The Prostate Cancer Registry: First Results from an International, Observational Study of Men with Metastatic Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer (mCRPC)


The Prostate Cancer Registry, the first international, prospective, observational study of patients with mCRPC, was initiated to examine the management of patients with mCRPC in a real-world setting.

BACKGROUND

Recent years have seen an evolution in the management of mCRPC, with the availability of several newer systemic treatments.

OBJECTIVES

- Description of characteristics and management of patients with mCRPC in routine clinical practice, independent of treatment use.
- Assessment of treatment selection, duration and discontinuation, relative effectiveness of treatments, medical resource utilisation, quality of life and survival.

METHODS

Study Design

- Prospective, international, multicentre registry of 5000 men with mCRPC.
- Clinical data collected prospectively at baseline and annually.

Eligibility Criteria

- Metastatic Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer (mCRPC)
- Baseline data collected at study entry include:
  - Not currently receiving active treatment for mCRPC (except ADT and/or bone-sparing therapies) or initiating new treatment for mCRPC within the 30 days preceding or at study entry.
  - Documented castration resistance, defined by disease progression (despite confirmed diagnosis of adenocarcinoma of the prostate with documented metastatic disease, who may enrol at any time after diagnosis.

Eligible centres are participating in Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, Slovenia, Spain, the UK, Spain, and the Netherlands.

Figure 1. Study Design and Timelines

FIRST ANALYSIS RESULTS

- Based on demographics, clinical data, and first treatments for the first 505 patients (Enrolment period: 2.5 years (maximum patient follow-up: 3 years).

Figure 2. Cumulative Enrolment

Figure 3. Distribution of Patients in the First Analysis

Disease History at Study Entry

- Median time from initial diagnosis to first metastatic diagnosis, M stage at initial diagnosis, N stage at initial diagnosis, median time from initial diagnosis to diagnosis of bone metastasis.

Table 1. Disease History at Study Entry

Medical history at first metastatic diagnosis, year (n = 505)

Table 2. Medical history at first metastatic diagnosis

Table 3. Medical history at first metastatic diagnosis (continued)

Treatment History at Study Entry

- Prior prostate cancer treatment, including systemic therapy, radiotherapy and surgery.

Table 4. Prior prostate cancer treatment

Table 5. Prior prostate cancer treatment (continued)

Table 6. Prior prostate cancer treatment (continued)

Comorbidities and Concurrent Therapies at Study Entry

- 40% of patients had undergone orchiectomy and/or radiotherapy to the prostate. In addition, 22.2% of patients had undergone radical prostatectomy.

Table 7. Comorbidities and concurrent therapies at study entry

CONCLUSIONS

- The Prostate Cancer Registry is the first international, observational study of current treatment patterns and outcomes, in a real-world cohort of patients with mCRPC.
- This first analysis indicates the evolution of a broad range of patients, with a high prevalence of comorbidities and concurrent medication use, reflecting the real-world nature of the population.
- As expected in the current treatment landscape, the majority of patients (75%) initiated a new treatment for mCRPC.

Figure 4. First Treatments Initiated (n = 383)

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REFERENCES


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Note: First analysis cohort reflects the timing of study initiation in each country.