

High-risk/high-volume mCSPC

Case details and discussion plan

Patient detailing

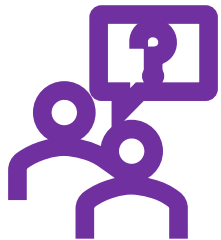


A high-risk/high-volume de novo mCSPC case was discussed. The patient was aged 64-year-old with active lifestyle, working individual with mild hypertension and no other health conditions.

Additional parameters included:

- T3bN1M1b
- Gleason score 4 + 5 = 9 in all 8 scores
- 5 bone metastases on bone scan – left acetabular roof (3 cm), iliac crest x 2 (2 cm and 3 cm), dorsal right 7th rib (2 cm), T3 vertebral body (1 cm)
- mpMRI scan revealed extensive prostatic mass with left lateral extension into the seminal vesicle
- PSA 114 ng/mL, LDH 212 IU/L, ALP 72 IU/L, Hb 15.6 g/dL

Discussion: How would you treat this patient?



ADT monotherapy

OR

ADT + abiraterone

OR

ADT + apalutamide or enzalutamide

OR

ADT + docetaxel

OR

ADT + docetaxel + apalutamide or enzalutamide or abiraterone

Panelist insights

Experts shared regional insights about rational management of this case and choice of treatment for such patients.



A/Prof. Edmund Chiong

- As the patient is young, maximum intensification of therapy is a possibility.
- The patient could go either for ADT + Docetaxel alone, ADT + novel hormonal therapy or for AA + docetaxel + ADT.
- To conclude, ADT plus one of these therapies can be preferred.



Dr. Loh Chit Sin

- The patient certainly fits in with the various studies that has mentioned Abiraterone monotherapy.
- As the patient is young, the preferred therapy can be Docetaxel + AA or Docetaxel + AA + ADT.



A/Prof. Lee Lui Shiong

- A multidisciplinary team involving medical oncologists, neurologists will give insights into the course evidence and biology.
- There seems to be bias towards offering upfront chemotherapy because patients may be in a better position to tolerate Docetaxel initially than later.
- In Singapore, Abiraterone is accessible because it's launched generic.
- Discussion with the patient should always be considered.

The panelists agreed that:

- Choice of therapy depends on age, regional differences, reimbursement, and clinical data.
- ADT monotherapy is not the standard of care for patients with mCSPC.
- Discussing the pros and cons of the treatment with patient and a multi-disciplinary approach involving oncologist, radiologist, urologists is advisable.
- Panelists suggested the use of ADT + therapy intensification as the patient is young.
- Patient can be treated as per PEACE-1 data involving triplet therapy (ADT + Docetaxel + AA ± Radiotherapy).

Clinical insights

| Trials/ Parameters | CHAARTED ^{1,2} | STAMPEDE ^{3,4,5,6} | LATITUDE ^{7,8} | STAMPEDE ^{4,9,10} | ENZAMET ¹¹ | ARCHES ¹² | TITAN ^{13,14} |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Arms | ADT ± Doc | ADT ± Doc | ADT ± Abi | ADT ± Abi | ADT ± Enza | ADT ± Enza | ADT ± Apa |
| Docetaxel in expo. arm | 100% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 45% | 18% | 11% |
| High vol./risk pts | 65% | 43% | 100% | 52% | 52% | 63% | 63% |
| CRPC or PSA-/PFS | ↑ | ↑ | ↑ | ↑ | ↑ | ↑ | ↑ |
| OS | ↑ | ↑ | ↑ | ↑ | ↑ | ↑ | ↑ |
| HRQoL | - | ↑ | ↑ | ↑ | - | ↔ | ↔ |

Abi: Abiraterone; ADT: androgen-deprivation therapy; Apa: Apalutamide; CRPC: castration-resistance prostate cancer; Doc: Docetaxel; Enza: Enzalutamide; Expo: exponential; HRQoL: health-related quality of life; OS: overall survival; PSA-PFA: prostate specific antigen progression-free survival

