

Metastatik Prostat Kanserinde Tedavi

Dr. Deniz Tural

Bakırköy Dr. Sadi Konuk Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi
Tıbbi Onkoloji

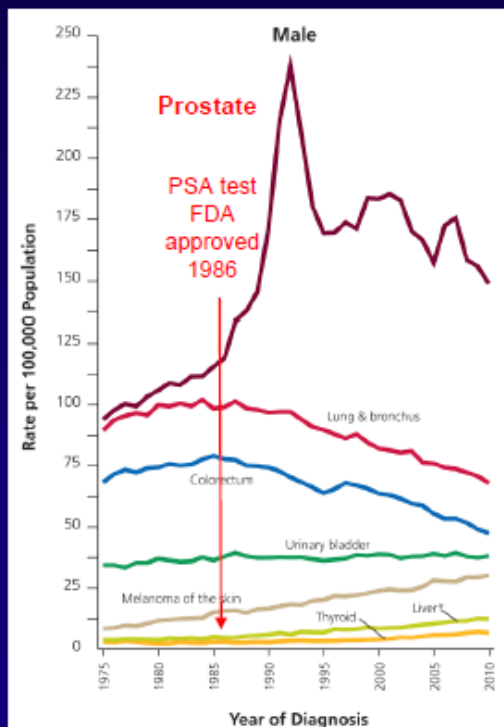
Ders Planı

- ❑ İnsidans ve mortalite
- ❑ Hormona duyarlı metastatik prostat ca
- ❑ Hormona duyarlı metastatik prostat ca yeni tedaviler
- ❑ Kastrasyona dirençli prostat ca
- ❑ Sıralama nasıl olmalı
- ❑ Yeni tedavi seçenekleri
- ❑ Sonuç

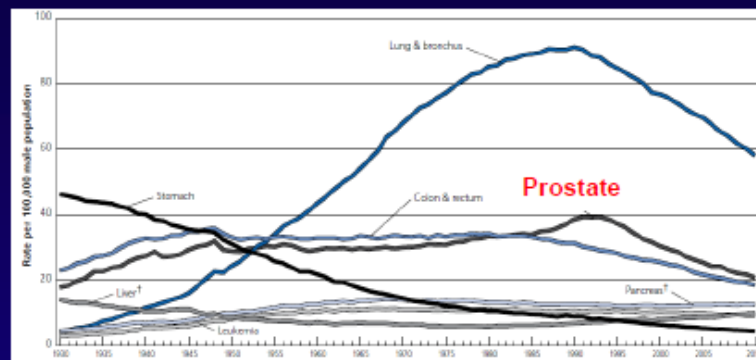
Prostat Kanseri İnsidans ve Mortalite

Changes in incidence and death rates

Incidence



Death rate

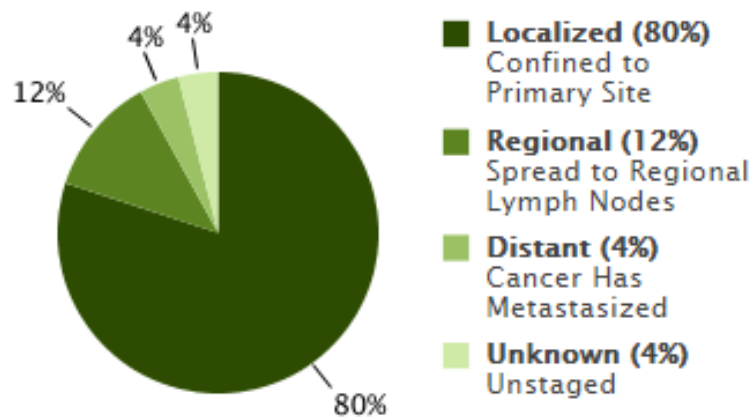


- Incidence peak see after PSA became available
- Declining death rates over past 25 years by 2-3% per year

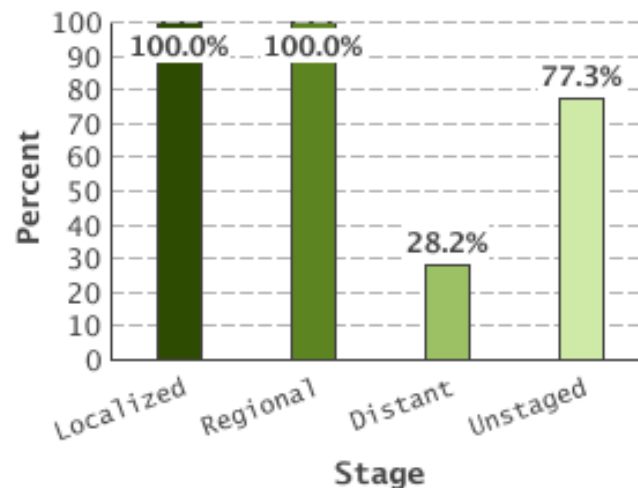
Prostat Kanseri İnsidans ve Mortalite

Percent of Cases & 5-Year Relative Survival by Stage at Diagnosis: Prostate Cancer

