

G E P A C

10º Congreso de Pacientes con Cáncer
Madrid, 27-29 NOV 2015



Hospital Universitario
Guadalajara

Cáncer de Próstata Avanzado: la perspectiva del Oncólogo

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Sumario

Cáncer de Próstata Avanzado

- Concepto de Cáncer de Próstata Resistente a la Castración (CPRC)

- Nuevas Alternativas Terapéuticas
 - Hormonales
 - Quimioterapia
 - Radioisótopos
 - Inmunoterapia
 - SECUENCIAS Y COMBINACIONES

- CONCLUSIONES

1. Introducción

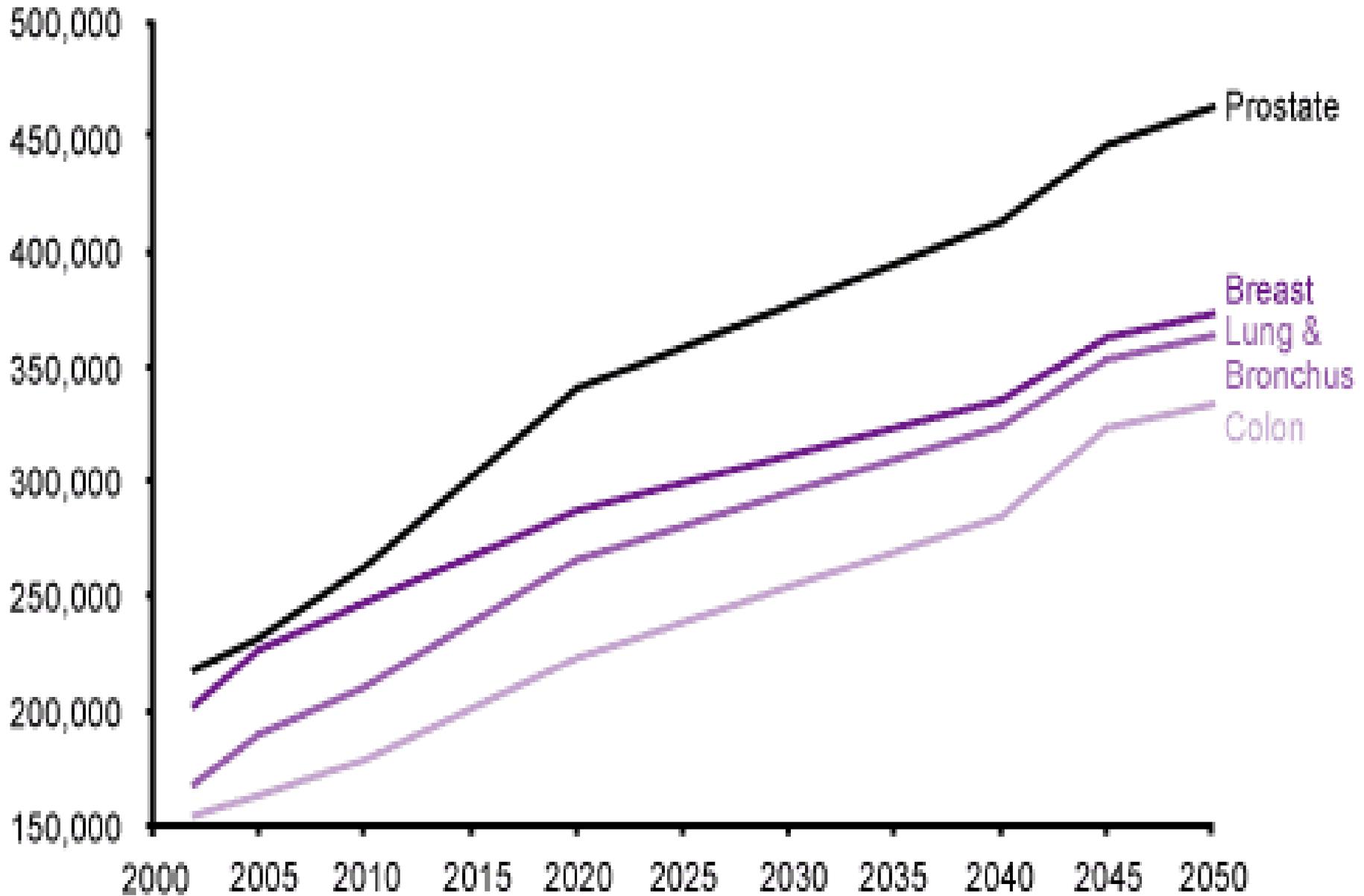
Epidemiología del cáncer de próstata

13.500 nuevos casos en 2012
5.500 muertes en 2012

Incidencia mundial : 1 millón al año
250.000 fallecimientos

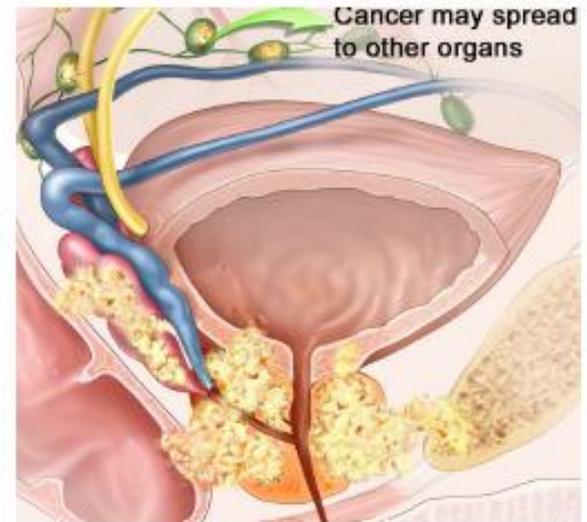
- España: 60 casos / 100.000 h / año
- 1 de cada 6 varones lo va a padecer
- Segunda causa de muerte por cáncer, detrás del cáncer de pulmón .
- Incidencia en aumento por el progresivo envejecimiento de la población: >90% :65a
- Mortalidad en descenso

Number of New Cases



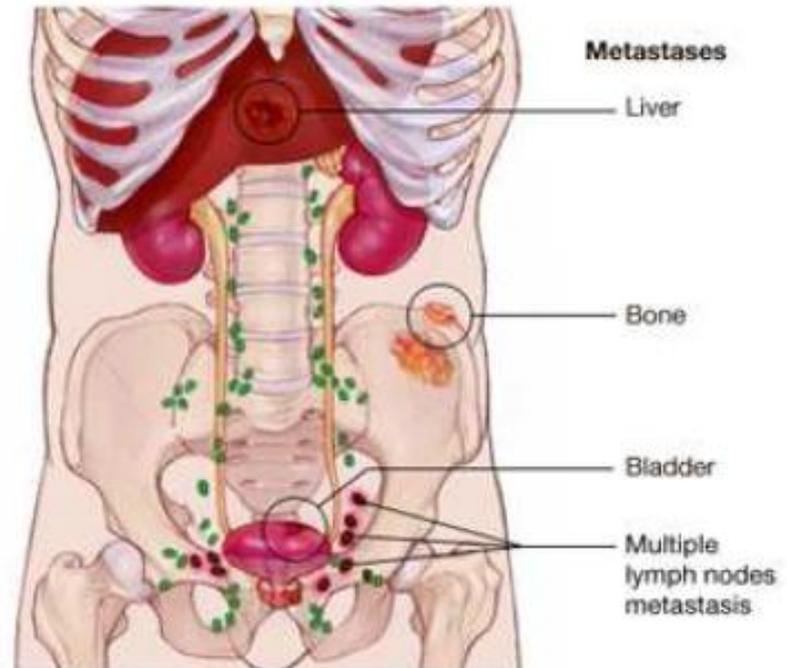
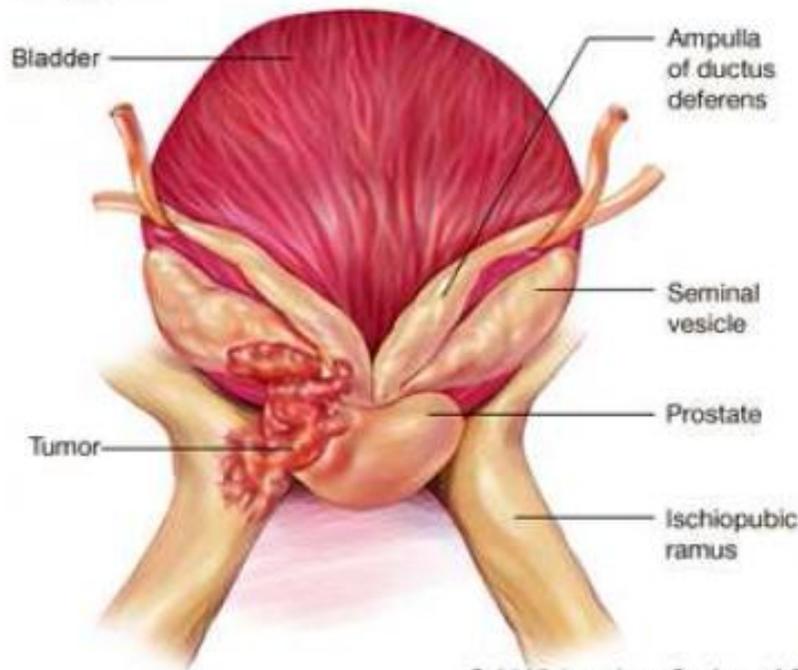
Estadío IV o D

- Diseminación a otras áreas del cuerpo o ganglios linfáticos



Robert Morreale/Visual Explanations, LLC

Stage IV



Ganglios Linfáticos Regionales

NX	Ganglios linfáticos regionales no fueron evaluados
N0	No existe metástasis ganglionar linfática regional
N1	Metástasis en ganglio(s) linfático(s) regional(es)

Metástasis a distancia (M)

Mx	Metástasis a distancia que no puede ser evaluada (no evaluada por modalidad alguna)
M0	No hay metástasis a distancia
M1	Metástasis a distancia
	M1a: Ganglio(s) linfático(s) no regional(es)
	M1b: Hueso(s)
	M1c: Otro(s) sitio(s) con enfermedad ósea o sin esta

