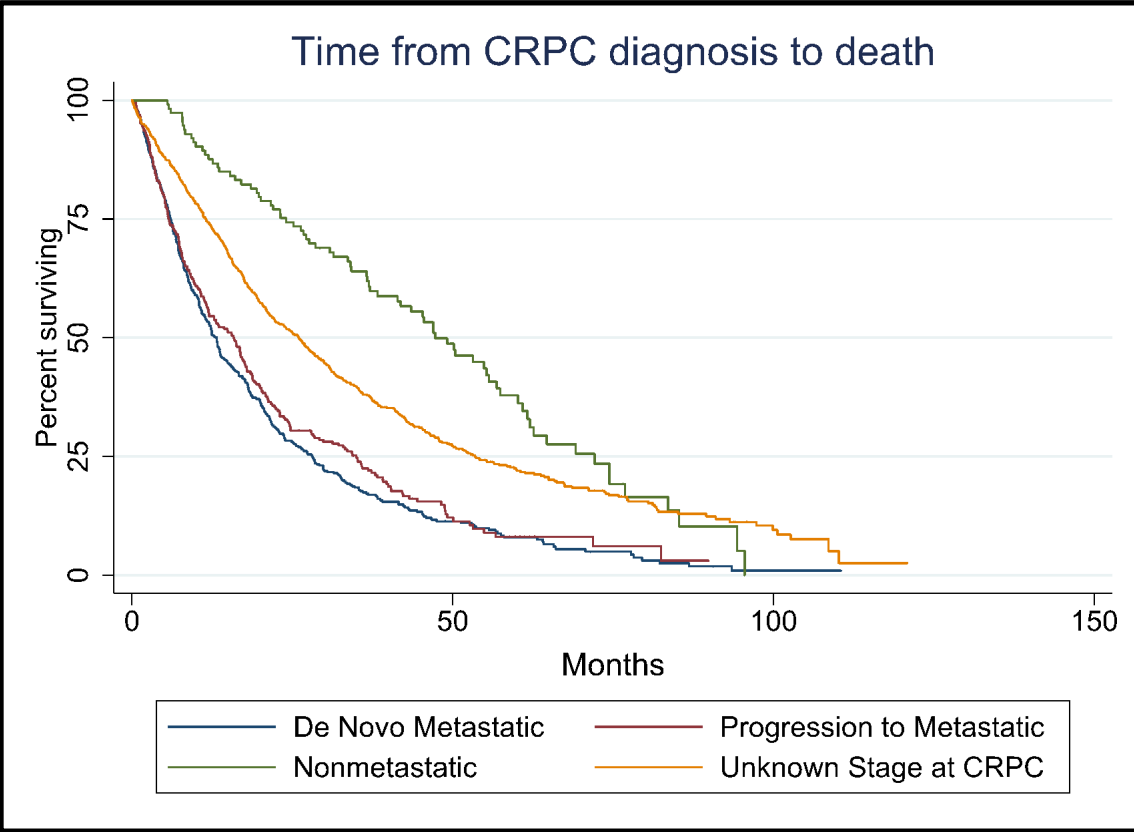
	De novo M1 (n = 463)	Progression to M1 (n = 266)	Nonmetastatic (n = 113)	Unknown Stage (n = 857)
Age (years)*	73 (66- 80)	73 (67- 79)	77 (72- 83)	81 (74- 86)
Married (%)*	62% (189)	62% (103)	65% (61)	60% (383)
PSA nadir (ng/mL) after castration*	5 (1- 36)	4 (1- 23)	1 (0- 4)	1 (0- 6)
PSA doubling time (months)*	2.1 (1.3- 4.5)	2.2 (1.3- 4.1)	4.5 (2.1- 8.3)	4.4 (2.3- 8.6)
Receiving Treatment within 1 year of CRPC Diagnosis	32% (149)	44% (117)	34% (38)	12% (103)
Overall Survival (months)	13 (6.0 – 28)	16 (5.7 – 35)	47 (24 – 72)	26 (11 – 54)

*Median (Interquartile range)