Percent of Cases by Stage

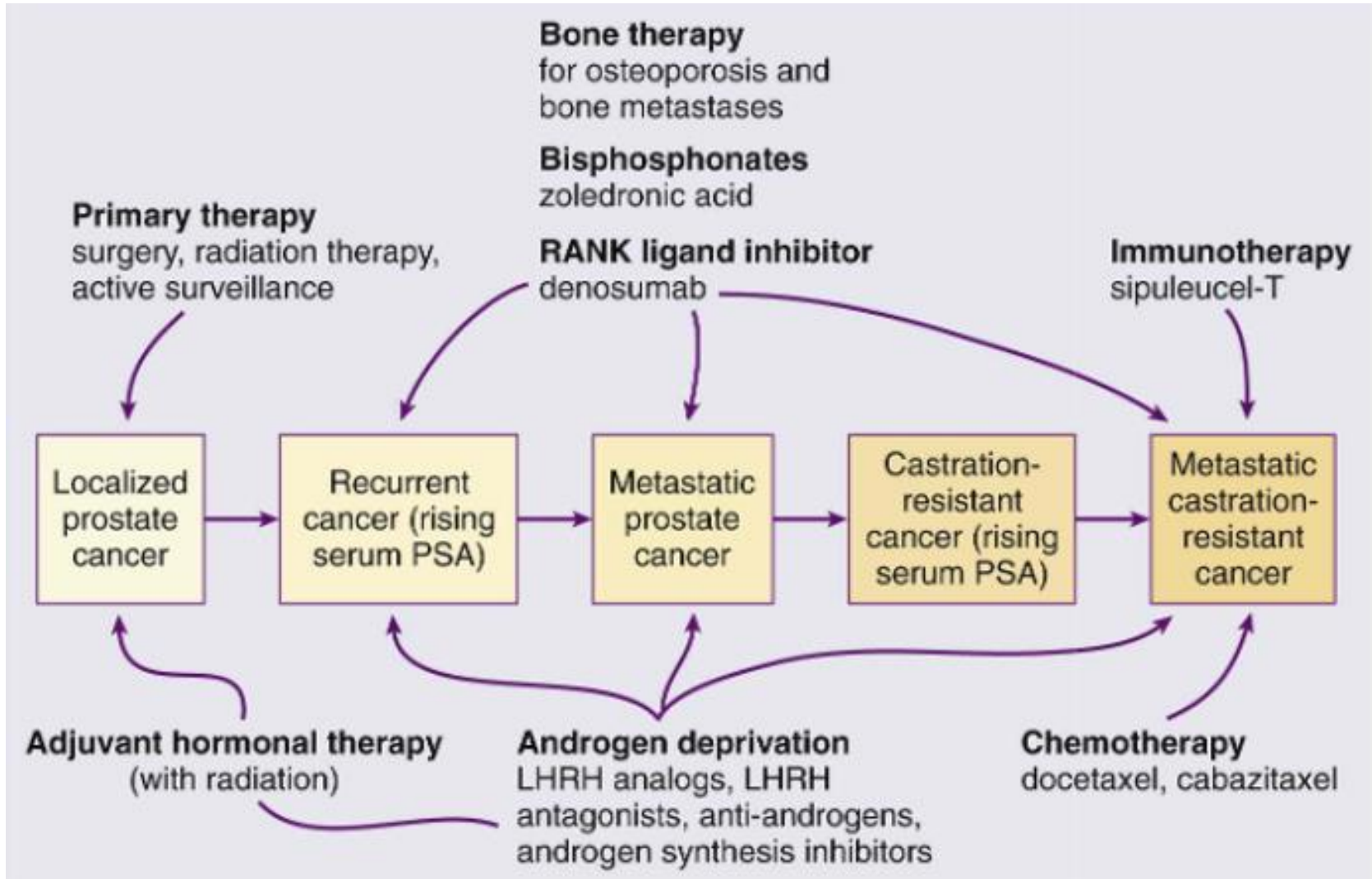


5-Year Relative Survival



SEER 18 2005-2011, All Races, Males by SEER Summary Stage 2000

Prostat Kanseri Tedavi Yaklaşımları



Hormon Duyarlı Metastatik Prostat Kanseri

Hormone Sensitive

Newly diagnosed
localized disease

Surgery
Radiation
Radiation +ADT
Active Surveillance

Nonmetastatic,
biochemical relapse

Observation
Intermittent ADT

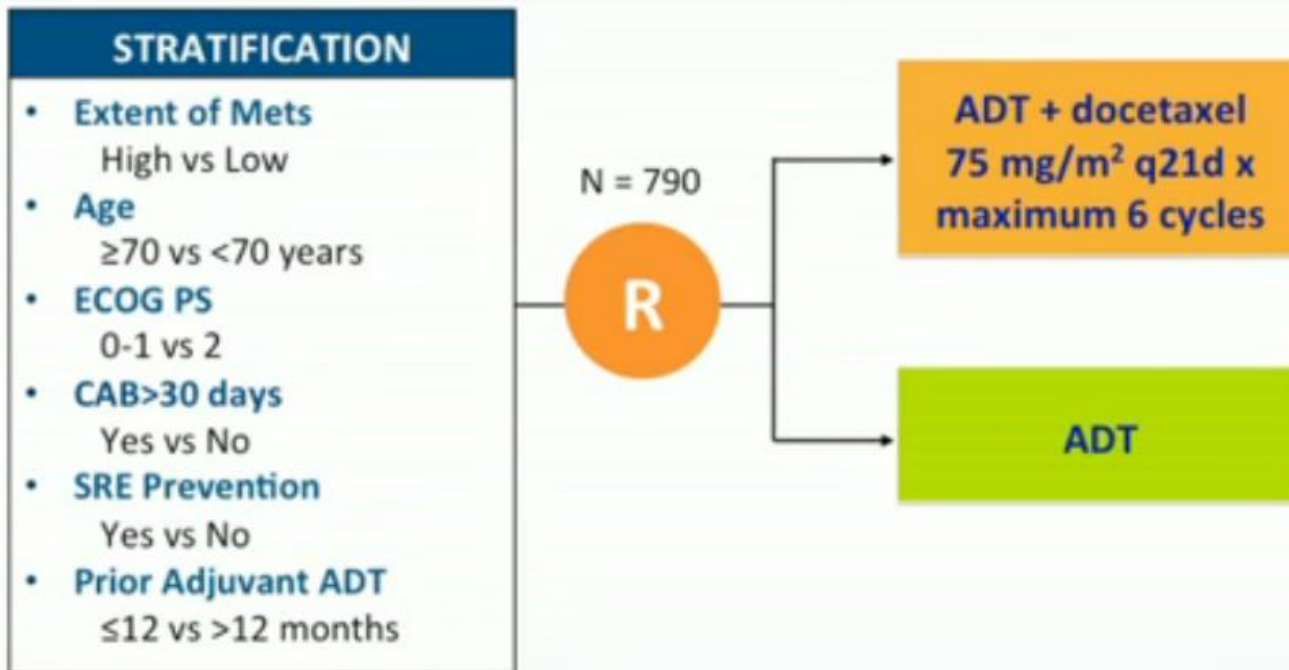
Metastatic
hormone-naïve

ADT
ADT + docetaxel

Hormon Duyarlı Metastatik Prostat Kanseri

ADT + Erken Dönem Kemoterapi

E3805 – CHARTED Study in Patients with Hormone-Naïve Metastatic PCa

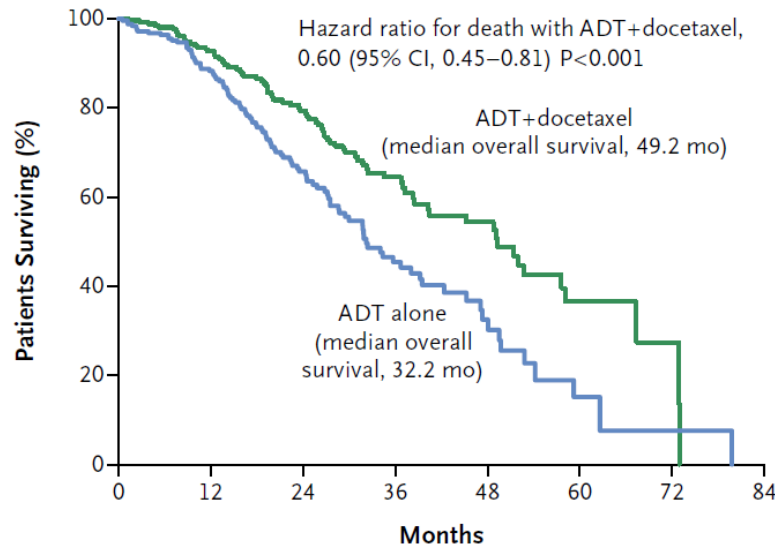


Primary Endpoint: OS

- ADT allowed up to 120 days prior to randomization

ADT + Erken Dönem Kemoterapi

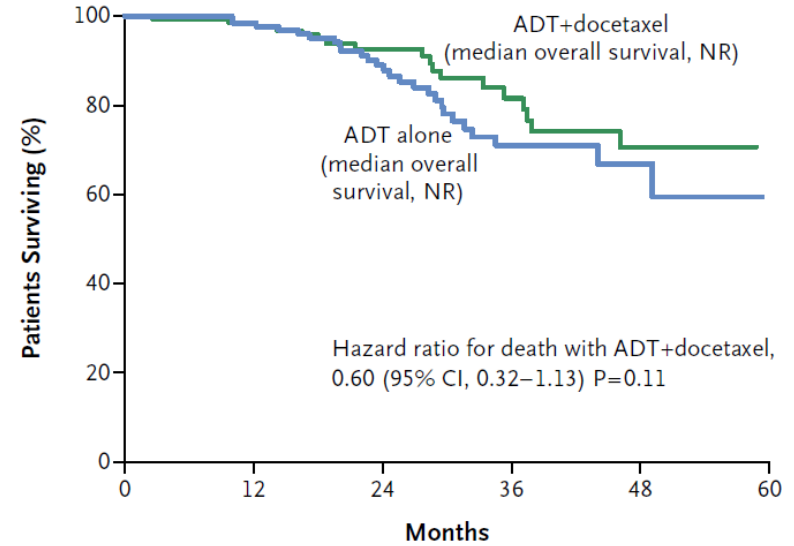
B Patients with High-Volume Disease



No. at Risk

ADT+docetaxel	263	213	123	56	31	5	2	0
ADT alone	250	193	92	40	14	3	1	0

C Patients with Low-Volume Disease



No. at Risk

ADT+docetaxel	134	120	66	33	15	0
ADT alone	143	125	76	31	13	0

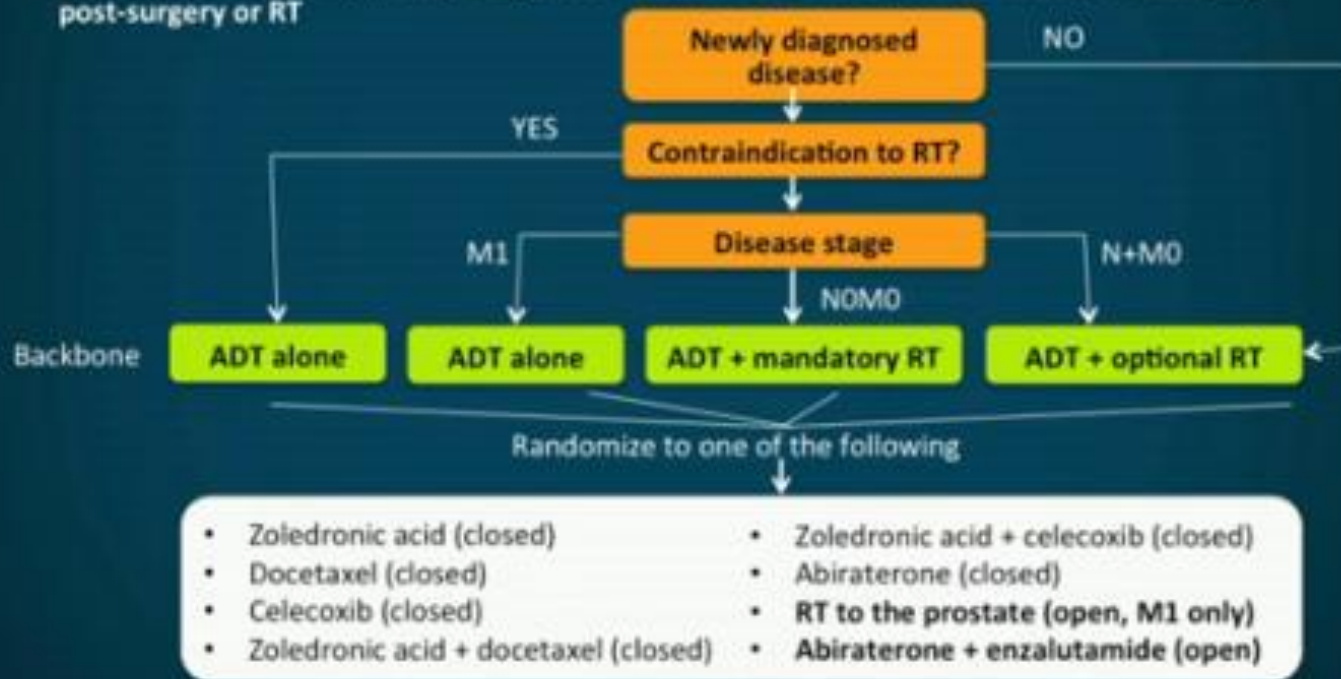
Yüksek volümlü hastalığı olanlar; viseral organ metastazı olan yada ≥ 4 kemik lezyonu olan ve en az ≥ 1 vertebra, pelvis dışı kemiklerde metastaz olmalı

Hormon Duyarlı Metastatik Prostat Kanseri

ADT + Erken Dönem Kemoterapi

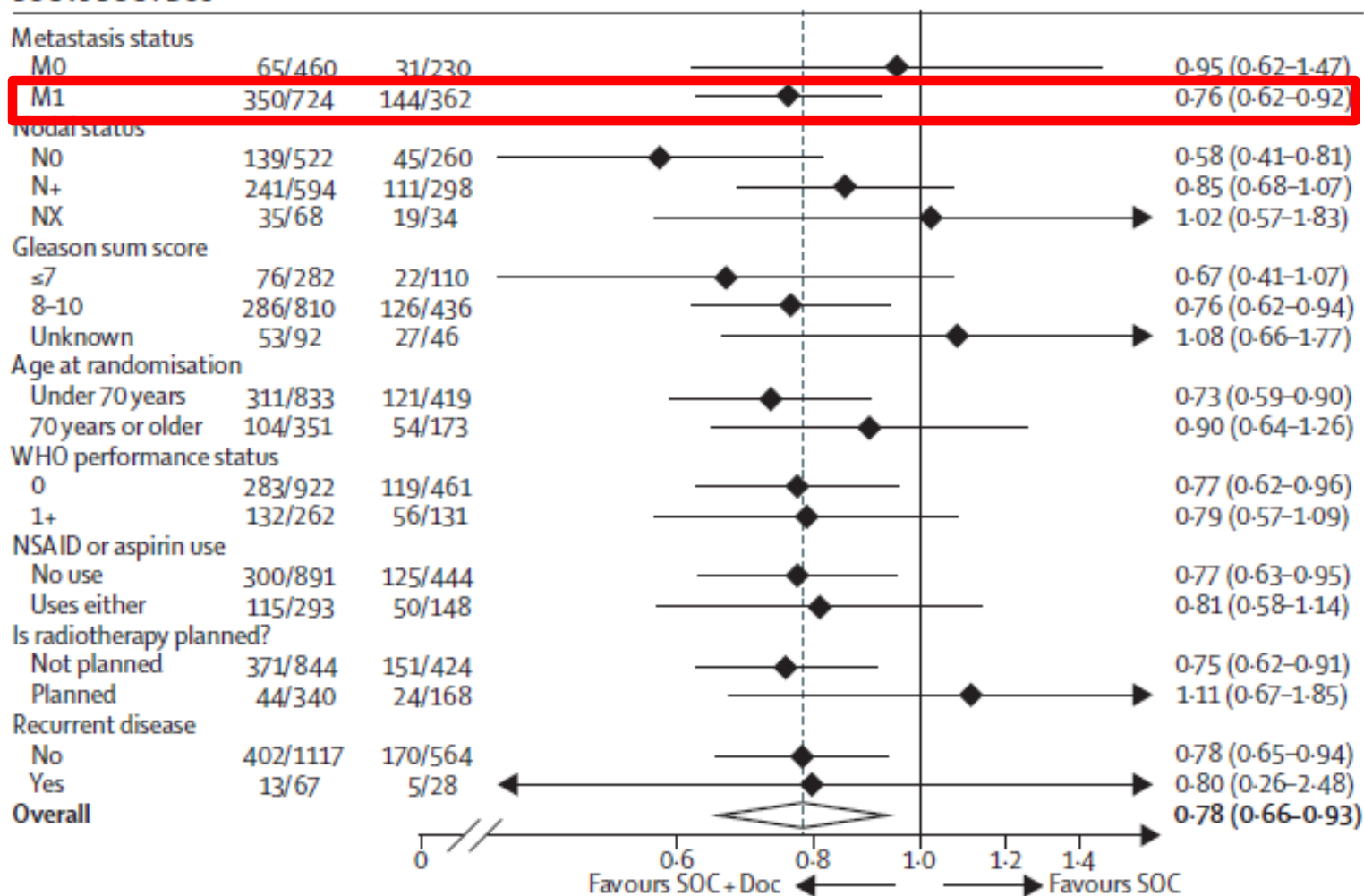
STAMPEDE: Multistage Randomized Trial of Systemic Therapy in Advancing or Metastatic Prostate Cancer

PATIENTS: About to begin long-term ADT and with either newly diagnosed, high-risk localized disease (node-negative), newly diagnosed metastatic or node-positive disease, or relapsing post-surgery or RT