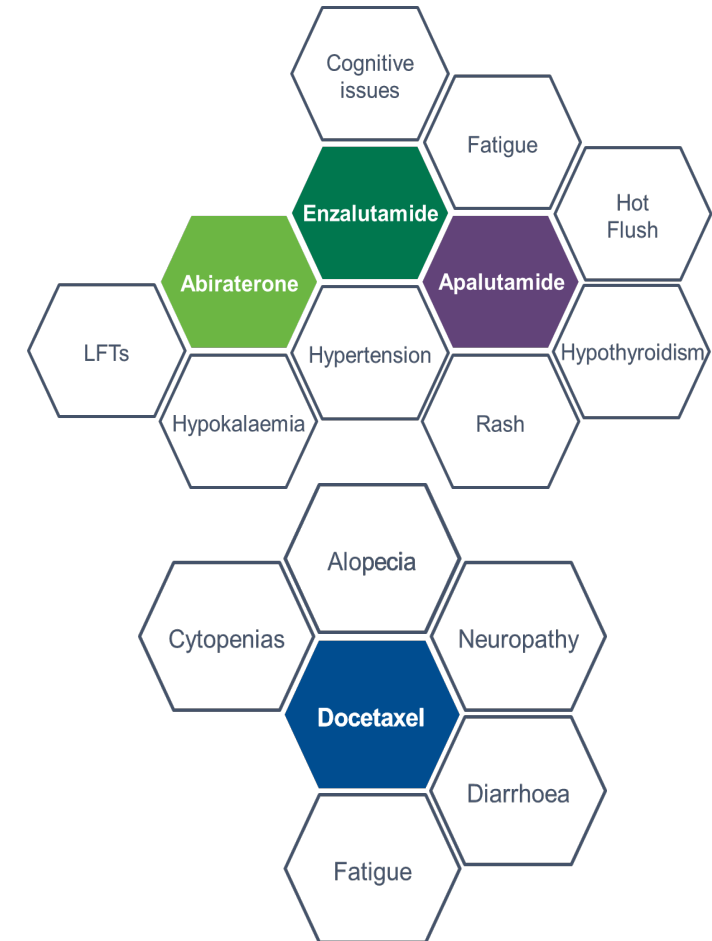
1. Kyriakopoulos CE, et al. J Clin Oncol. 2018;36:1080-87. 2. Sweeney CJ et al. N Engl J Med. 2015;373:737-46. 3. Morgans AK, et al. J Clin Oncol. 2018;36:1088-95. 4. Rush HL, et al. Oral presentation at ASCO GU 2020; abstract 14. 5. James ND, et al. Lancet. 2016;387:1163-77. 6. Clarke NW, et al. Ann Oncol. 2019;30:1992-2003. 7. Chi KN, et al. Lancet Oncol. 2018;19:194-206. 8. Fizazi K, et al. Lancet Oncol. 2019;20:686-700. 9. James ND, et al. N Engl J Med. 2017;377:338-51. 10. Hoyle AP, et al. Eur Urol. 2019;76:719-28. 11. Davis ID, et al. N Engl J Med. 2019;381:121-31. 12. Armstrong AJ, et al. J Clin Oncol. 2019;37:2974-86. 13. Chi KN, et al. N Engl J Med. 2019;381:13-24. 14. Chi KN, et al. Oral presentation at ASCO GU 2021; abstract 11.

↑ Better
↔ No change

Discussion and Conclusion

- Chemotherapy is better in high volume and high-risk patients as confirmed by the expert panellists even though there is no comparative trial data in this regard.
- There seems to be bias towards offering upfront chemotherapy because patients may be in a better position to tolerate Docetaxel initially than later.
- In young mCSPC patients, maximum therapy intensification + ADT is a possibility after discussion with the patient and consensus with multi-disciplinary team.
- In ENZAMET, ARCHES and TITAN trials, both Enzalutamide and Apalutamide work, and it is not known which one is better as of now.
- Safety profile of the patients depended on the treatment administered. Docetaxel is associated with alopecia, cytopenia, neuropathy, diarrhoea and fatigue; whereas Apalutamide with rashes, moderate fatigue and cardiovascular issues and Abiraterone with LFTs, hypokalaemia.
- Clinical data suggests that PFS and OS were observed to be improved in all the clinical trials.
- HRQoL scores were better for STAMPEDE and LATITUDE trials and there was no change for ARCHES and TITAN.

Treatment-wise toxicity



THANK YOU!