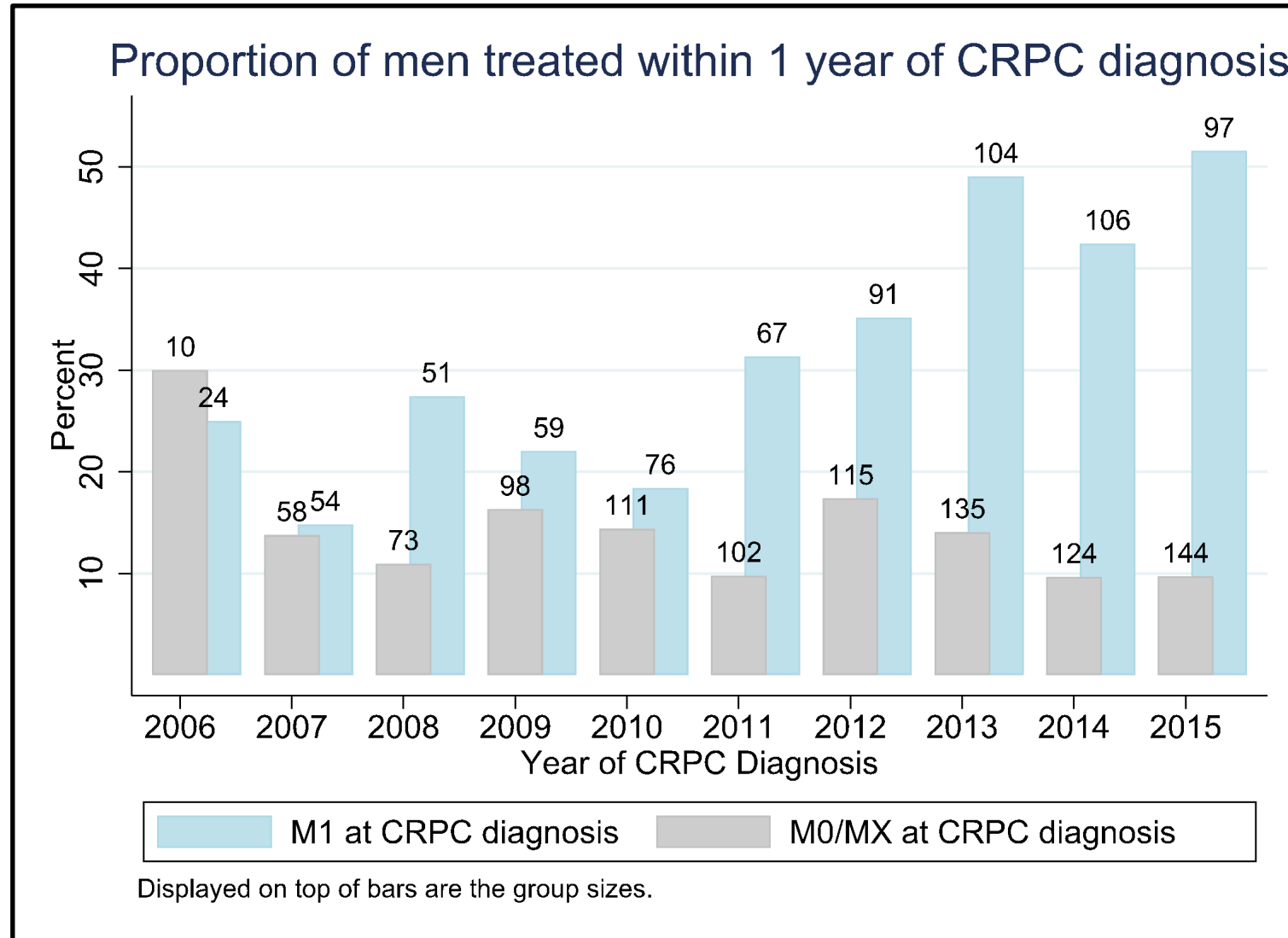
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KM Survival Analysis