2. Cáncer de Próstata Resistente a la Castración

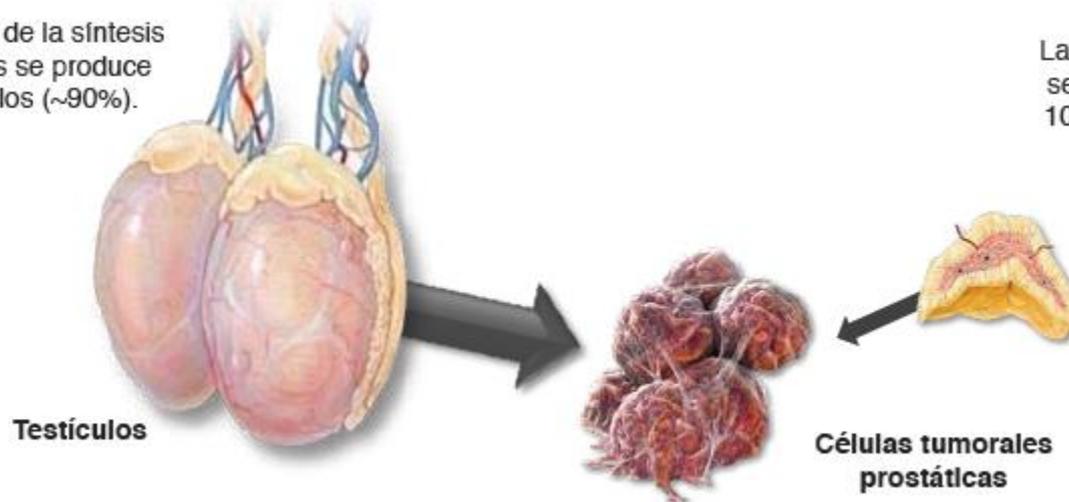
La célula prostática depende de los andrógenos

Fuente normal de andrógenos

En condiciones normales los testículos son la fuente principal de andrógenos (90%)

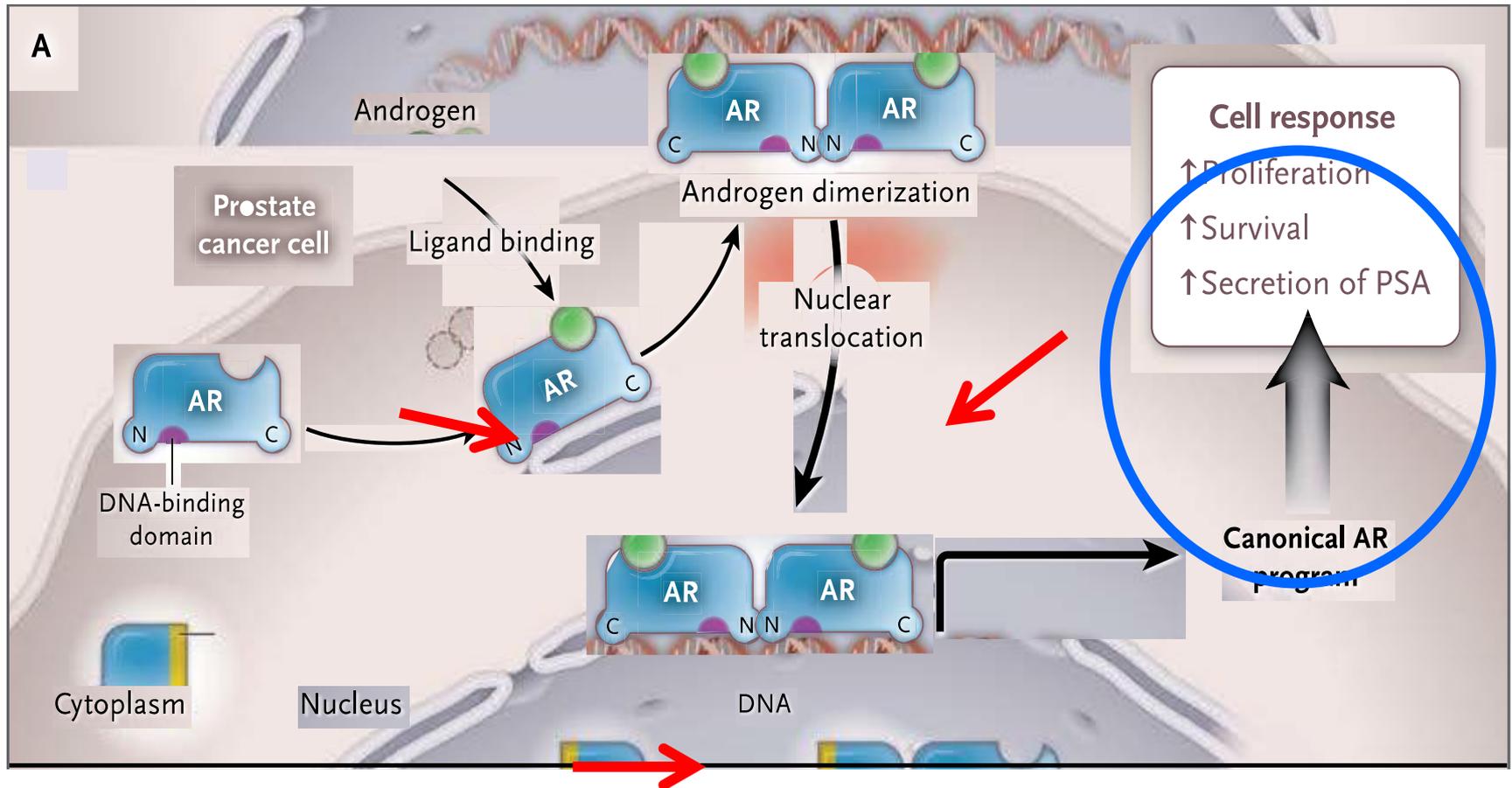
Las glándulas adrenales producen aproximadamente un 10% de los andrógenos circulantes.

La mayor parte de la síntesis de andrógenos se produce en los testículos (~90%).



Las glándulas adrenales segregan alrededor del 10% de los andrógenos circulantes.

Receptor androgénico (RA)



Análogos LHRH o Bloqueo hormonal completo(BAC)

Agonista de LH-RH

ORQUIECTOMÍA

Goserelin

Leuprolide

Triptorelin

Respuestas del 80% con una duración 24-36 m

+/-

Antiandrógeno periférico no esteroideo

Flutamida, bicalutamida, nilutamida

DEPENDENCIA HORMONAL DEL CP

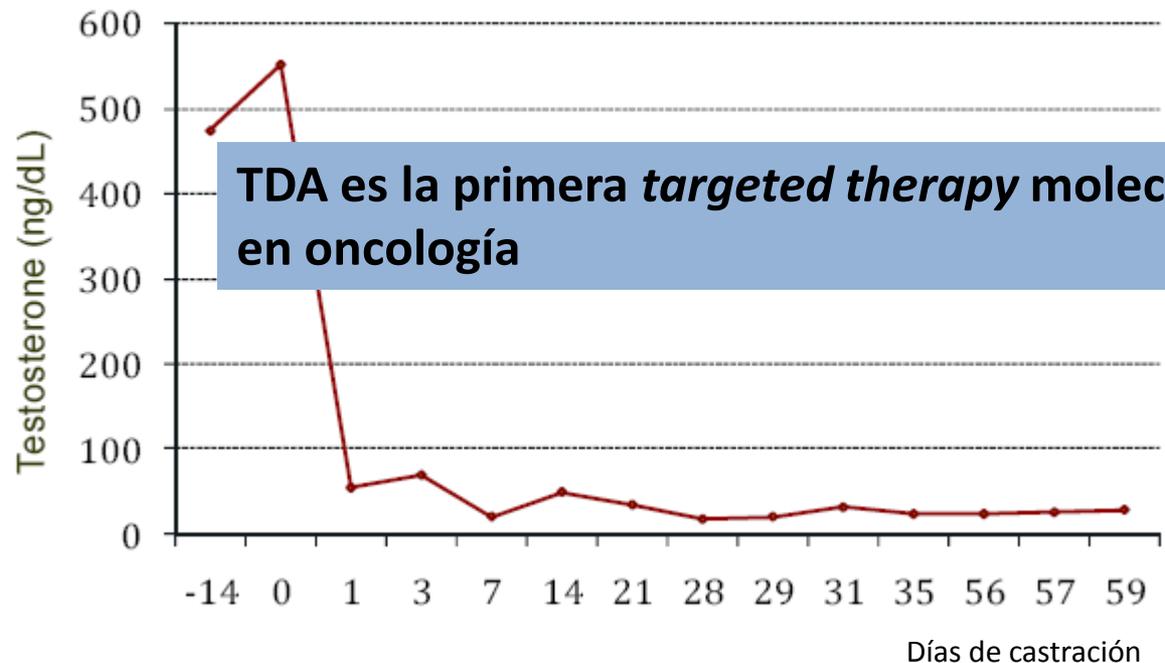


Charles Huggins
1901-1997
1966 Premio Nobel

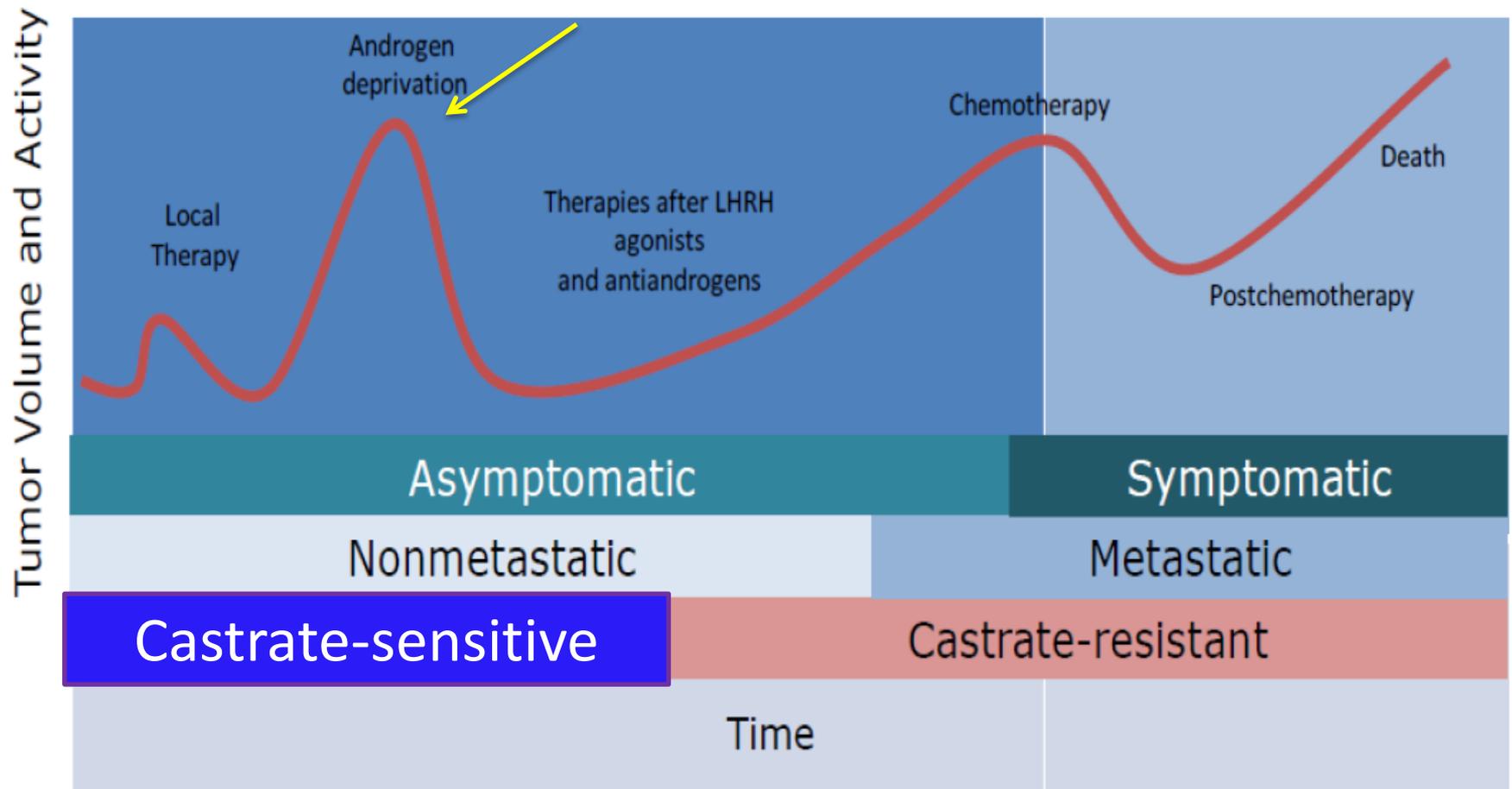
1941: Al reducir concentración sérica de andrógenos mediante:

- Castración quirúrgica
- Administración exógena de estrógenos

Se conseguía **remisión tumoral** y paliación de síntomas



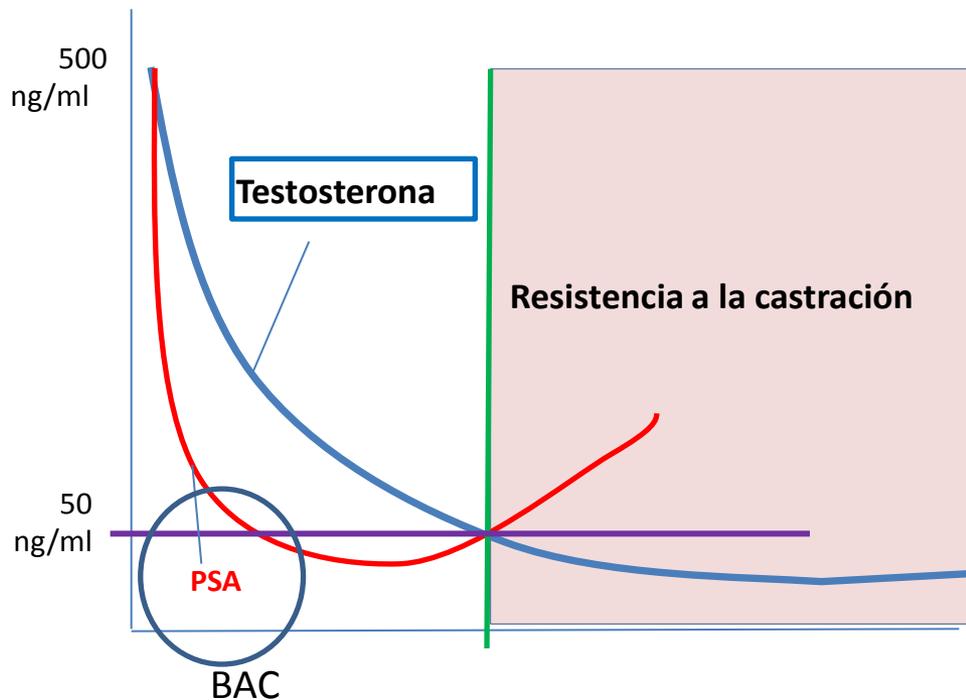
Natural history and treatment progression of prostate cancer



1. Nguyen, PL, et al. *Cancer*. 2007;110:1417-1428. 2. Data on file, Janssen.

¿Qué significa Resistencia a la Castración

Progresión (Avance) de la enfermedad a pesar de niveles de castración (testosterona < 50ng/dl) conseguidos con T^o de Deprivación Androgénica (BAC).

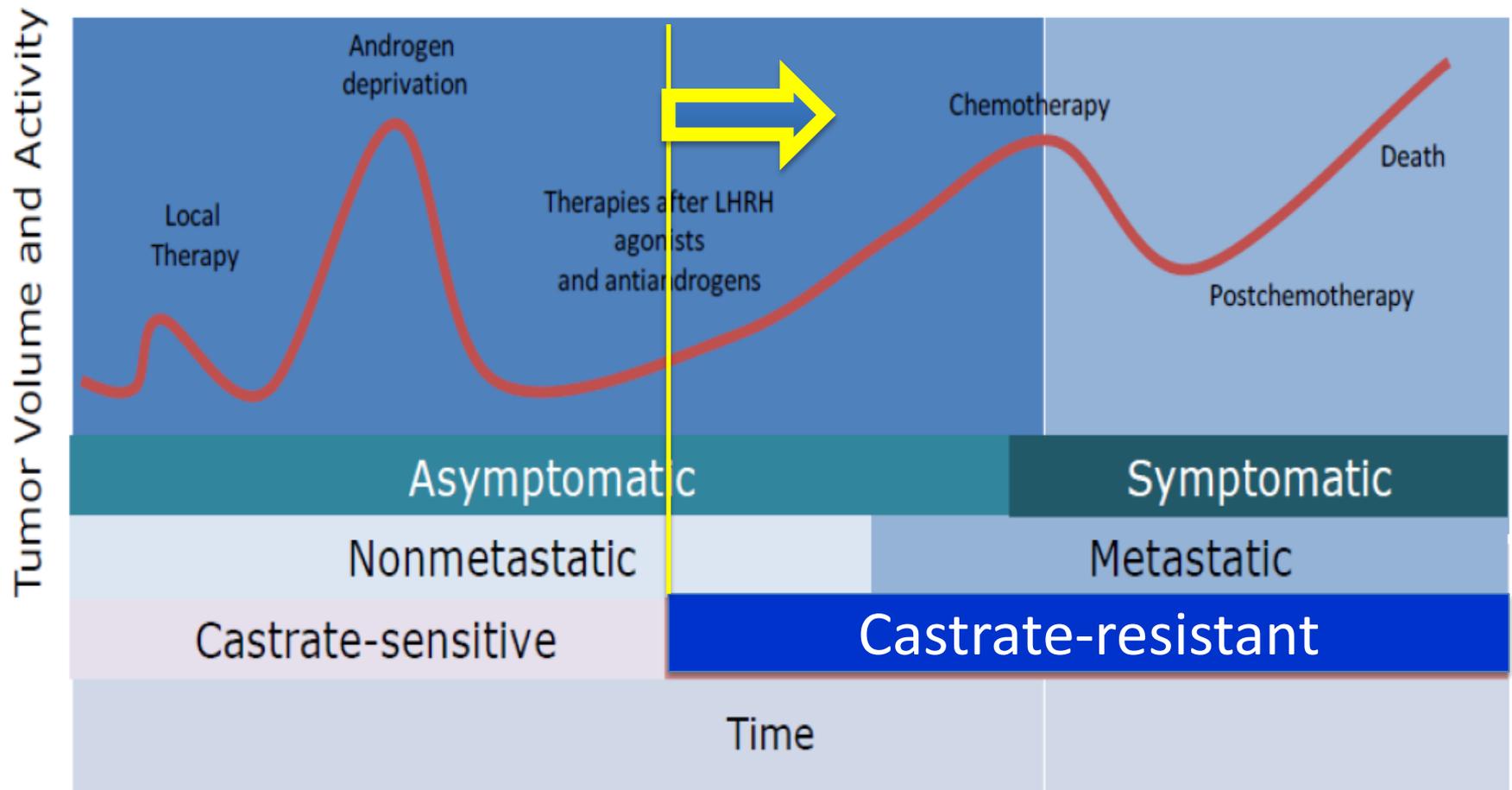


Definición de CPRC

Prostate Cancer Clinical Trial Working Group 2

1. Niveles de testosterona < 50 ng/dl o 1.7 nmol/l
2. Tres elevaciones consecutivas de PSA separadas al menos por una semana, con dos incrementos $> 50\%$ del nadir (y siempre > 2.0 ng/ml)
3. Retirada previa del antiandrógeno: al menos cuatro semanas antes la flutamida y seis semanas la bicalutamida
4. Aumento progresivo del PSA, a pesar de las sucesivas maniobras hormonales
5. Progresión ósea: aparición de dos o más lesiones en la GGO
6. Progresión partes blandas: progresión por criterios RECIST