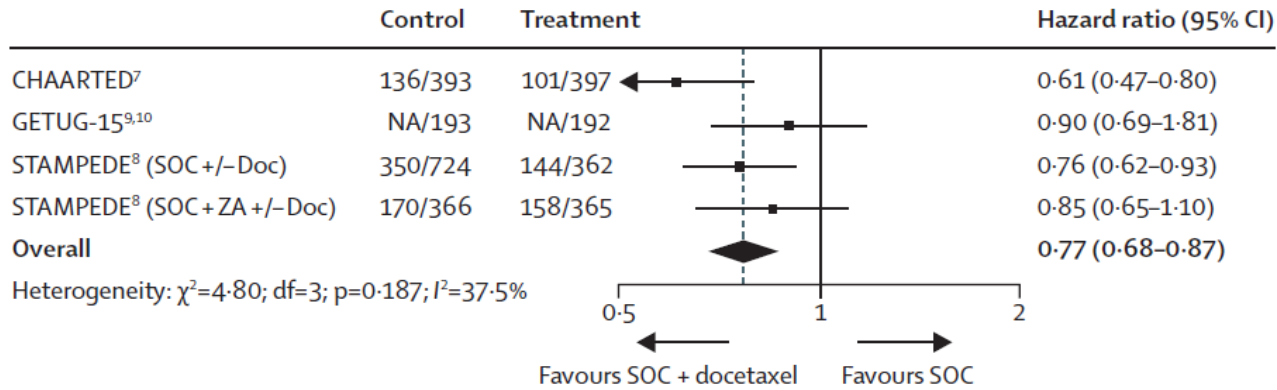
ADT + Erken Dönem Kemoterapi

SOC vs SOC + Doc

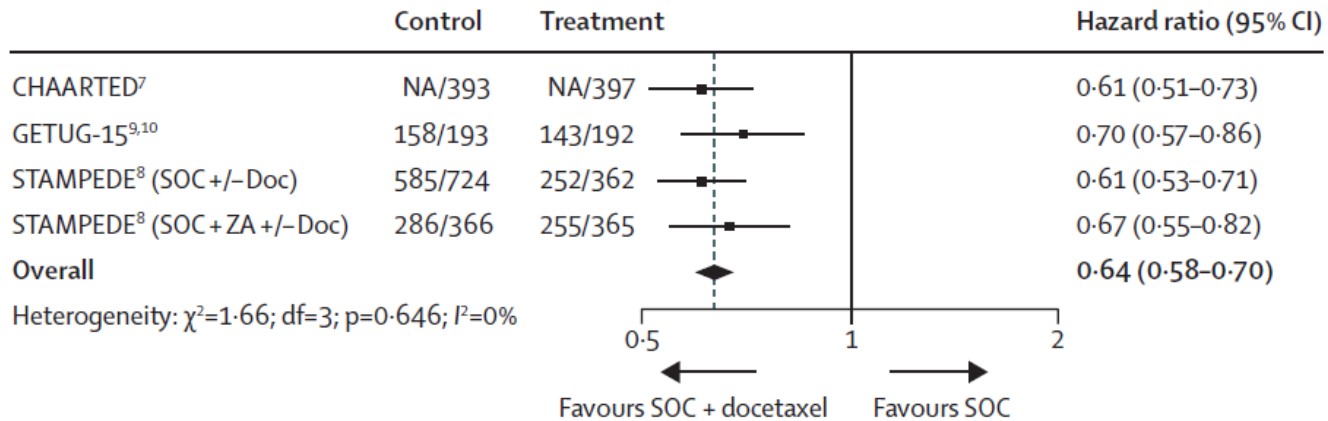


Hormon Duyarlı Metastatik Prostat Kanseri

Metaanaliz; ADT + Erken Dönem Kemoterapi

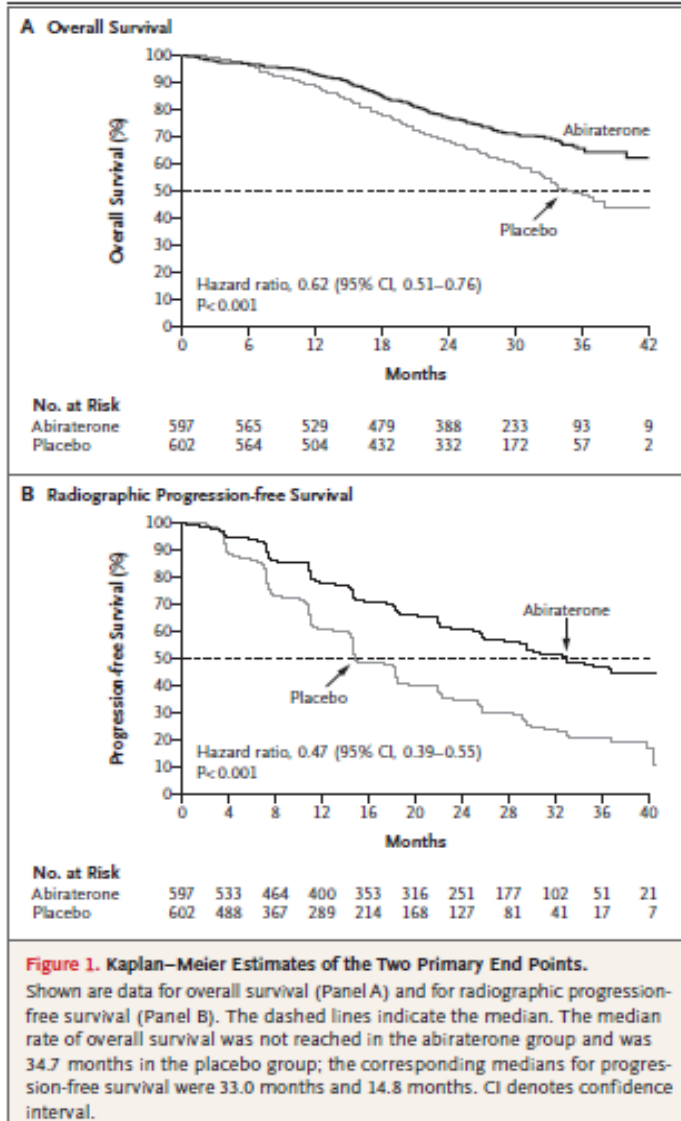


2992 hormona duyarlı metastatik prostat ca hastaya ADT +doksetsel eklenmesi ; 4-yıllık sağkalımı %9 artırıyor



2992 hormona duyarlı metastatik prostat ca hastaya ADT +doksetsel eklenmesi ; 4 yıllık %16 nüksüz süreyi uzatıyor

Hormon Duyarlı Metastatik Prostat Kanseri



The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Abiraterone plus Prednisone in Metastatic, Castration-Sensitive Prostate Cancer

Karim Fizazi, M.D., Ph.D., NamPhuong Tran, M.D., Luis Fein, M.D., Nobuaki Matsubara, M.D., Alfredo Rodriguez-Antolin, M.D., Ph.D., Boris Y. Alekseev, M.D., Mustafa Özgüroğlu, M.D., Dingwei Ye, M.D., Susan Feyerabend, M.D., Andrew Protheroe, M.D., Ph.D., Peter De Porre, M.D., Thian Kheoh, Ph.D., Youn C. Park, Ph.D., Mary B. Todd, D.O., and Kim N. Chi, M.D., for the LATITUDE Investigators*

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND

Abiraterone acetate, a drug that blocks endogenous androgen synthesis, plus prednisone is indicated for metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer. We evaluated the clinical benefit of abiraterone acetate plus prednisone with androgen-deprivation therapy in patients with newly diagnosed, metastatic, castration-sensitive prostate cancer.

From Gustave Roussy, University of Paris Sud, Villejuif, France (K.F.); Janssen Research and Development, Los Angeles (N.T.), Beerse, Belgium (P.D.P.), San Diego, CA (T.K.) and Raritan, NJ (Y.C.P.); Insti-

En az 2≥ kötü risk grubuna sahip hastalar dahil edilmiş

1. Gleason skoru ≥ 8
2. 3≥ fazla kemik metastazı
3. Viseral metastaz

Dışlama kriterleri

1. Daha önce cerrahi
2. Radyoterapi
3. Kemoterapi
4. Metastik hastalığa bağlı semptomu olanlarda RT ve Cerrahi izin verilmiş

Kastrasyona Dirençli Prostat Kanseri

Hormone Sensitive (Castration Sensitive)

Non-metastatic

Metastatic

Newly diagnosed
localized disease

Biochemical relapse

Recurrent

De novo

Castration Resistant

Non-metastatic

Metastatic

Rising PSA on ADT

Asymptomatic,
Pre-docetaxel

Symptomatic,
Pre-docetaxel

Post-docetaxel

Kastrasyona Dirençli Prostat Kanseri

- Serial rising PSAs or progressive disease on scans
- Castrate level of serum testosterone
 - T < 50 ng/ml 1.7 nmol/Litre
 - T < 20 ng/ml
- Historical (but not accurate) terminology
 - Hormone refractory (HRPC)
 - Androgen independent (AI)

- ❑ 64 yaşında erkek hasta, Diabet ve Hipertansiyon öyküsü var. Metastatik prostat kanseri nedeniyle 15 ay hormonal tedavi almış.
- ❑ Yaygın sırt ağrısı var, kastrasyona dirençli, PSA 134ng/ ml saptandı. Yaygın kemik metastazı var, viseral metastaz yok. Hastaya, dozetaksel başlandı ve 10 kürde PSA 8ng/ ml geriliyor.
- ❑ Nöropati semptomları başlıyor tedavi kesiliyor. Takiplerinde PSA giderek artıyor 9. ayda 60ng/ ml oluyor.
- ❑ TVS multiple kemik metastazında progresyon. BT retroperitoneal 5 cm varan multiple lenf nodları mevcut.

**Bu hasta için en uygun tedavi şekli ne olmalı?(RT+
Zolendronik asid 4mg+/.....)**

1-Spilutuel T

2-Radyum 223

3-Enzalutamid

4- Abirateron

5- Kabazitaksel

6-Hepsi olabilir

Kastrasyona Dirençli Hastada Tedavi Kararında Ne Etkili

- ❑ Tümör yükü
- ❑ ADT cevap süresi(12 ay \geq yada \leq)
- ❑ Aldığı tedaviler(dosetaksel öncesi sonrası)
- ❑ Kemoterapiye yanıt durumu
- ❑ PSA düzeyi
- ❑ Viseral metastaz
- ❑ Hastanın semptomatik olması
- ❑ Hastanın performansı ve yaşam beklentisi
- ❑ Seçilecek tedavinin toksitesi