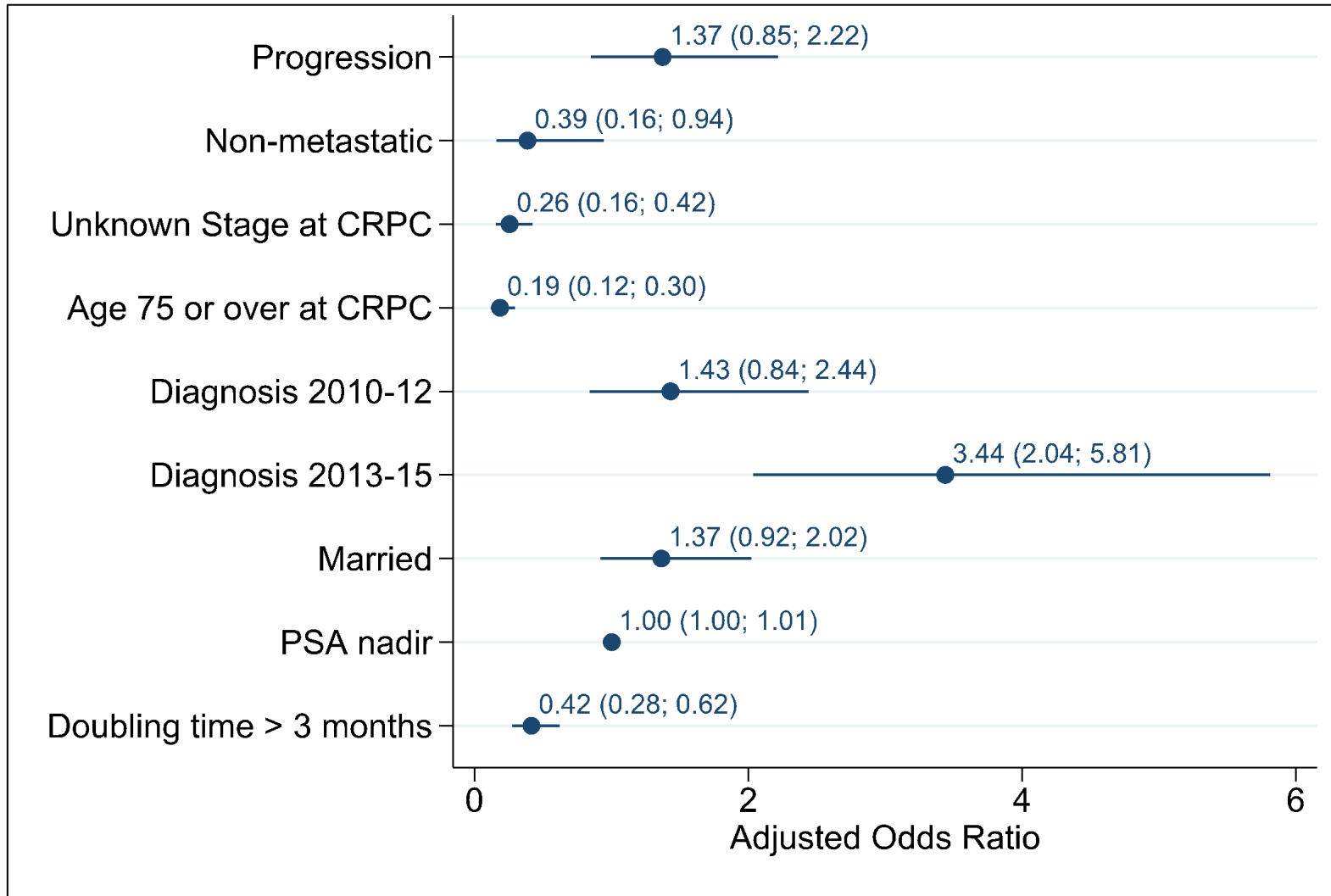
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Treatment by Year



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Factors associated with CRPC treatment



Associated with CRPC Treatment:

- Metastatic Disease
- Married
- Age <75
- PSA doubling time ≤ 3 months



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Conclusions

- Treatment utilization is increasing overtime but remains low (<50%)
- Factors that may influence treatment: Age (<75 years) and PSA doubling time (≤ 3 months)
- Better prognostic tools and biomarkers may be needed
 - Molecular phenotypes



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