Natural history and treatment progression of prostate cancer



1. Nguyen, PL, et al. *Cancer*. 2007;110:1417-1428. 2. Data on file, Janssen.

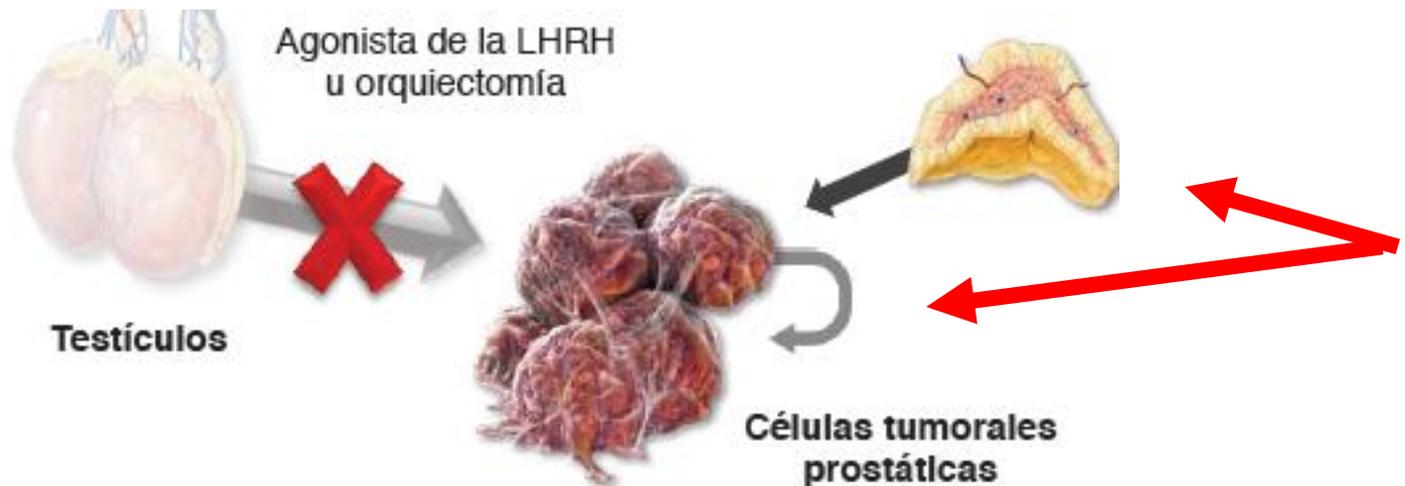
***CÁNCER DE PRÓSTATA
AVANZADO
RESISTENTE A LA
CASTRACIÓN (CPRC)***

***CÁNCER DE PRÓSTATA
AVANZADO ~~HORMONO-~~
~~REFRACTARIO~~***

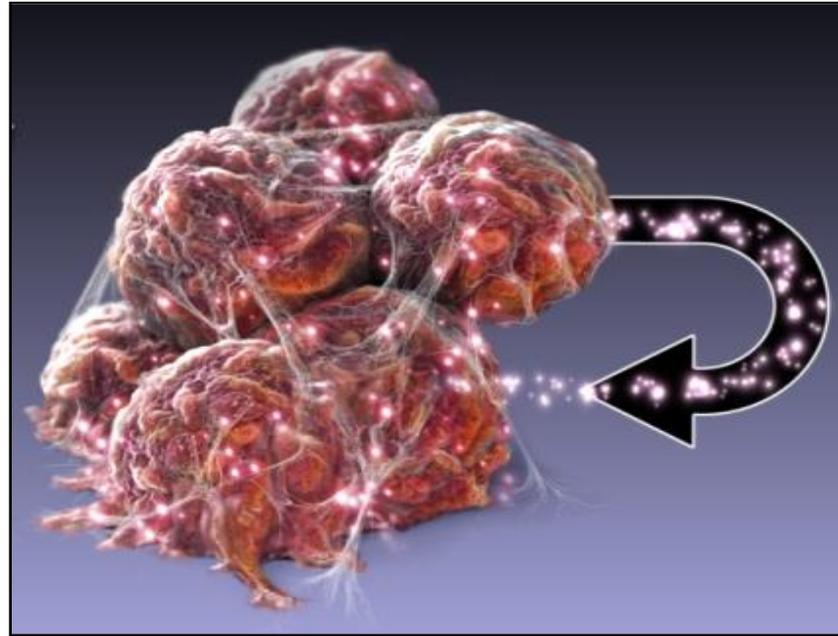
En presencia de tratamiento de privación androgénica (BAC), persiste la producción de andrógenos

Tras la TDA los andrógenos de las glándulas adrenales pasan a ser la fuente principal de andrógenos.

Posteriormente y en fases más avanzadas de la enfermedad son las propias células tumorales las productoras de andrógenos que nutren su crecimiento.



Síntesis de andrógenos intracrina (intratumoral)



- Las células tumorales **emplean precursores de andrógenos** de su entorno para convertirlo en testosterona y DHT
- También pueden producir de novo andrógenos para motivar su crecimiento y proliferación

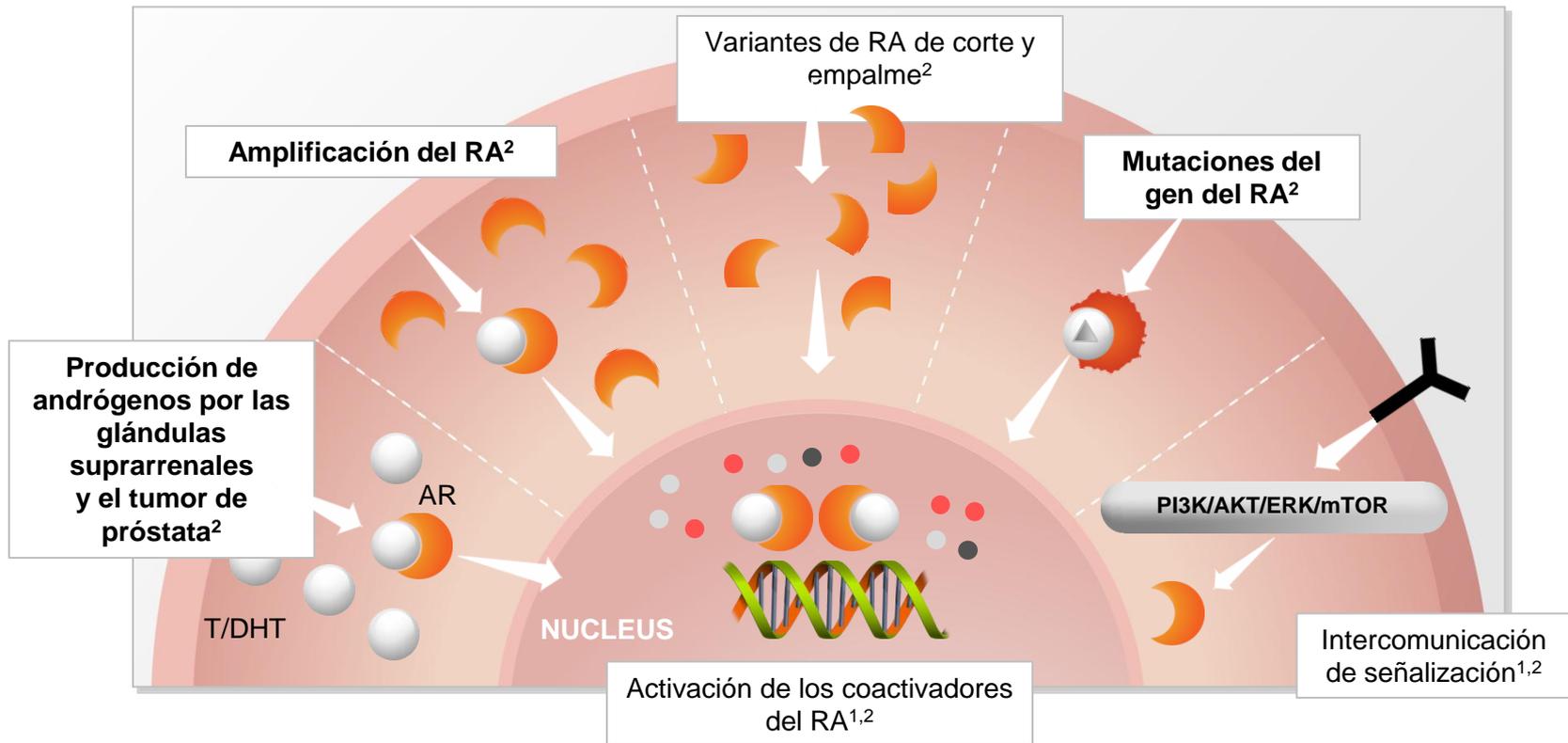
1. Hofland J et al. *Cancer Res.* 2010;70(3):1256-1264.

2. Leon CG et al. *Prostate.* 2010;70:390-400.

3. Montgomery BR et al. *Cancer Res.* 2008;68(11):4447-4454.

4. Stanbrough M et al. *Cancer Res.* 2006;66(5):2815-2825.

Múltiples procesos moleculares contribuyen a la señalización sostenida del RA :

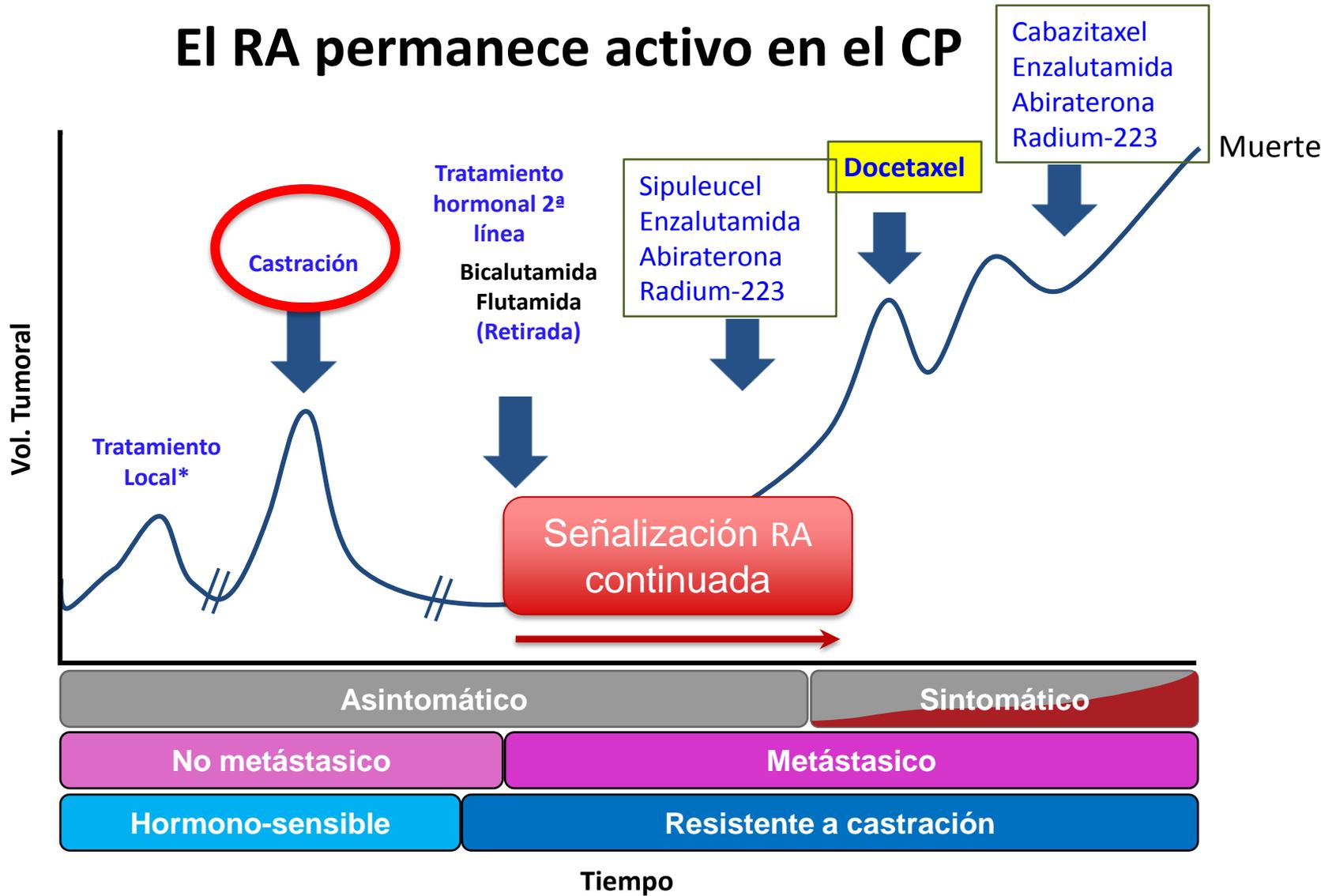


La señalización del RA es un mecanismo clave en la progresión del CPRC y es una diana lógica del tratamiento.