Kastrasyona Dirençli Prostat Kanseri

Treatment options by disease state

Castration Resistant

Nonmetastatic

Secondary hormone
manipulation
Other

**Metastatic,
asymptomatic
Pre-docetaxel**

Sipuleucel-T
Abiraterone
Enzalutamide
(Docetaxel)
Secondary hormones

**Metastatic,
symptomatic
Pre-docetaxel**

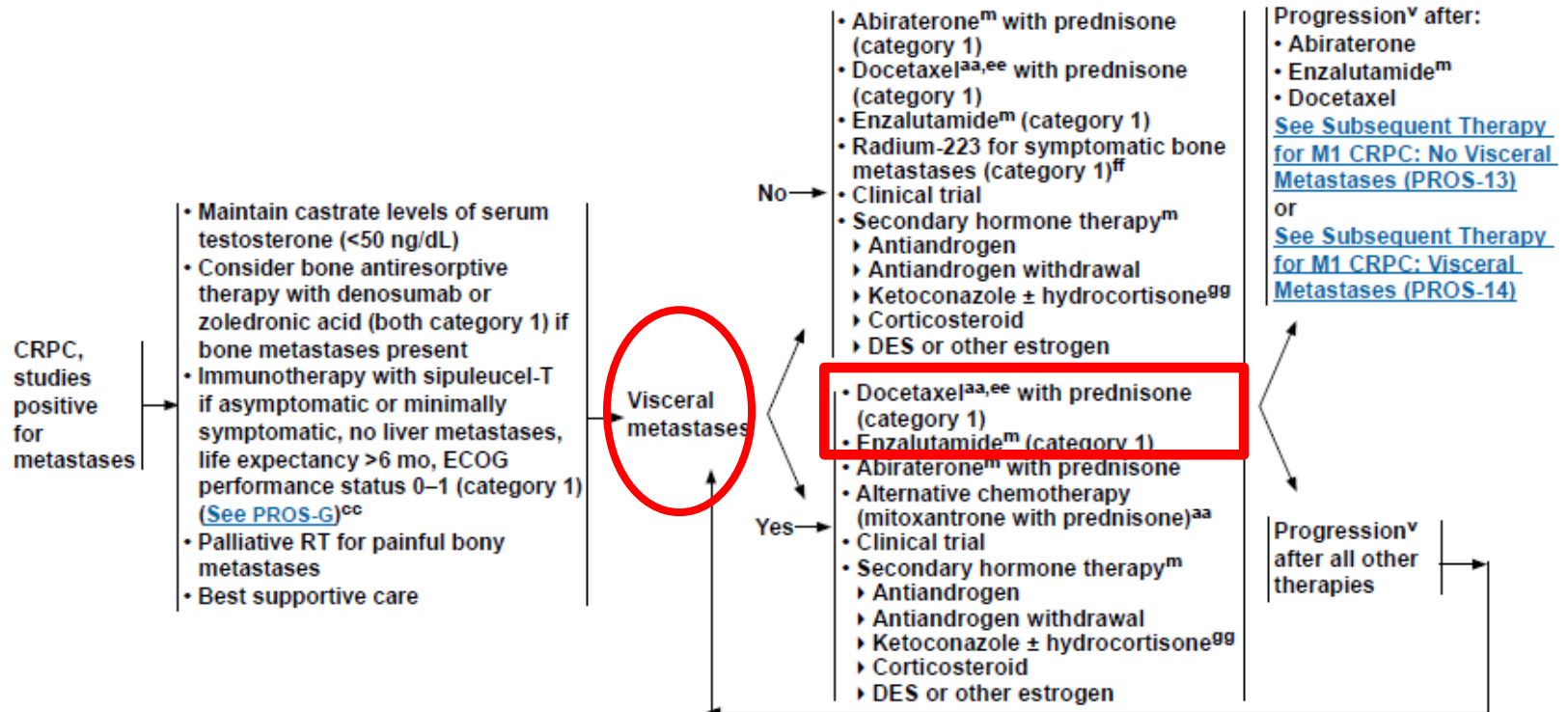
Docetaxel
Radium 223
Mitoxantrone
XRT, ⁸⁹Sr, ¹⁵³Sm

**Metastatic,
Post docetaxel**

Cabazitaxel
Abiraterone
Enzalutamide
(Sipuleucel-T)
Radium 223

Kastrasyona Dirençli Prostat Kanserinde Tedavi

SYSTEMIC THERAPY FOR M1 CASTRATION-RECURRENT PROSTATE CANCER



^mSee [Principles of Androgen Deprivation Therapy \(PROS-F\)](#).

^vImaging should include chest x-ray, bone scan, and abdominal/pelvic CT or MRI with and without contrast. Consider C-11 choline PET/CT. [See Principles of Imaging \(PROS-B\)](#).

^{aa}See [Principles of Immunotherapy and Chemotherapy \(PROS-G\)](#).

^{cc}Sipuleucel-T has not been studied in patients with visceral metastases.

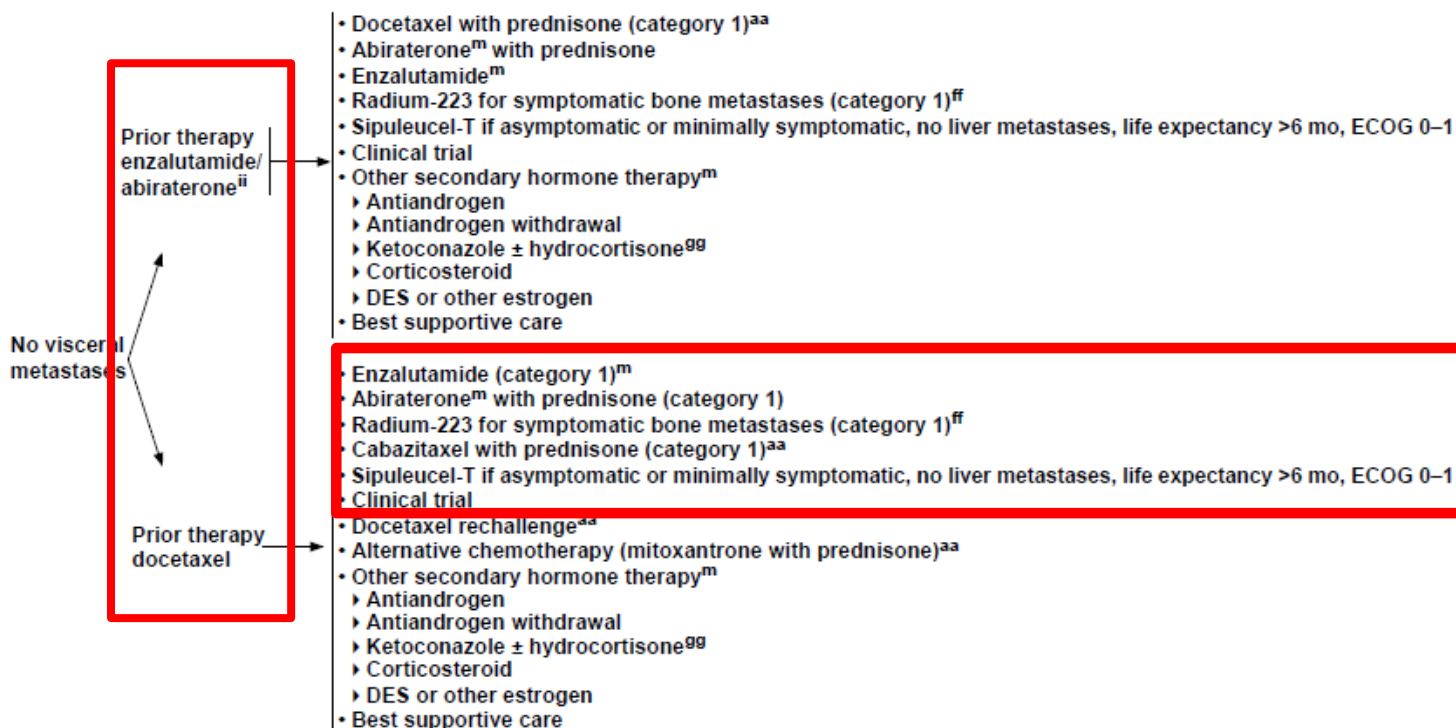
^{ee}Although most patients without symptoms are not treated with chemotherapy, the survival benefit reported for docetaxel applies to those with or without symptoms. Docetaxel may be considered for patients with signs of rapid progression or visceral metastases despite lack of symptoms.

^{ff}Radium-223 is not approved for use in combination with docetaxel or any other chemotherapy. [See Principles of Radiation Therapy \(PROS-D, page 2 of 2\)](#).

^{gg}Ketoconazole ± hydrocortisone should not be used if the disease progressed on abiraterone.

Kastrasyona Dirençli Prostat Kanserinde Tedavi

SUBSEQUENT SYSTEMIC THERAPY FOR M1 CASTRATION-RECURRENT PROSTATE CANCER^{hh}



^mSee Principles of Androgen Deprivation Therapy (PROS-F).

^{aa}See Principles of Immunotherapy and Chemotherapy (PROS-G).

^{ff}Radium-223 is not approved for use in combination with docetaxel or any other chemotherapy. See Principles of Radiation Therapy (PROS-D, page 2 of 2).

^{gg}Ketoconazole ± hydrocortisone should not be used if the disease progressed on abiraterone.

^{hh}Patients can continue through all treatment options listed. Best supportive care is always an appropriate option.

ⁱLimited data suggest a possible role for AR-V7 testing to help guide selection of therapy (See Discussion).

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.

Clinical Trials: NCCN believes that the best management of any patient with cancer is in a clinical trial. Participation in clinical trials is especially encouraged.

Kastrasyona Dirençli Prostat Kanserinde Tedavi

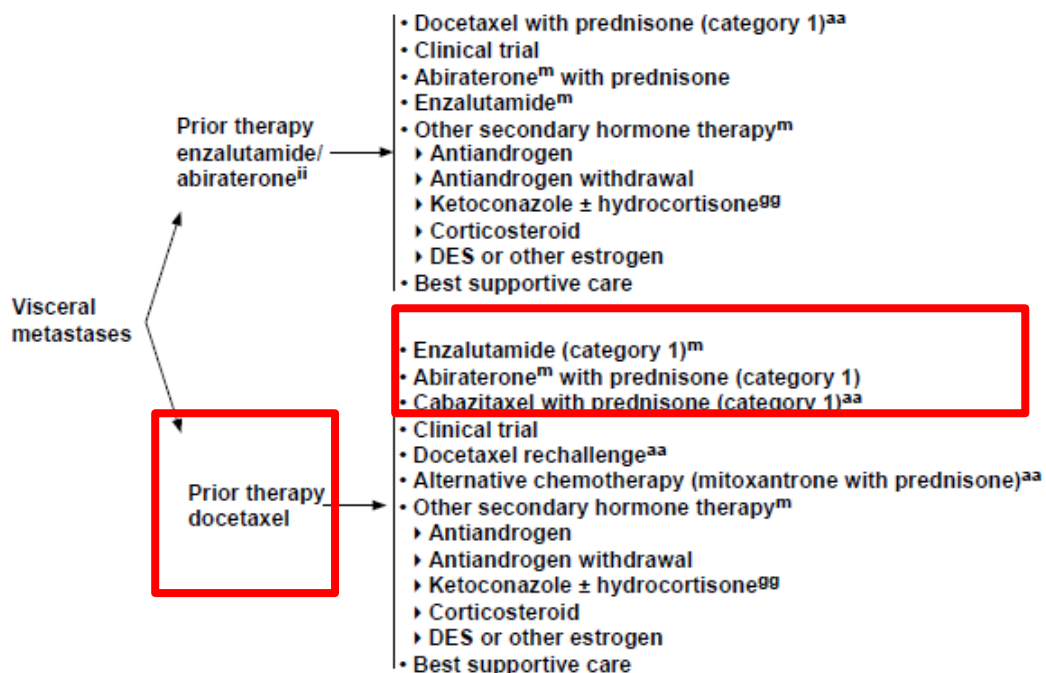


National
Comprehensive
Cancer
Network®

NCCN Guidelines Version 2.2017 Prostate Cancer

[NCCN Guidelines Index](#)
[Table of Contents](#)
[Discussion](#)

SUBSEQUENT SYSTEMIC THERAPY FOR M1 CASTRATION-RECURRENT PROSTATE CANCER^{hh}



^{gg}Ketoconazole ± hydrocortisone should not be used if the disease progressed on abiraterone.

^{hh}Patients can continue through all treatment options listed. Best supportive care is always an appropriate option.

^{ll}Limited data suggest a possible role for AR-V7 testing to help guide selection of therapy (See Discussion).

^mSee Principles of Androgen Deprivation Therapy (PROS-F).

^{aa}See Principles of Immunotherapy and Chemotherapy (PROS-G).

