A 17-Gene Genomic Assay as a Predictor of Outcomes in African Americans with Prostate Cancer


MP67-10

JAL Financial Disclosures: Research funding from AstraZeneca, Boehringer Ingelheim, Genomic Health, Janssen, MDx Health, and Myriad

Disclaimer: The contents of this publication are the sole responsibility of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views, opinions or policies of Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences (USUHS), The Henry M. Jackson Foundation for the Advancement of Military Medicine, Inc., the Department of Defense (DoD), the Departments of the Army, Navy, or Air Force, or (insert others as applicable). Mention of trade names, commercial products, or organizations does not imply endorsement by the U.S. Government.
Study Overview

Adoption of prognostic molecular assays for prostate cancer requires evidence of robust performance in different racial groups, especially in African Americans.

**Objective:** Assess the performance of Oncotype DX Genomic Prostate Score® (GPS™) test in African American and Caucasian American men.

**Methods:** Retrospective analysis of GPS results and gene group scores in biopsies from 201 African American and 1144 Caucasian American men across 6 independent study cohorts. Adverse pathology (AP) and biochemical recurrence (BCR) outcome data collected in 4 cohorts from patients treated by radical prostatectomy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AP Outcomes</th>
<th>BCR Outcomes</th>
<th>No Outcomes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland Clinic (CC)</td>
<td>Kaiser Permanente N. California (KPNC)</td>
<td>Veterans Healthcare Administration (VA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of California, San Fran. (UCSF)</td>
<td>Center Prostate Cancer Disease Res (CPDR)*</td>
<td>North California-Louisiana Prostate Cancer Project (PCaP)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*CPDR had both AP and BCR outcomes data*
GPS assay is similarly predictive of outcomes in African American and Caucasian American men with prostate cancer.

Distribution of GPS results is similar between racial groups.

GPS test was predictive of AP and BCR in both racial groups on univariable analyses.