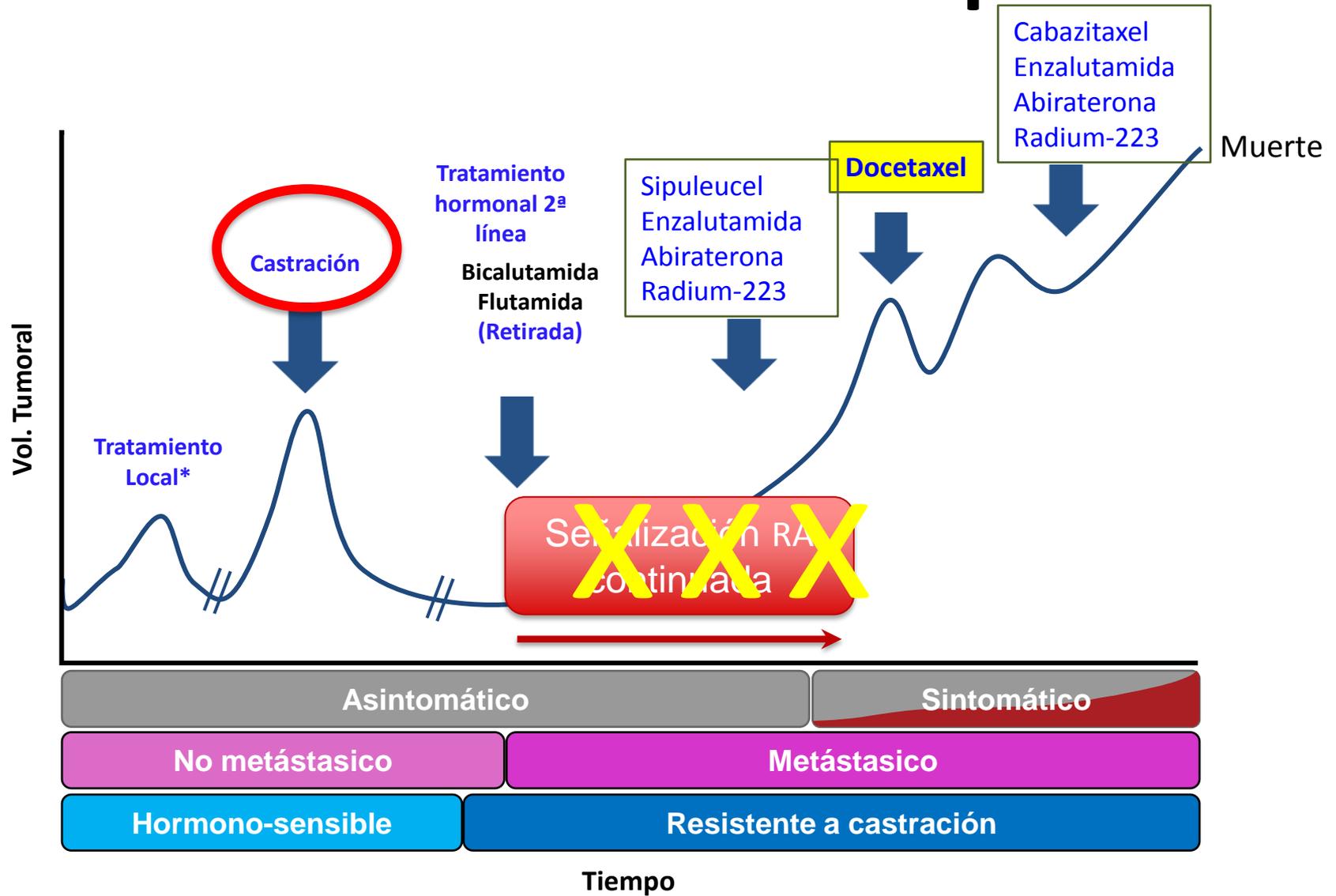
AR=and
mTOR=

1. Heinlein CA, Shang C. *Endocr Rev* 2004;25: 276-300; 2. Fu R et al. *Expert Rev Endocrinol Metab* 2010;5:755-84.

El RA permanece activo en el CP



El RA es una diana terapéutica



3. Los objetivos del Tratamiento en el CPRC:

- (1) Disminuir la síntesis de andrógenos
- (2) Atacar directamente el receptor andrógeno
- (3) *Matar* la célula tumoral próstática

Tratamientos en el CPRC antes de 2004



Tratamientos en el CPRC en 2015



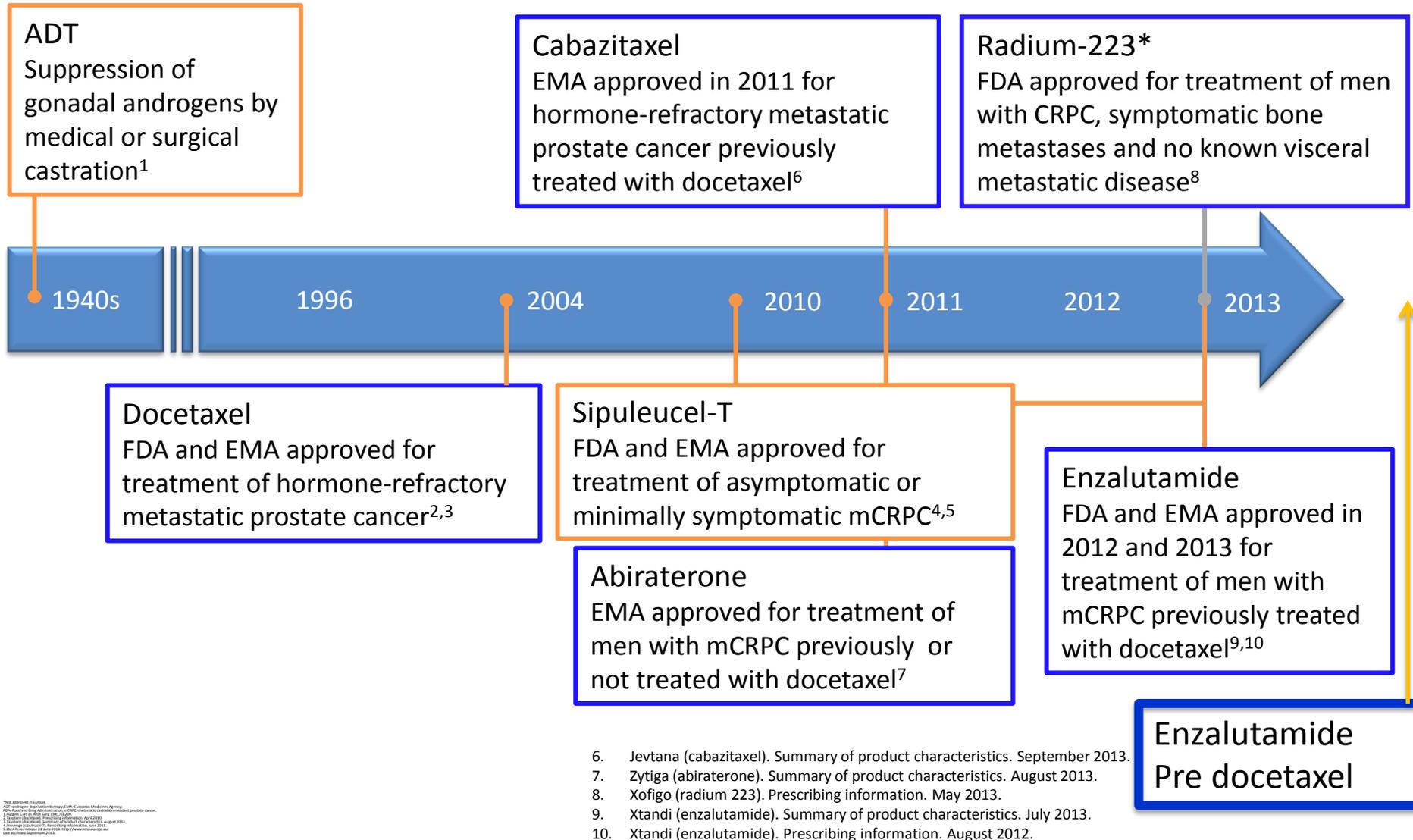
6 Nuevos agentes en el CPRC

• Sipuleucel-T (Provenge®)	▲ Supervivencia (2010)
• Cabazitaxel (Jevtana®)	▲ Supervivencia (2010)
• Denosumab (Xgeva®)	↓ SRE ↓ metástasis (2010)
• Abiraterona (Zytiga®)	▲ Supervivencia (2011, 2013)
• Enzalutamida (Xtandi®)	▲ Supervivencia (2012, 2014)
• Radium-223 (Xofigo®)	▲ Supervivencia (2012)

Tratamientos disponibles en el CPRC.