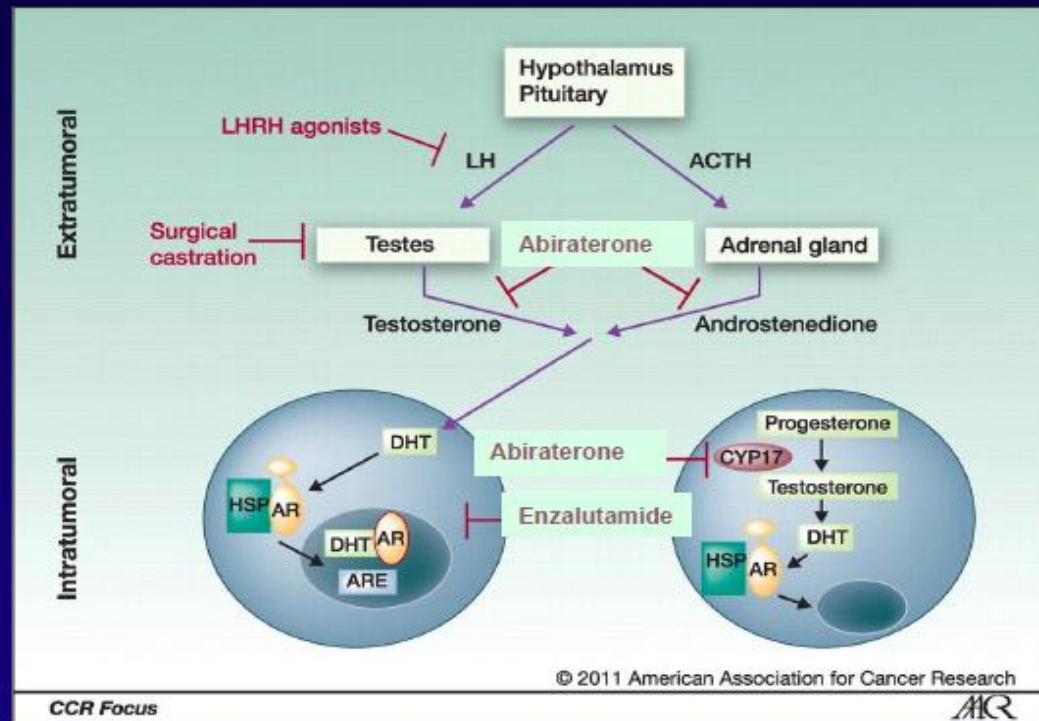
Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.

Clinical Trials: NCCN believes that the best management of any patient with cancer is in a clinical trial. Participation in clinical trials is especially encouraged.

Version 2.2017, 02/21/17® National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. 2016. All rights reserved. The NCCN Guidelines® and this illustration may not be reproduced in any form without the express written permission of NCCN.

Kastrasyona Dirençli Prostat Kanseri

Abiraterone and enzalutamide: Sites of action on the androgen axis

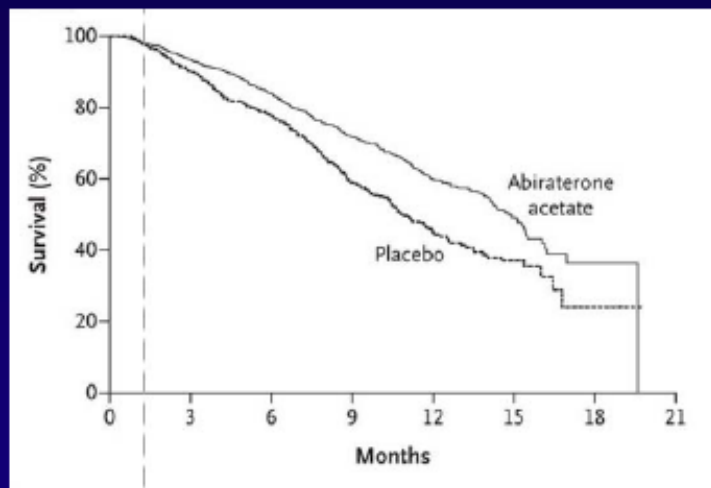


Kastrasyona Dirençli Prostat Kanseri

Post docetaxel phase 3 trials: abiraterone and enzalutamide

COU 301:

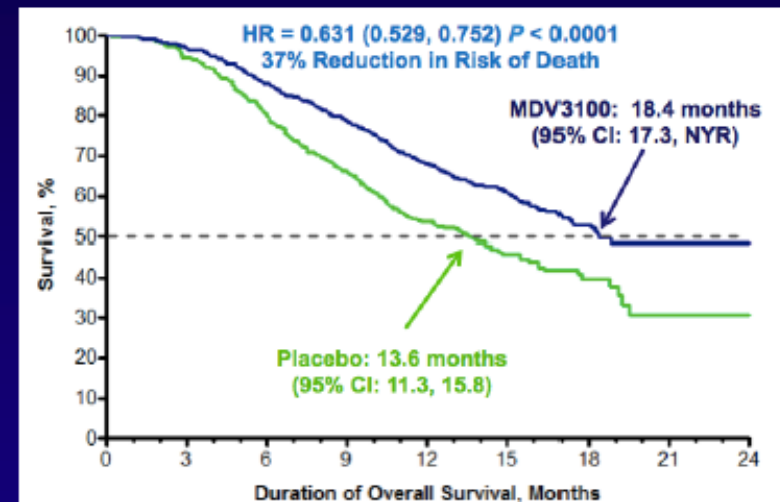
Abiraterone + prednisone vs
placebo + prednisone



de Bono et al, NEJM 2011

AFFIRM:

Enzalutamide vs placebo



Scher et al, NEJM 2012

- 2:1 randomization to placebo arm
- Primary endpoint overall survival
- Entry criteria: prior docetaxel, no prior keto, PS ≤ 2

Both agents show significant benefit for OS

Kastrasyona Dirençli Prostat Kanseri

Hormonal Tedavi

	Abiraterone	Enzalutamide
Oral	yes	yes
Prednisone required	yes	no
Drug interactions (CYP)	yes	yes
Hypokalemia	yes	no
Lowers seizure threshold	no	yes
Potential liver toxicity	yes	less
Hypertension	yes	yes
Fatigue	yes	yes
Some cardiac	yes	yes
Falls	no	yes
Dose	250 mg x 4	40 mg tablets x 4
Empty stomach	yes	no

Seçilen Tedavi Ardışık Tedavilerin Yanıt Durumunu Etkiler

Abiraterone and Enzalutamide

- There is clinical evidence of cross-resistance between abiraterone and enzalutamide
- PSA responses to abi/enza after prior enza/abi are 10-20%, and rPFS is 3-4 months

([Noonan KL et al. Ann Oncol 2013; 24:1802-7](#), [Loriot Y et al. Ann Oncol 2013;24:1807-12](#), [Schradler AJ et al. Eur Urol 2014;65:30-6](#), [Badrising S et al. Cancer 2014;120:968-75](#), [Cheng HH et al. PCAN](#); epub ahead of print)

- There is evidence of cross-resistance between abi/enza and taxanes
- Abi/enza may be less effective after taxanes

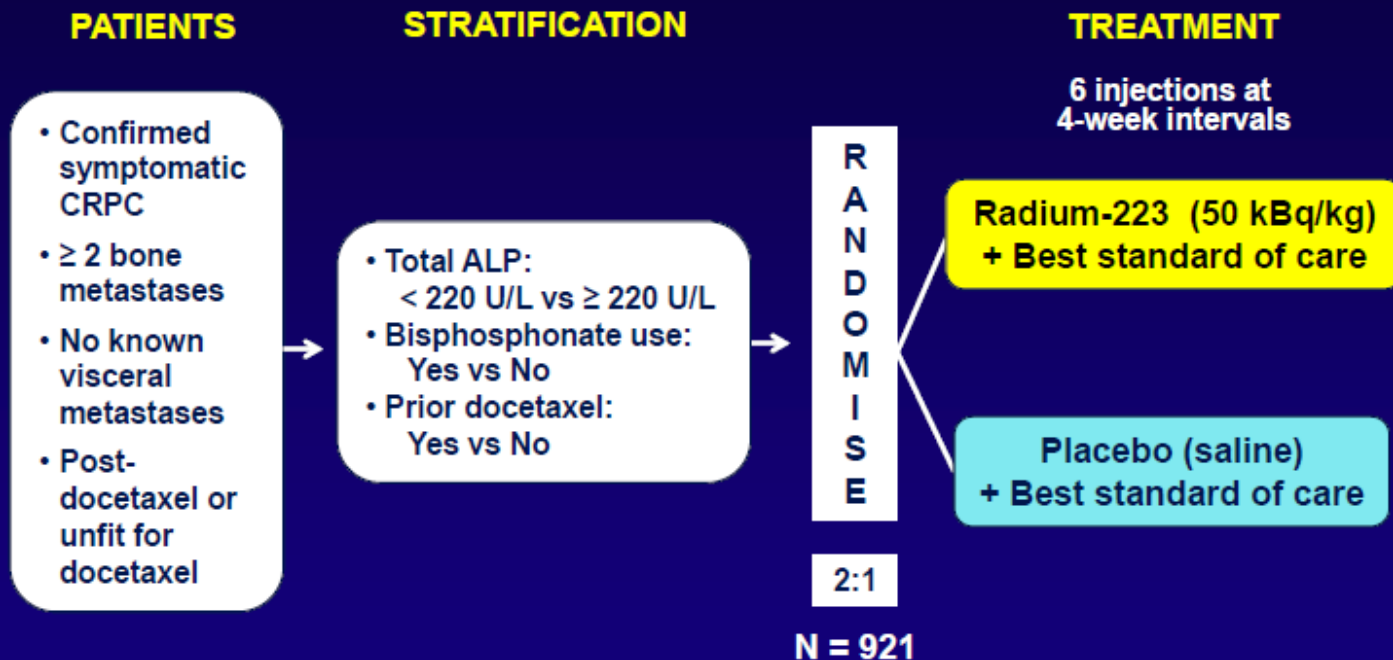
([deBono J NEJM 2011;364: 1995-05](#), [Scher H NEJM 2012;367:1187-97](#), [Nadal R et al Prostate 2014;74:1560-8](#)),

and Taxanes may be less effective after abi/enza

([Schweizer MT et al. Eur Urol 2014;66:646-52](#), [Mezynski J et al. Ann Oncol 2012;23:2943-7](#))

