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# AUA VIRTUAL EXPERIENCE



## Can Multiparametric MRI Improve Our Ability to Predict Early Biochemical Recurrence after Radical Prostatectomy in Contemporary Patients Results from a Multi-Institutional Analysis

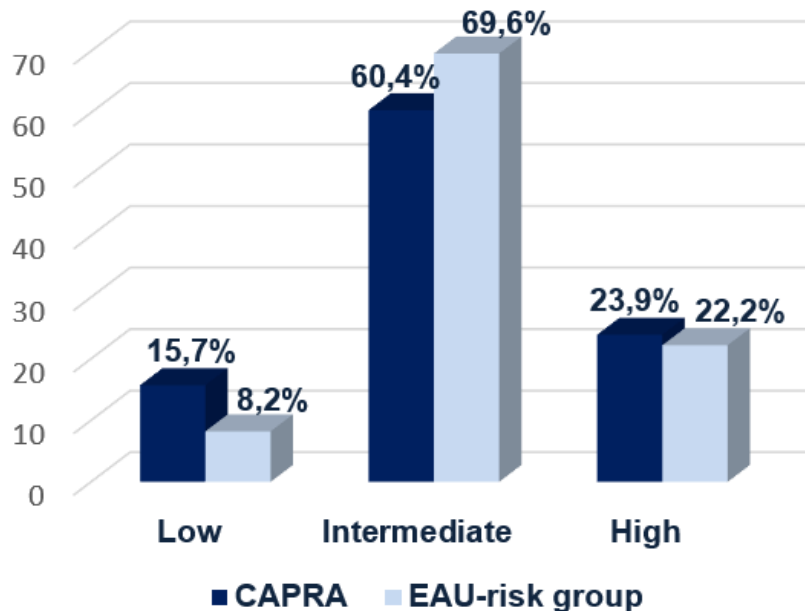
Barletta F. <sup>1</sup>, Gandaglia G. <sup>1</sup>, Ploussard G. <sup>2</sup>, Valerio M. <sup>3</sup>, Mattei A. <sup>4</sup>, Marra G. <sup>5</sup>, Beauval J. <sup>6</sup>, Malavaud B. <sup>6</sup>, Roumiguié M. <sup>6</sup>, Marquis A. <sup>7</sup>, Afferi L. <sup>4</sup>, Moschini M. <sup>4</sup>, Rakauskas A. <sup>3</sup>, Gontero P. <sup>7</sup>, Van Den Bergh R. <sup>8</sup>, De Cobelli F. <sup>9</sup>, Fiori C. <sup>10</sup>, Porpiglia F. <sup>10</sup>, Fossati N. <sup>1</sup>, Cannoletta D. <sup>1</sup>, Zito E. <sup>1</sup>, Camisassa E. <sup>1</sup>, Montorsi F. <sup>1</sup>, Briganti A. <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> IRCCS Ospedale San Raffaele, Dept. of Oncology, Unit of Urology, Milan, Italy, <sup>2</sup> Saint Jean Languedoc, La Croix du Sud Hospital, Dept. of Urology, Toulouse, France, <sup>3</sup> Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Vaudois, Dept. of Urology, Lausanne, Switzerland, <sup>4</sup> Luzerner Kantonsspital, Klinik für Urologie, Lucerne, Switzerland, <sup>5</sup> San Giovanni Battista Hospital, University of Studies of Torino, Dept. of Urology, Dept. of Surgical Sciences, Turin, Italy, <sup>6</sup> CHU Rangueil, Dept. of Urology, Andrology and Renal Transplantation, Toulouse, France, <sup>7</sup> San Giovanni Battista Hospital, University of Studies of Torino, Dept. of Urology, Dept. of Surgical Sciences, Turin, Italy, <sup>8</sup> St. Antonius Hospital, Dept. of Urology, Utrecht, The Netherlands, <sup>9</sup> IRCCS Ospedale San Raffaele, Dept. of Clinical Research in Radiology, Experimental Imaging Center, Milan, Italy, <sup>10</sup> San Luigi Gonzaga Hospital, Dept. of Urology, Orbassano, Italy