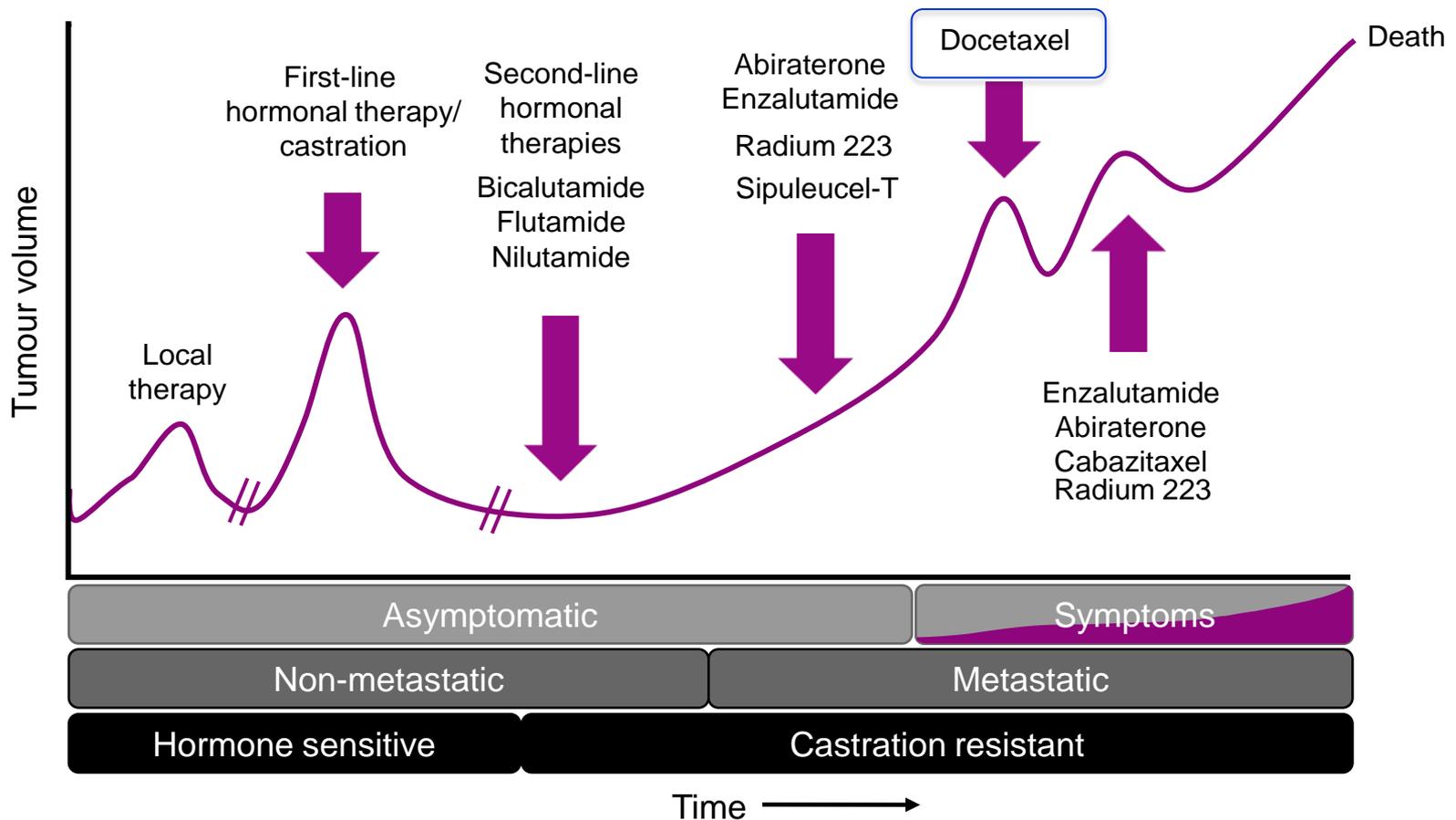
Agent	Status	Control arm	OS (months)	Hazard ratio	p value
Sipuleucel-T	QT naïve	Placebo	25.8	0.78	0.03
ABIRATERONE-P	QT naïve	Prednisone	35.3	0.79	0.0151
ENZALUTAMIDE	QT naïve	Placebo	32.4	0.70	<0.0001
Docetaxel-P	QT naïve	Mitoxantrone	18.9	0.76	0.009
ABIRATERONE-P	Post-docetaxel	Prednisone	15.8	0.74	<0.0001
ENZALUTAMIDE	Post-docetaxel	Placebo	18.4	0.63	<0.0001
Cabazitaxel-P	Post-docetaxel	Mitoxantrone	15.1	0.70	<0.0001
Radium 223	Pre&Post-docetaxel	Placebo	14.9	0.70	<0.001
Denosumab*	Bone mets	Zoledronic	20.7*	0.82	0.008

Changing treatment paradigm for mCRPC



*Not approved in Europe.
ADT: androgen deprivation therapy. EMA: European Medicines Agency.
1. National Cancer Institute. Androgen deprivation therapy. NCI Thesaurus. Code C11111.
2. National Cancer Institute. Docetaxel. NCI Thesaurus. Code C11111.
3. National Cancer Institute. Docetaxel. NCI Thesaurus. Code C11111.
4. National Cancer Institute. Sipuleucel-T. NCI Thesaurus. Code C11111.
5. National Cancer Institute. Sipuleucel-T. NCI Thesaurus. Code C11111.
6. National Cancer Institute. Cabazitaxel. NCI Thesaurus. Code C11111.
7. National Cancer Institute. Abiraterone. NCI Thesaurus. Code C11111.
8. National Cancer Institute. Radium-223. NCI Thesaurus. Code C11111.
9. National Cancer Institute. Enzalutamide. NCI Thesaurus. Code C11111.
10. National Cancer Institute. Enzalutamide. NCI Thesaurus. Code C11111.

HISTORIA NATURAL DEL CANCER de PRÓSTATA



EL PRIMER AVANCE

A. Quimioterapia

(1) DOCETAXEL

(2) CABAZITAXEL

Chemotherapy With Mitoxantrone Plus Prednisone or Prednisone Alone for Symptomatic Hormone-Resistant Prostate Cancer: A Canadian Randomized Trial With Palliative End Points

J Clin Oncol 14:1756-1764. © 1996

By Ian F. Tannock, David Osoba, Martin R. Stockler, D. Scott Ernst, Alan J. Neville, Malcolm J. Moore, George R. Armitage, Jonathan J. Wilson, Peter M. Verner, Christopher M.L. Coppin, and Kevin C. Murphy

1996

- **Improvement in pain control**
- **No difference in survival**

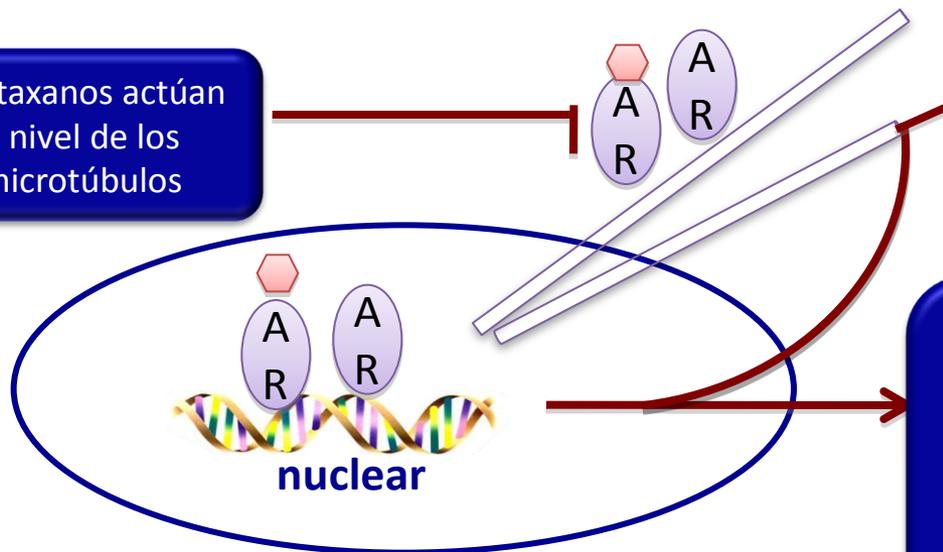
The FDA approved mitoxantrone-prednisone as palliative treatment for patients with symptomatic HRPC



Opciones terapéuticas en el
CRPC desde **1996** hasta **2004**

Mecanismo de acción de taxanos

Los taxanos actúan a nivel de los microtúbulos



- 1.- Inducen la muerte celular
- 2.- Bloquean la translocación al núcleo, impidiendo la actividad del receptor androgénico

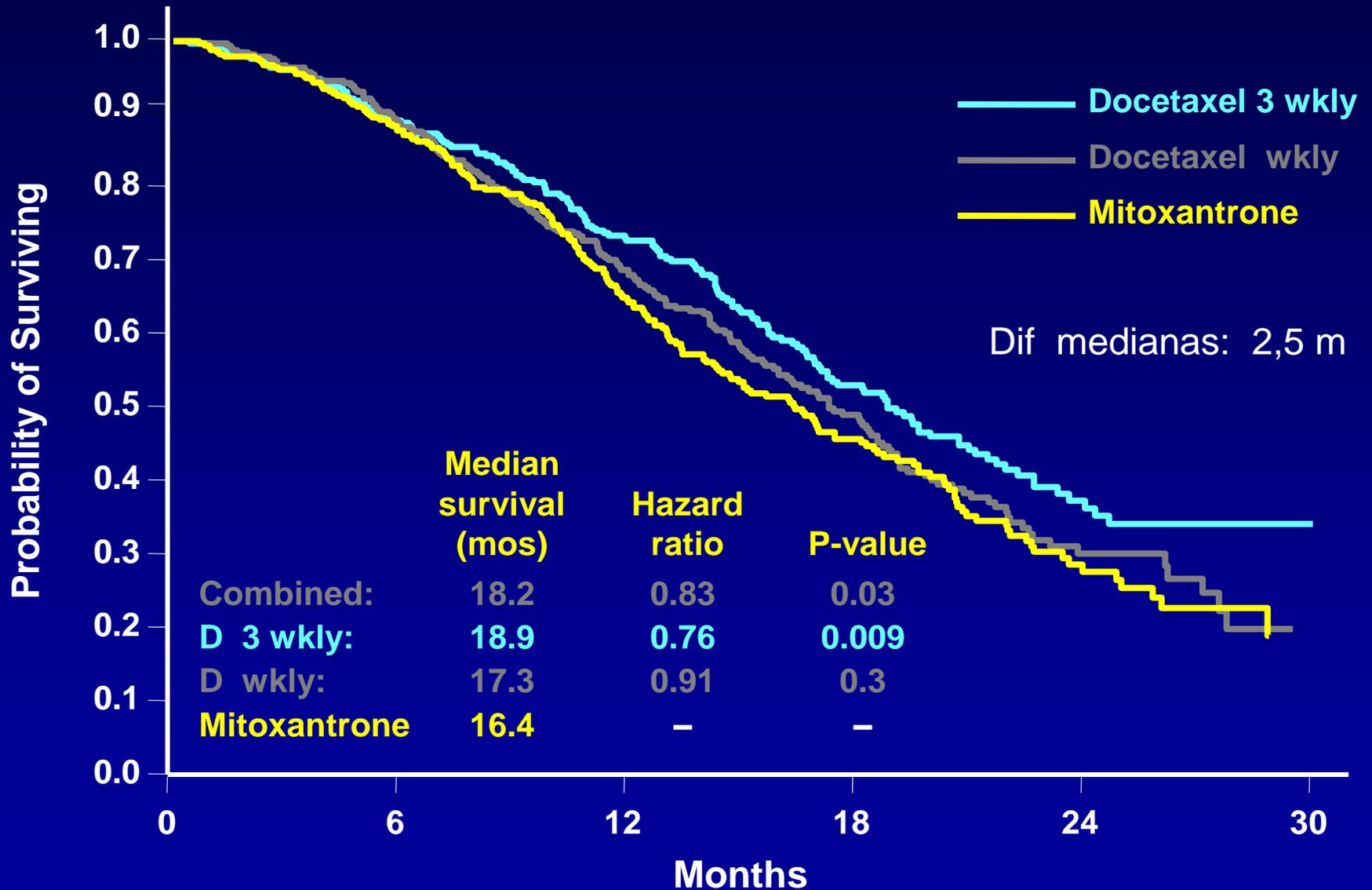
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Docetaxel plus Prednisone or Mitoxantrone plus Prednisone for Advanced Prostate Cancer

Ian F. Tannock, M.D., Ph.D., Ronald de Wit, M.D., William R. Berry, M.D.,
Jozsef Horti, M.D., Anna Pluzanska, M.D., Kim N. Chi, M.D.,
Stephane Oudard, M.D., Christine Théodore, M.D.,
Nicholas D. James, M.D., Ph.D., Ingela Turesson, M.D., Ph.D.,
Mark A. Rosenthal, M.D., Ph.D., and Mario A. Eisenberger, M.D.,
for the TAX 327 Investigators