Kastrasyona Dirençli Prostat Kanseri

ALSYMPCA (ALpharadin in SYMptomatic Prostate Cancer) Phase III Study Design

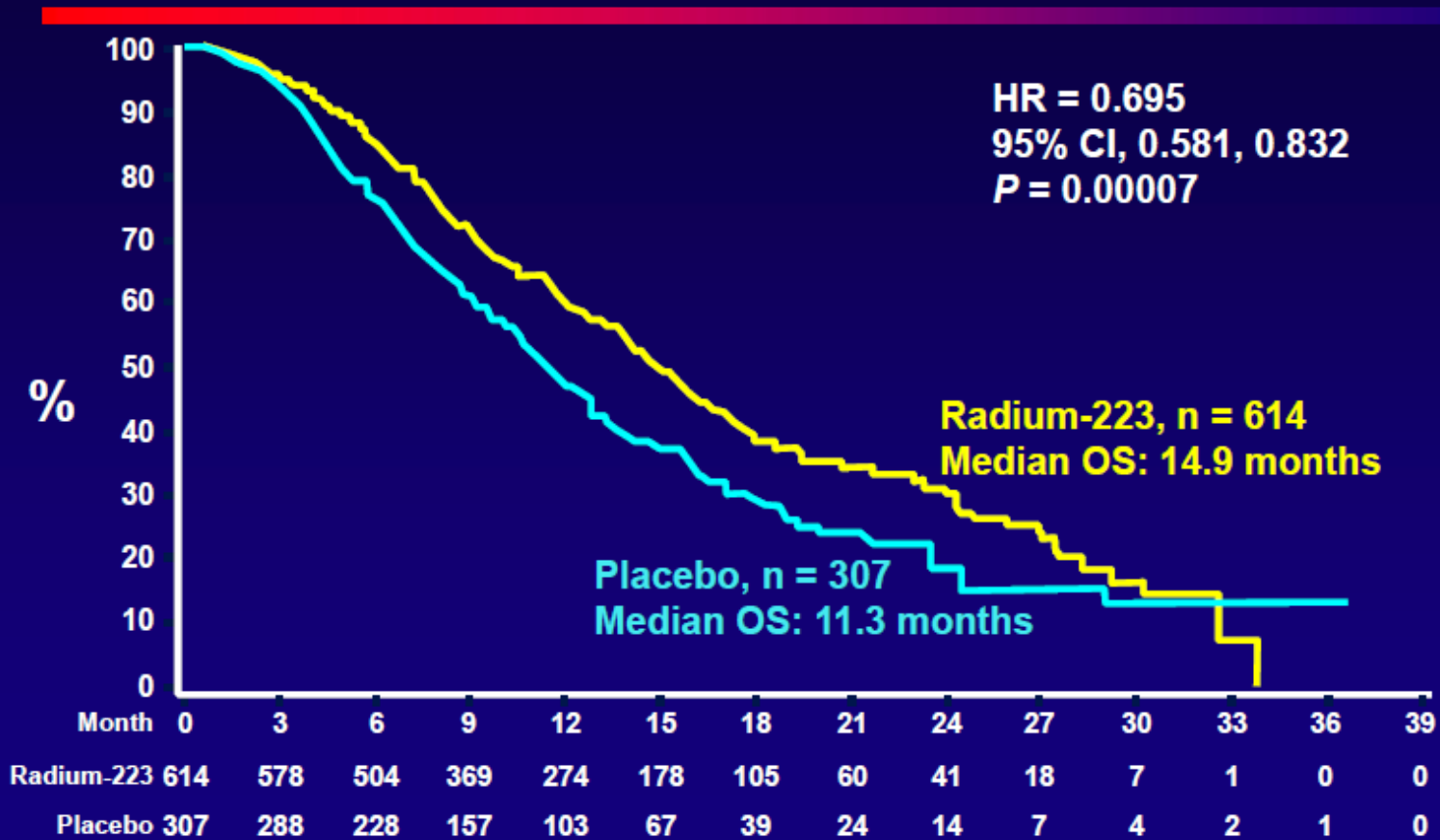


Planned follow-up 3 years

Kastrasyona Dirençli Prostat Kanseri

Dosetaksiel Sonrası Kemoterapi

ALSYMPCA Overall Survival



Kastrasyona Dirençli Hastalarda Kombinasyon Tedavisi

NCBI Resources How To

PubMed.gov

US National Library of Medicine
National Institutes of Health

PubMed

Advanced

Format: Abstract

Send to

[Lancet Oncol.](#) 2016 Sep;17(9):1306-16. doi: 10.1016/S1470-2045(16)30173-5. Epub 2016 Jul 26.

Radium-223 and concomitant therapies in patients with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer: an international, early access, open-label, single-arm phase 3b trial.

Saad F¹, Carles J², Gillissen S³, Heidenreich A⁴, Heinrich D⁵, Gratt J⁶, Lévy J⁷, Miller K⁸, Nilsson S⁹, Petrenciuc O¹⁰, Tucci M¹¹, Wirth M¹², Federhofer J¹³, O'Sullivan JM¹⁴; [Radium-223 International Early Access Program Investigators.](#)

Author information

Abstract

BACKGROUND: In the previously reported ALSYMPCA trial in patients with castration-resistant prostate cancer and symptomatic bone metastases, overall survival was significantly longer in patients treated with radium-223 dichloride (radium-223) than in patients treated with placebo. In this study, we investigated safety and overall survival in radium-223 treated patients in an early access programme done after the ALSYMPCA study and before regulatory approval of radium-223.

METHODS: We did an international, prospective, interventional, open-label, single-arm, phase 3b study. Enrolled patients were aged 18 years or older with histologically or cytologically confirmed progressive bone-predominant metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer with two or more skeletal metastases on imaging (with no restriction as to whether they were symptomatic or asymptomatic; without visceral disease but lymph node metastases were allowed). Patients received intravenous injections of radium-223, 50 kBq/kg (current recommendation 55 kBq/kg

**Radium-223+ Abireteron/Enzutatamide;
Kombinasyonu güvenli, etkin gözüküyor. Faz III
çalışma sonuçlarına ihtiyaç var.**

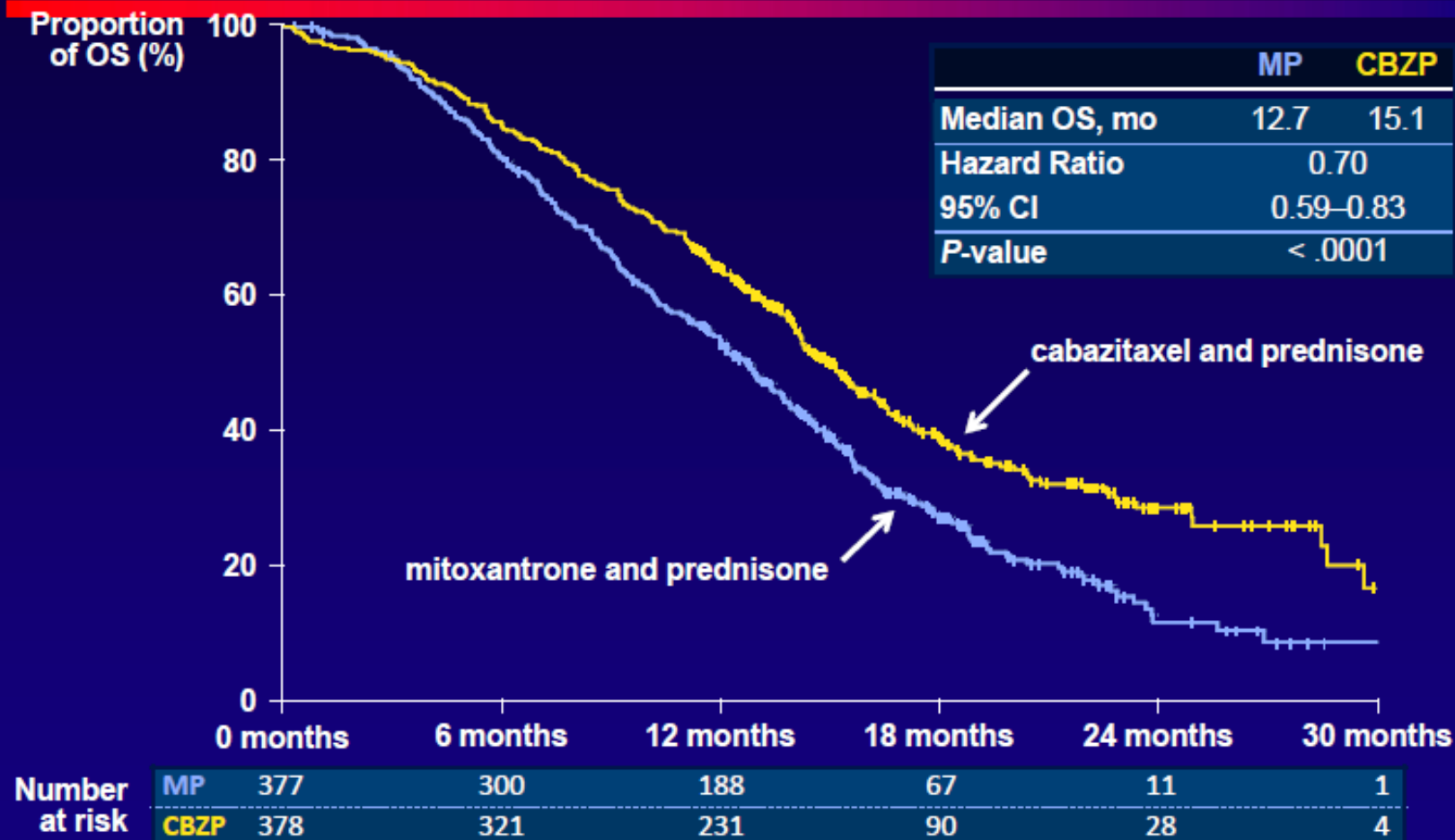
Kastrasyona Dirençli Prostat Kanseri

Cabazitaxel

- **Semi-synthetic taxoid derivative**
- **FDA approved June 2010 with prednisone**
- **For patients with mCRPC previously treated with docetaxel**
- **Consider use of growth factor support**

Kastrasyona Dirençli Prostat Kanseri

TROPIC Trial Overall Survival



Yakın zamanda yayınlanan Faz 3 Kemo-naive mKDPK Çalışmalarında OS Faydası

Çalışma (Ajan) Yıl	Karşılaştırma kolu	Hazard Ratio	P değeri
TAX327 (Doksetaksel) 2004	Mitoksantron Prednison	0.76	0.009
IMPACT (Provenge aşısı) 2010	Plasebo	0.775	0.032
PREVAIL (Enzalutamid) 2012	Plasebo Prednizon	0.71 (Ara analiz)	<0.0001
COU-AA-302 (Abirateron asetat) 2014	Plasebo Prednizon	0.80 (Final Analiz)	0.0027
ELM-PC 4 (Orteronel) 2014	Plasebo Prednizon	0.9	0.314 (NS)

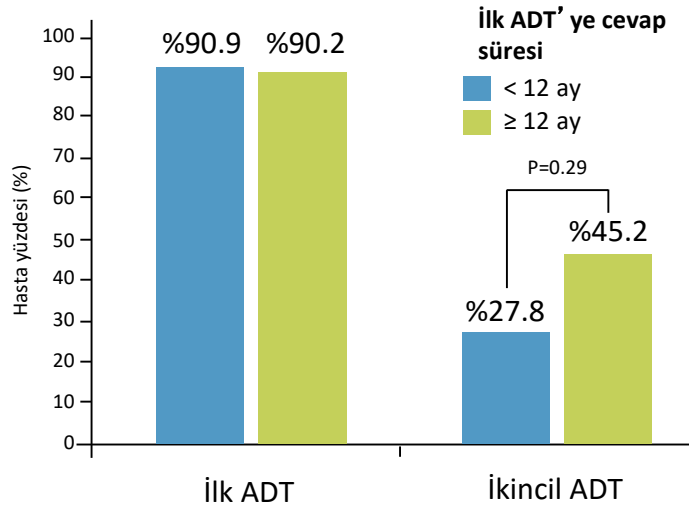
NS= istatistiksel olarak anlamlı değil

Yakın zamanda yayınlanan Faz 3 Post-kemo mKDPK Çalışmalarında OS Faydası

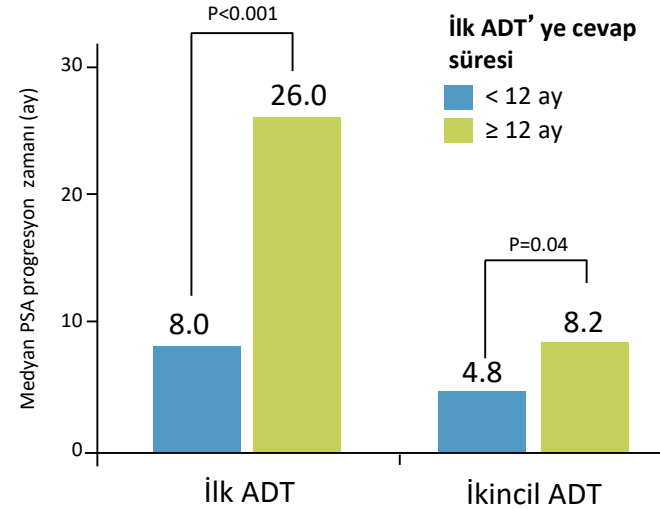
Çalışma (Ajan) Yılı	Karşılaştırma kolu	Hazard Ratio	P değeri	Not
TROPIC (Kabazitaksel) 2010	Mitoksantron Prednizon	0.72	<0.0001	
COU-AA-301 (Abirateron asetat) 2011	Plasebo Prednizon	0.74	<0.0001	
AFFIRM (Enzalutamid) 2012	Plasebo Prednizon	0.63 (Ara analiz)	<0.0001	
ALSYMPCA (Radyum 223) 2013	Plasebo	0.70	0.00185	
COMET-1 (Kabozantinib) 2014	Prednizon	0.9	0.212 (NS)	Dosetaksel ± Abirateron ± Enzalutamid sonrası
ELM-PC 5 (Orteronel) 2014	Plasebo Prednizon	0.89	0.1898 (NS)	