## Materials and Methods

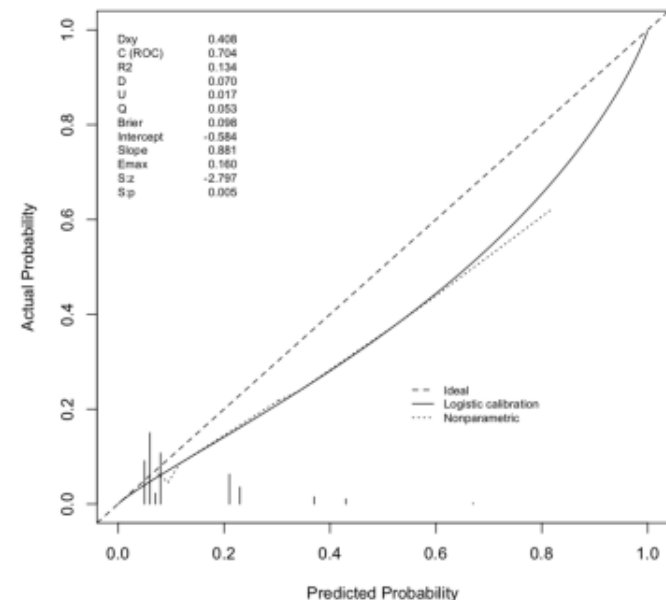
Variables	Overall (n=1,176)
Age at surgery	65 (60; 69)
PSA at diagnosis (ng/mL)	7.7 (5.4-11.2)
mpMRI IL max diameter (mm)	12 (9-16)
Extracapsular invasion at mpMRI	
ECE	175 (14.9)
SVI	56 (4.8)
Biopsy Grade Group	
1	155 (13.2)
2	556 (47.3)
3	268 (22.8)
4	123 (10.5)
5	67 (5.7)
Clinical T stage	
T1	773 (65.7)
T2	356 (30.3)
T3	35 (3)
Pathological T stage	
T2	502 (50.4)
T3a	415 (35.4)
T3b	164 (13.9)
T4	4 (0.3)
Pathological Grade Group	
1	53 (4.5)
2	561 (47.7)
3	390 (33.2)
4	62 (5.3)
5	107 (9.1)
Median follow-up (months)	27
3-year BCR-free survival	84.2%



AIM: To develop a novel risk score predicting biochemical recurrence (BCR) after Radical Prostatectomy (RP) in patients diagnosed with MRI-targeted biopsy

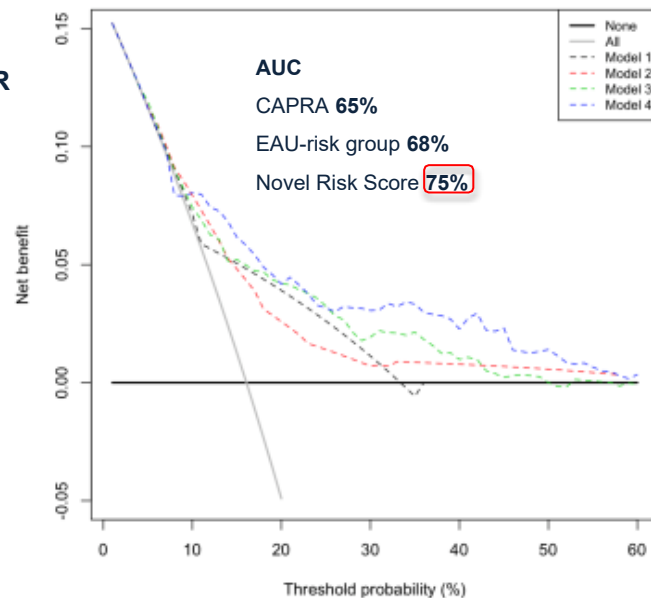


## Results



### Cox-regression analysis predicting BCR

Predictors	HR (95% CI)	P-value
ECE at mpMRI	1.9 (1.1-2.5)	0.02
SVI at mpMRI	2.04 (1.2-3.5)	0.001
mpMRI IL max diameter	1.06 (1.03-1.08)	0.001
PSA at diagnosis	1.02 (1.01-1.04)	0.001
Biopsy grade group		
1	1.73 (0.79-3.79)	0.1
2-3	4.74 (2.12-10.5)	<0.001
4-5		



Available tools exhibit suboptimal characteristics in predicting BCR after RP in contemporary patients diagnosed with MRI-targeted biopsy. We developed and internally validated a novel accurate risk score that accounts for mp-MRI information in order to identify patients at higher risk of experiencing early recurrence after surgery.