N Engl J Med 2004; 351: 1502-1512

Overall Survival



ESTUDIO TROPIC (FASE III)

THE LANCET

Volume 376, Issue 9747, 2 October 2010-8 October 2010, Page 1117

Prednisone plus cabazitaxel or mitoxantrone for metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer progressing after docetaxel treatment: a randomised open-label trial

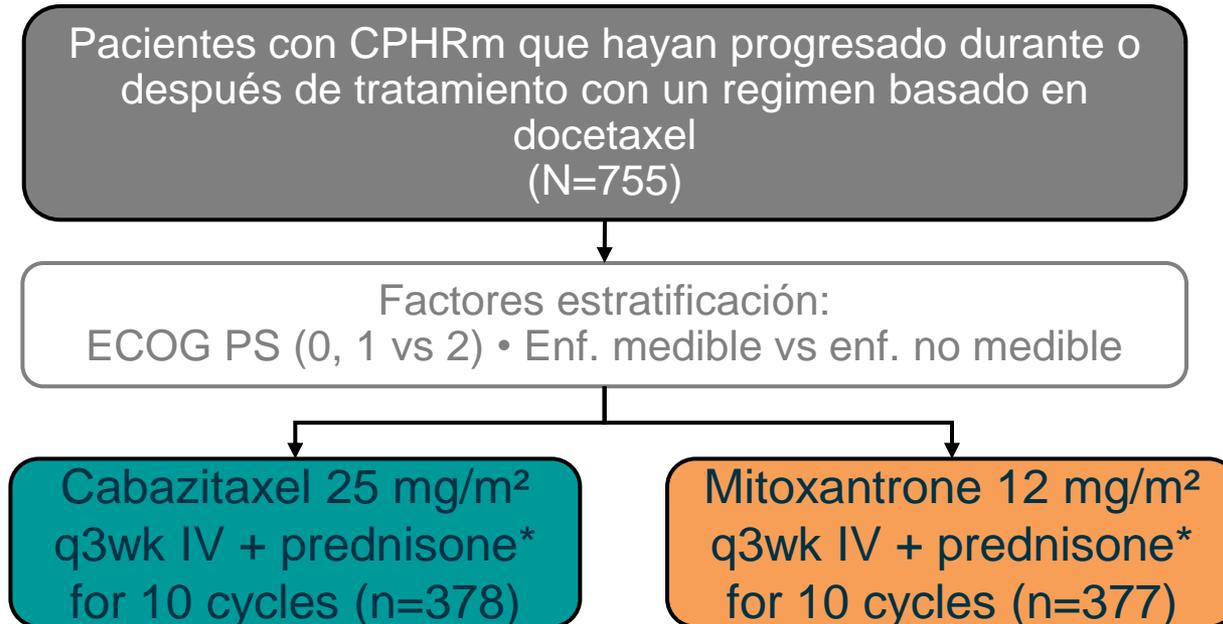
Johann Sebastian de Bono, Stéphane Oudard, Mustafa Ozguroglu, Steinbjørn Hansen, Jean-Pascal Machiels, Ivo Kocak, Gwenaëlle Gravis, Istvan Bodrogi, Mary J Mackenzie, Liji Shen, Martin Roessner, Sunil Gupta, A Oliver Sartor, for the TROPIC Investigators

Summary

Background Cabazitaxel is a novel tubulin-binding taxane drug with antitumour activity in docetaxel-resistant cancers. We aimed to compare the efficacy and safety of cabazitaxel plus prednisone with those of mitoxantrone plus prednisone in men with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer with progressive disease after docetaxel-based treatment.

TROPIC: Diseño del estudio¹

146 centros en 26 países



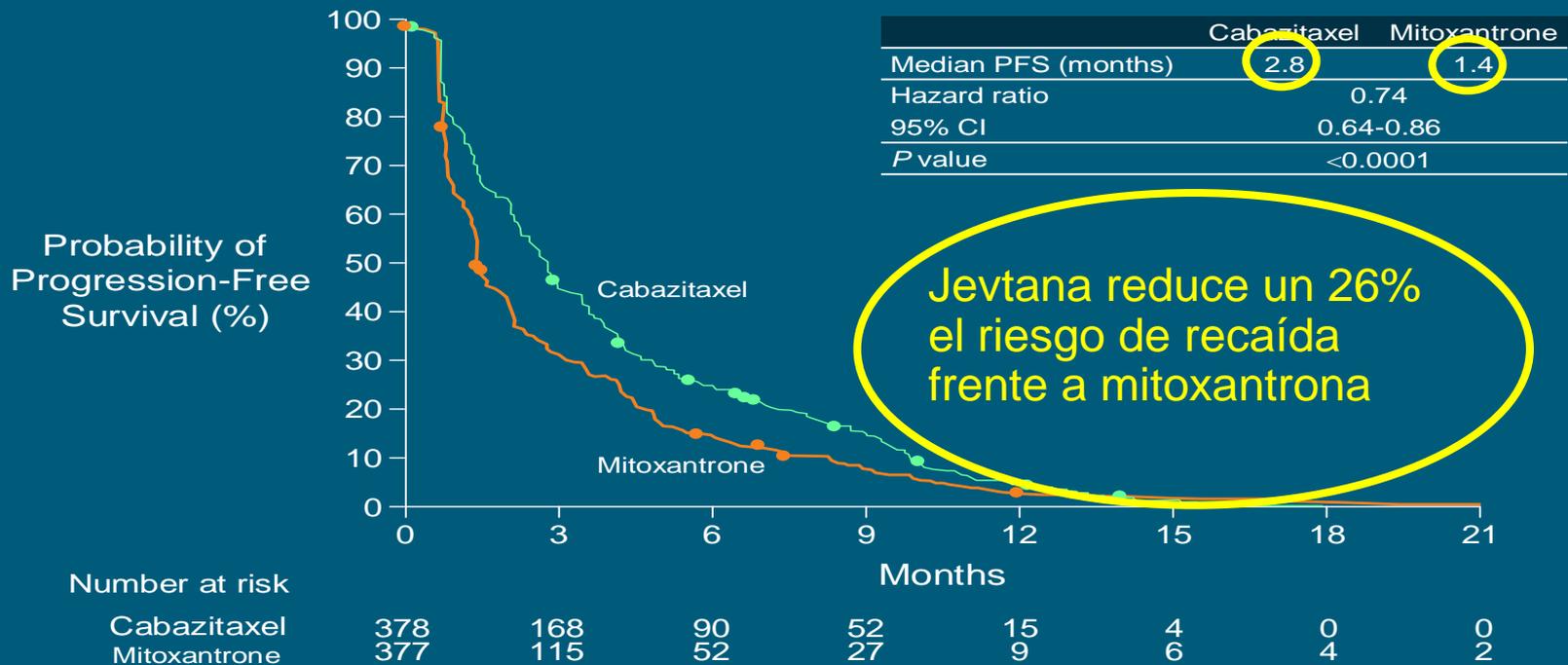
*Dosis oral de prednisona/prednisolona: 10 mg daily

- Premedicación de la rama de cabazitaxel: antihistamínico, corticoesteroide y antagonista H₂ administrados en infusión IV ≥30 minutos antes de la dosis de cabazitaxel.
- La profilaxis antiemética fue administrada si era necesario.

Supervivencia Libre de Progresión

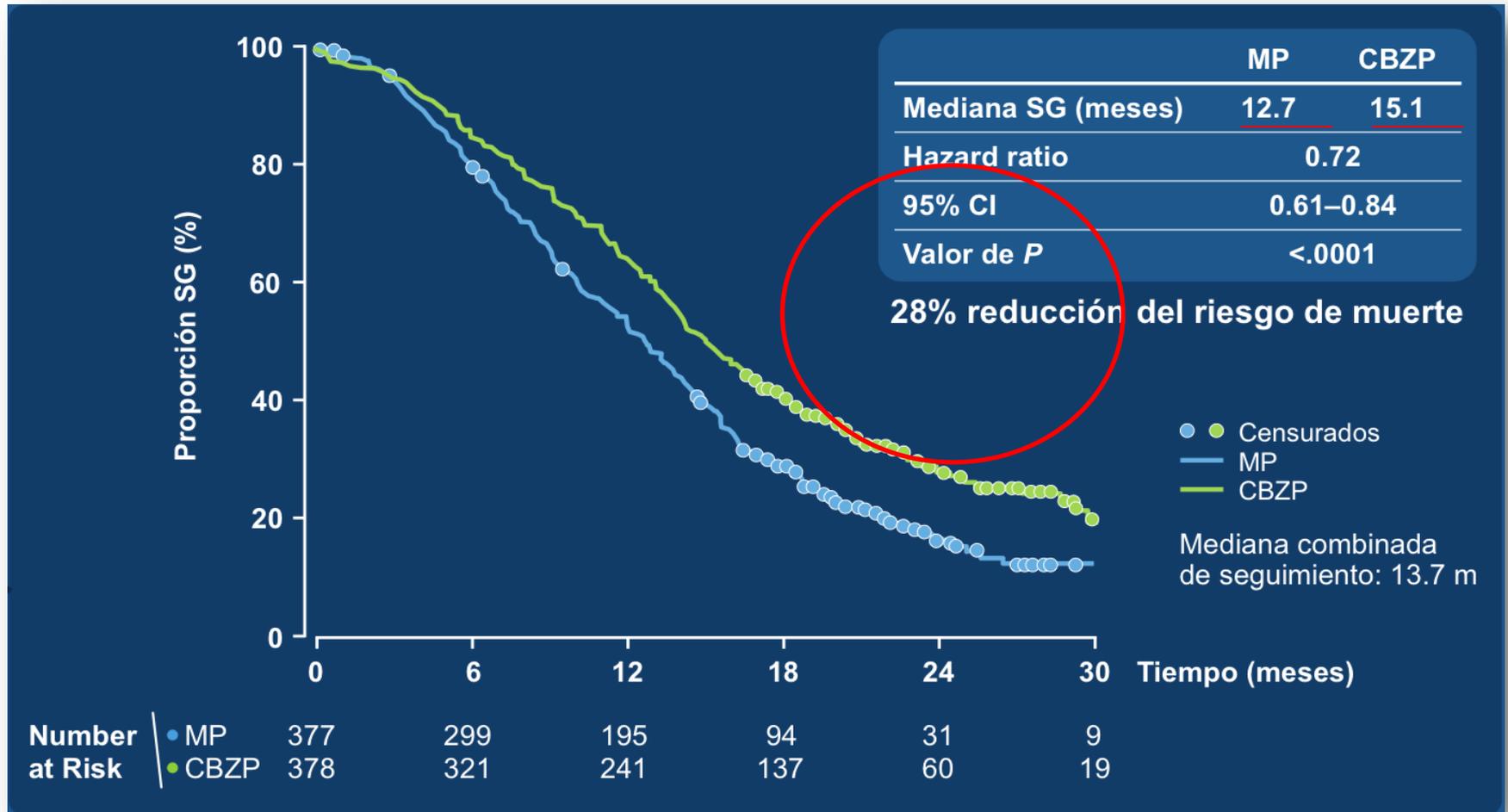
CAB-10-03-23RML2

TROPIC: Progression-Free Survival



De Bono JS et al. *Lancet*. 2010;376:1147-1154.