ÖNCEKİ ADT SÜRESİ İLE SEÇİLEN TEDAVİSİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ

İlk ve ikinci hormonal tedavilere \geq %30 PSA cevabı veren hasta oranı

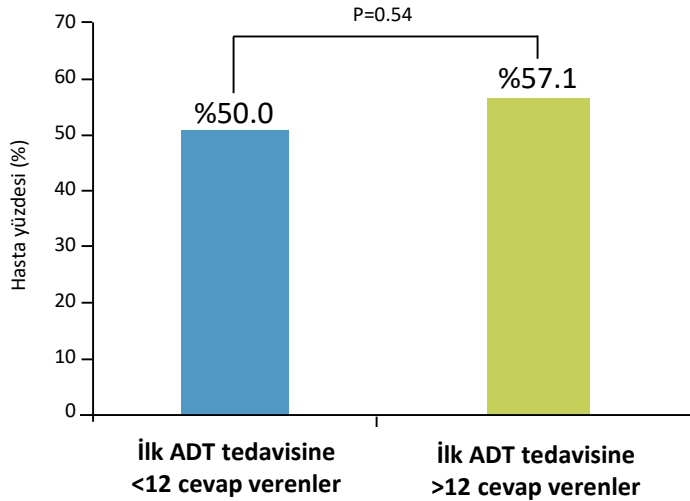


İlk ve ikinci hormonal tedavilerde PSA progresyonuna kadar geçen süre

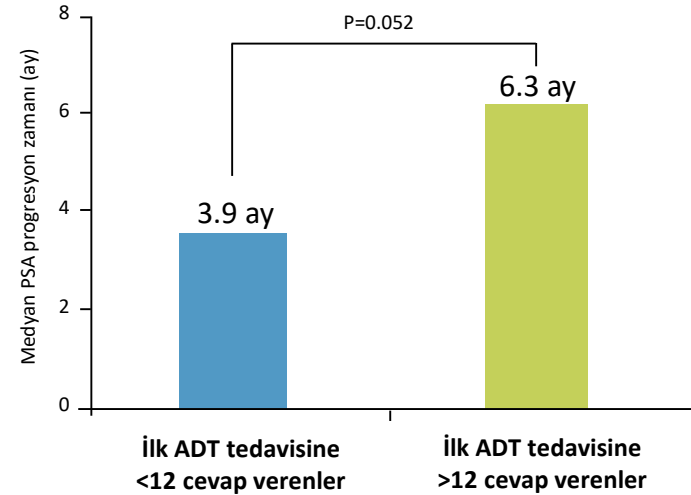


ÖNCEKİ ADT SÜRESİ İLE SEÇİLEN TEDAVİSİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ

Kabazitaksele \geq %30 PSA cevabı veren hasta oranı



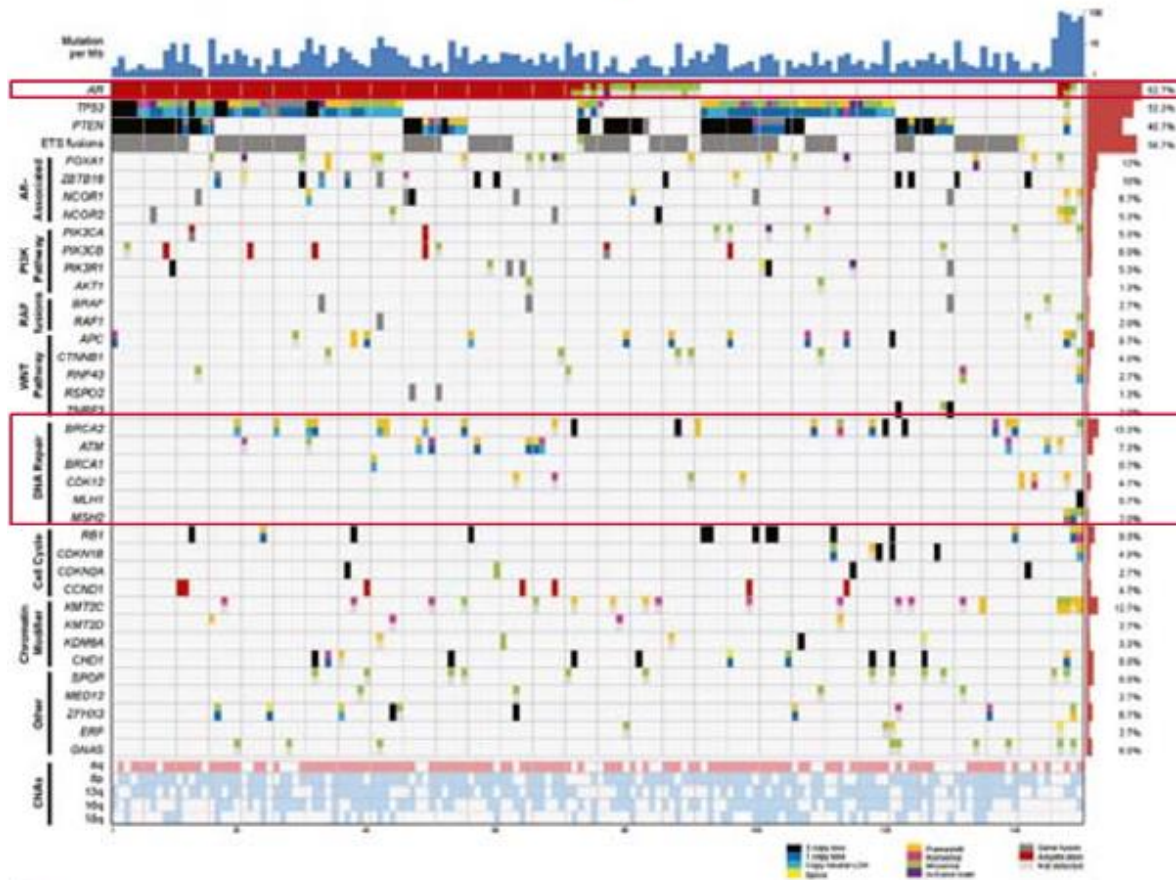
Kabazitaksel tedavisi ile PSA progresyonuna kadar geçen süre



mKDPK'li hastalarda ilk ADT'ye kısa cevap süresi (12 ay), kötü prognoz ve sonraki hormonal tedavilere düşük cevap ile ilişkilidir. Kabazitaksel ise önceki ADT süresinden bağımsız etkilidir.

ADT Tedavisine Direnç Mekanizmaları

Molecular Landscape of mCRPC



- AR alterations in 71% of cases
- AR mutations exclusively found in mCRPC (71%)
- DNA repair pathway alterations in 22.7% of cases



ADT Tedavisine Direnç Mekanizmaları

AR-V7 Status and Resistance to Enzalutamide and Abiraterone

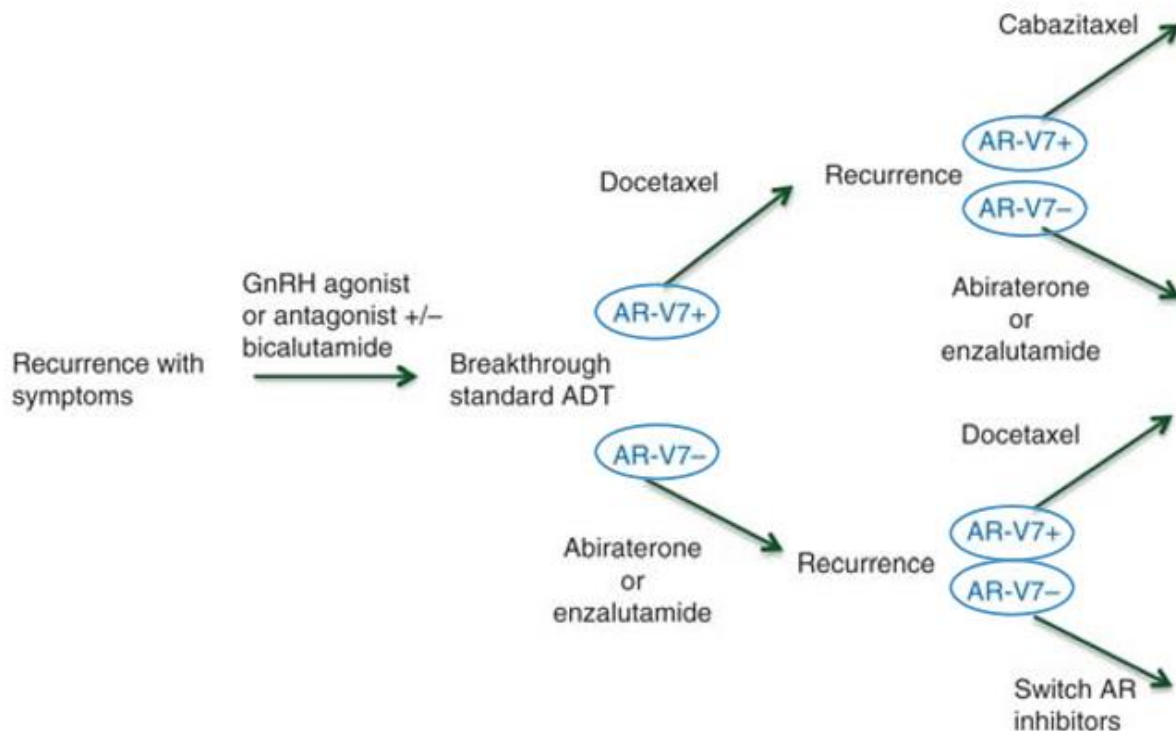
	Baseline AR-V7+	Response*	
		AR-V7 status	PSA50
Abiraterone (N=31)	19% (6/31)	+	0%
		-	68%
Enzalutamide (N=31)	39% (12/31)	+	0%
		-	53%

- Prospective study of M1 CRPC patients eligible for enzalutamide (N=31) or abiraterone (N=31) treatment, AR-V7 identified in CTC samples prior to treatment
- None (0/18) of the AR-V7 positive patients achieved a PSA50



