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

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Study Overview

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

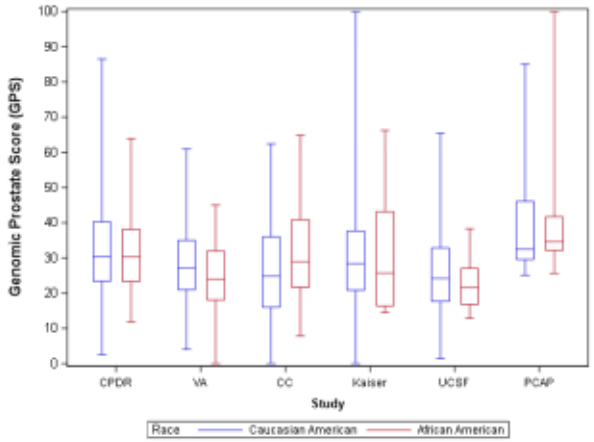
Objective: Assess the performance of Oncotype DX Genomic Prostate Score® (GPS™) test in African American and Caucasian American men.

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.

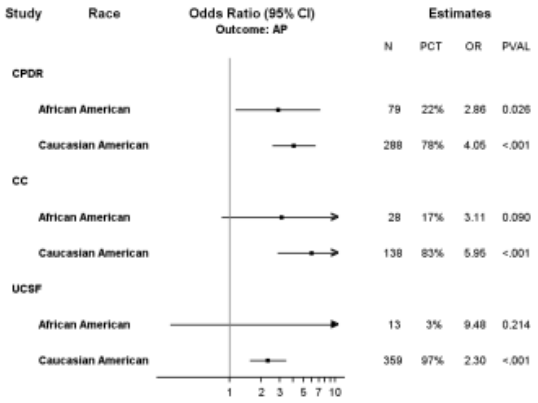
AP Outcomes	BCR Outcomes	No Outcomes
Cleveland Clinic (CC)	Kaiser Permanente N. California (KPNC)	Veterans Healthcare Administration (VA)
University of California, San Fran. (UCSF)	Center Prostate Cancer Disease Res (CPDR)*	North California-Louisiana Prostate Cancer Project (PCaP)
Center Prostate Cancer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

*CPDR had both AP and BCR outcomes data

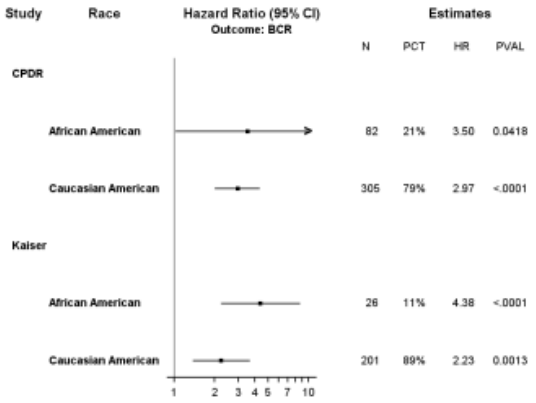
GPS assay is similarly predictive of outcomes in African American and Caucasian American men with prostate cancer



GPS Predicting AP



GPS Predicting BCR



Distribution of GPS results is similar between racial groups.

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