ADT Tedavisine Direnç Mekanizmaları

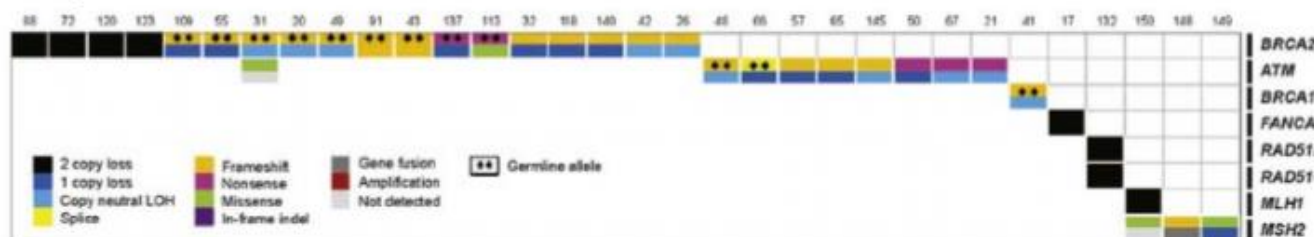
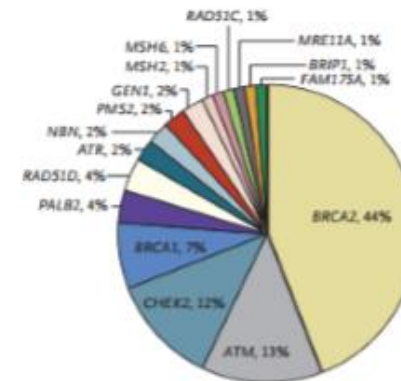
Potential Treatment Schema *Pending Ongoing Prospective Studies*



Kastrasyona Dirençli Prostat Kanseri Yeni Tedavi Seçenekleri

DNA-Repair Mutations in Men with Prostate Cancer

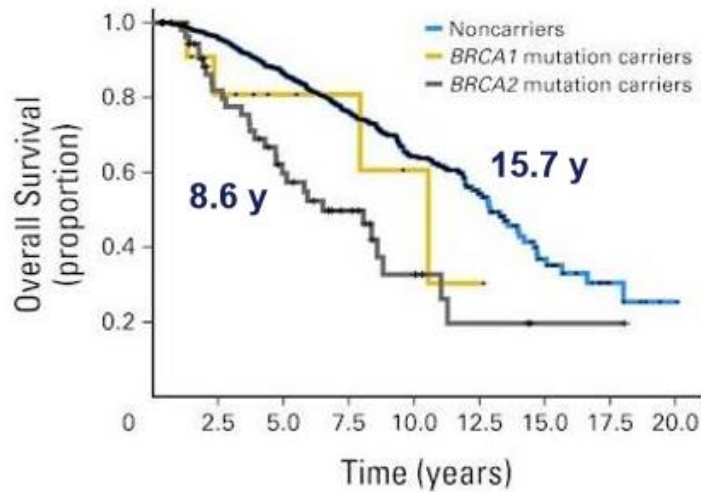
- Germline mutations in DNA Repair genes
 - 2.7 % healthy controls
 - 4.6% localized prostate cancer
 - 11.8% metastatic prostate cancer
- Somatic mutation in DNA repair genes
 - Upwards of 23% of mCRPC harbor



Kastrasyona Dirençli Prostat Kanseri Yeni Tedavi Seçenekleri

Germline BRCA Mutations and Prognosis

- Prostate cancer with germline BRCA1/2 mutations were more frequently associated with Gleason ≥ 8 ($P = .00003$), T3/T4 stage ($P = .003$), nodal involvement ($P = .00005$), and metastases at diagnosis ($P = .005$) than prostate cancer in noncarriers



Kastrasyona Dirençli Prostat Kanseri Yeni Tedavi Seçenekleri



DNA-Repair Defects and Olaparib in Metastatic Prostate Cancer

J. Mateo, S. Carreira, S. Sandhu, S. Miranda, H. Mossop, R. Perez-Lopez, D. Nava Rodrigues, D. Robinson, A. Omlin, N. Tunariu, G. Boysen, N. Porta, P. Flohr, A. Gillman, I. Figueiredo, C. Paulding, G. Seed, S. Jain, C. Ralph, A. Protheroe, S. Hussain, R. Jones, T. Elliott, U. McGovern, D. Bianchini, J. Goodall, Z. Zafeiriou, C.T. Williamson, R. Ferraldeschi, R. Riisnaes, B. Ebbs, G. Fowler, D. Roda, W. Yuan, Y.-M. Wu, X. Cao, R. Brough, H. Pemberton, R. A'Hern, A. Swain, L.P. Kunju, R. Eeles, G. Attard, C.J. Lord, A. Ashworth, M.A. Rubin, K.E. Knudsen, F.Y. Feng, A.M. Chinnaiyan, E. Hall, and J.S. de Bono

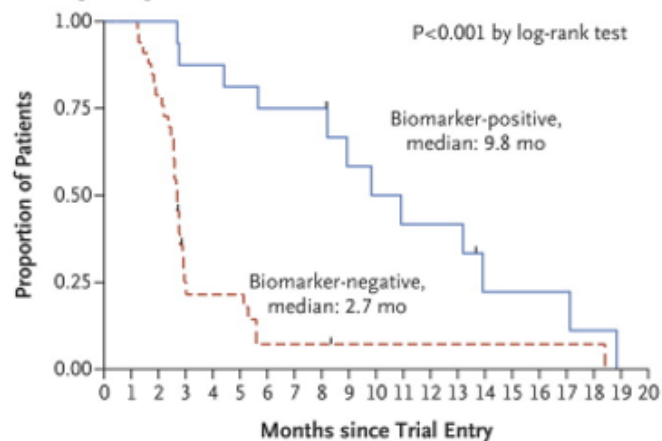
- Investigator-initiated multi-stage Phase II trial
- Adaptive trial design, open label, olaparib 400mg BID
- Primary endpoint: Response Rate
 - RECIST 1.1, PSA decline >50%, CTC conversion
- Secondary Endpoints: PFS, rPFS, OS, time to PSA progression



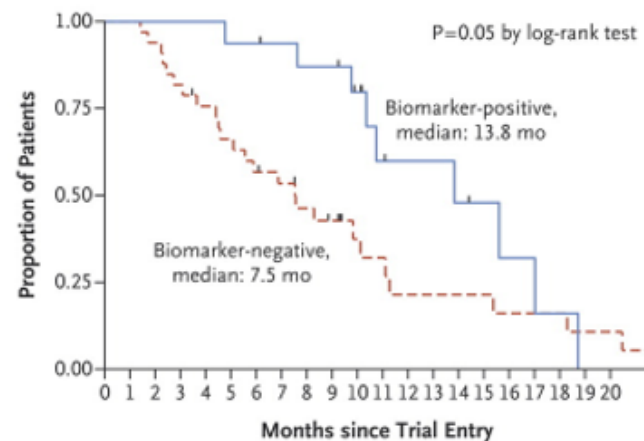
Kastrasyona Dirençli Prostat Kanseri Yeni Tedavi Seçenekleri

Antitumor Activity of Olaparib and Association with Defects in DNA-Repair Genes

A Radiologic Progression-free Survival



B Overall Survival



- Response rate: 32.7% (16/49 evaluable patients)
- Response rate: **88.0%** (14/16 w/DNA-repair gene defects)



Kastrasyona Dirençli Prostat Kanseri Yeni Tedavi Seçenekleri

Ongoing Trials of PARP Inhibitors in Prostate Cancer

Name	Prostate Cancer Trials
Olaparib	TOPARP, abiraterone +/- olaparib, neoadjuvant olaparib
Veliparib	NCI 9012
Rucaparib	TRITON2 (mCRPC, Phase II, HR defects), TRITON3
Niraparib	Enzalutamide + niraparib
Talazoparib	
BGB-290	Phase Ia in advanced solid tumors

Kastrasyona Dirençli Prostat Kanseri Yeni Tedavi Seçenekleri

PEMBROLIZUMAB MAKES A GUEST STAR APPEARANCE

Or is it here to stay ? – Hopefully the latter

Rationale

Enzalutamide Resistance
Associated with increased
PD-L1 Expression

Hypothesis

Combo

ENZA-PEMBRO

Will lead to response

PRIMARY ENDPOINT(bold!)

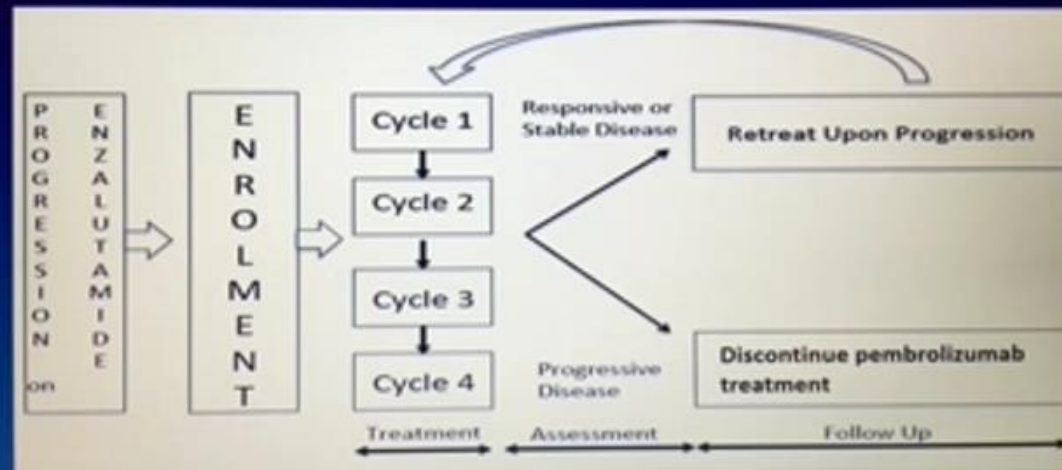
PSA response $\geq 50\%$

Sample size 28

Null Hypothesis 5%

Alt Hypothesis 25%

Addition of Pembrolizumab Upon Progression on Enzalutamide in Men with mCRPC



Pembrolizumab 200 mg IV every 3 weeks x 4 with
Continued Enzalutamide therapy

5 out of 27 pts PSA responses (19%)
4 out of 19 pts 21% SD > 6 months

64 yaşında erkek hasta, Diabet ve Hipertansiyon öyküsü var. Metastatik prostat kanseri nedeniyle 15 ay hormonal tedavi almış. Yaygın sırt ağrısı var, kastrasyona dirençli, PSA 134ng/ml saptandı. Yaygın kemik metastazı var, viseral metastaz yok. Hastaya, dozetaksel başlandı ve 10 kürde PSA 8ng/ml geriliyor. Nöropati semptomları başlıyor tedavi kesiliyor. Takiplerinde PSA giderek artıyor 9. ayda 60ng/ml oluyor. TVS multiple kemik metastazında progresyon. BT retroperitoneal 5 cm varan multiple lenf nodları mevcut.

Bu hasta için en uygun tedavi şekli ne olmalı?(RT+ Zolendronik asid 4mg+/.....)

1-Spilutuel T

2-Radyum 223

3-Enzalutamid

4- Abirateron

5- Kabazitaksel

6-Hepsi olabilir

Kastrasyona Dirençli Hastada Tedavi Kararında Etkili Parametreler

- ❑ Tümör yükü
- ❑ ADT cevap süresi(12 ay \geq yada \leq)
- ❑ Aldığı tedaviler(dosetaksel öncesi sonrası)
- ❑ Kemoterapiye Yanıt durumu
- ❑ Viserel metastaz
- ❑ Hastanın semptomatik olması
- ❑ PSA düzeyi
- ❑ Hastanın performansı ve yaşam beklentisi
- ❑ Seçilecek tedavinin toksitesi