SUPERVIVENCIA GLOBAL



Corte realizado en marzo de 2010 con 585 eventos y 15 ptes perdidos

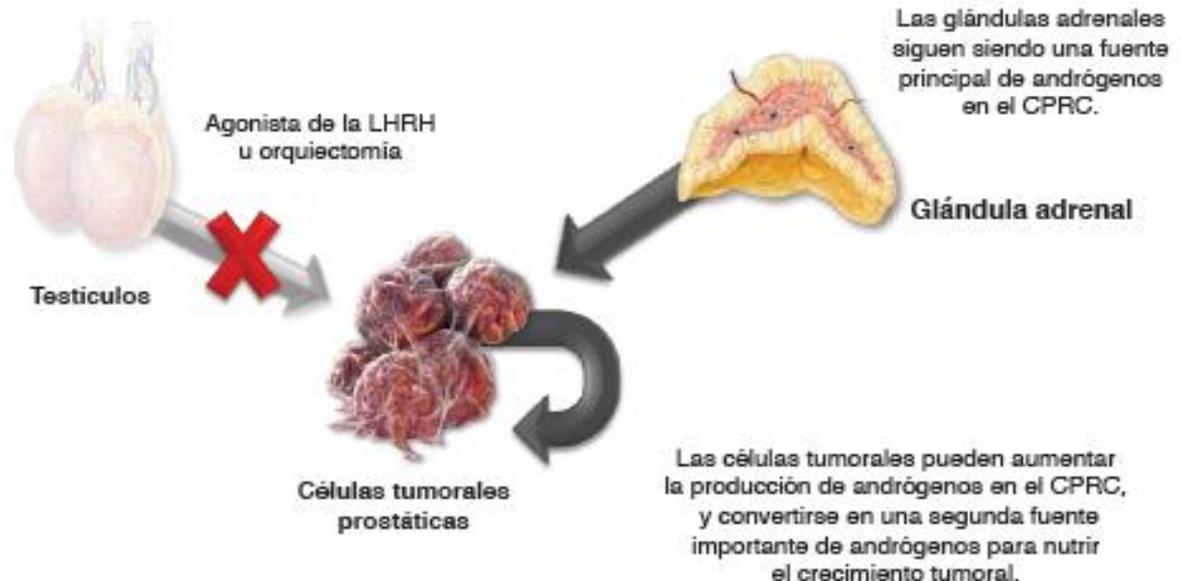
B. Tratamientos hormonales

(1) Disminuir la síntesis de andrógenos:
ABIRATERONA

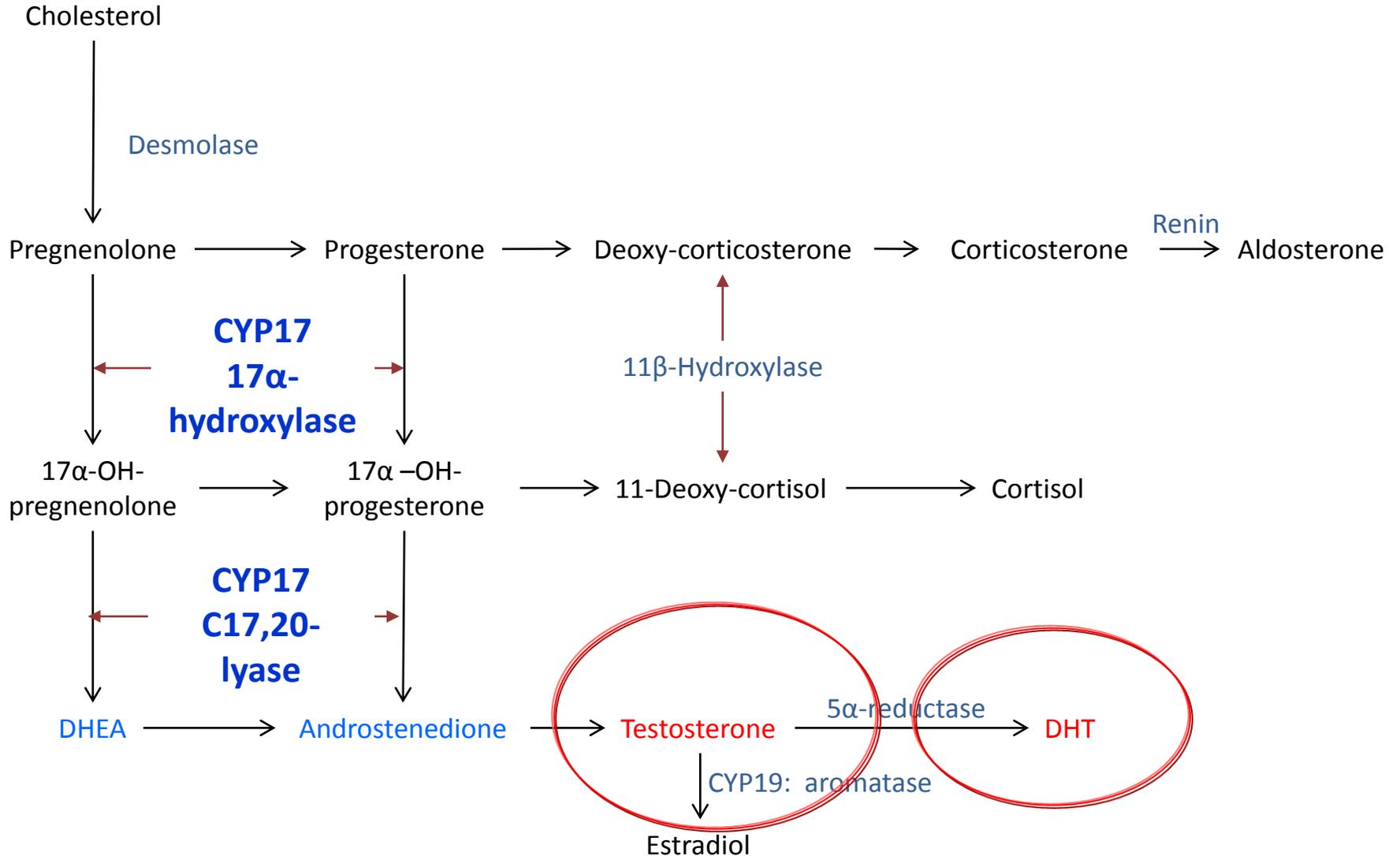
(2) Atacar directamente el receptor
andrógeno: ENZALUTAMIDA

CYP17 enzima clave para la androgénesis

- CYP17 como diana de tratamiento
- Clave para la síntesis de andrógenos a 3 niveles:
 - Testicular
 - Glándula suprarrenal
 - Intratumoral

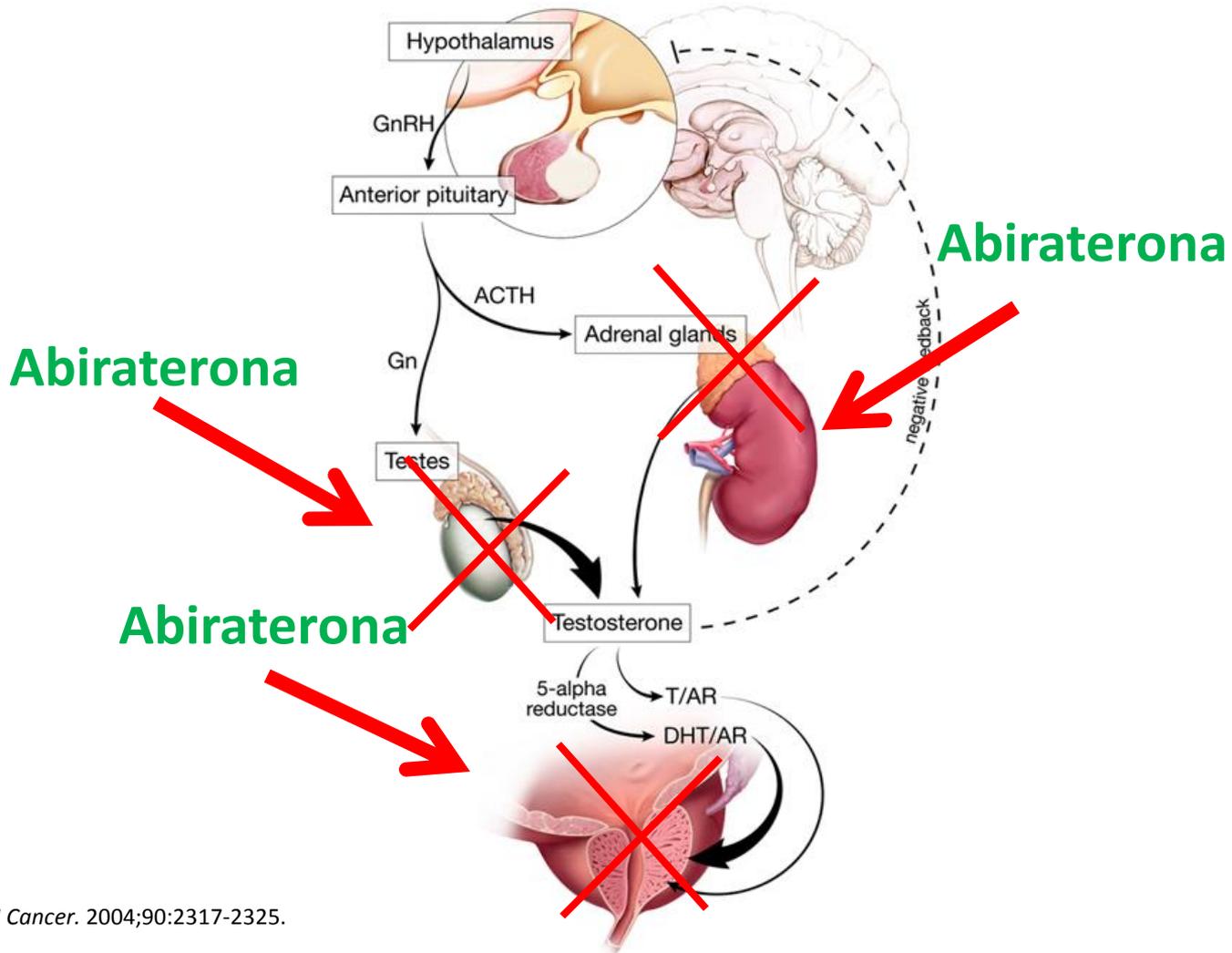


Síntesis de andrógenos: papel de CYP-17

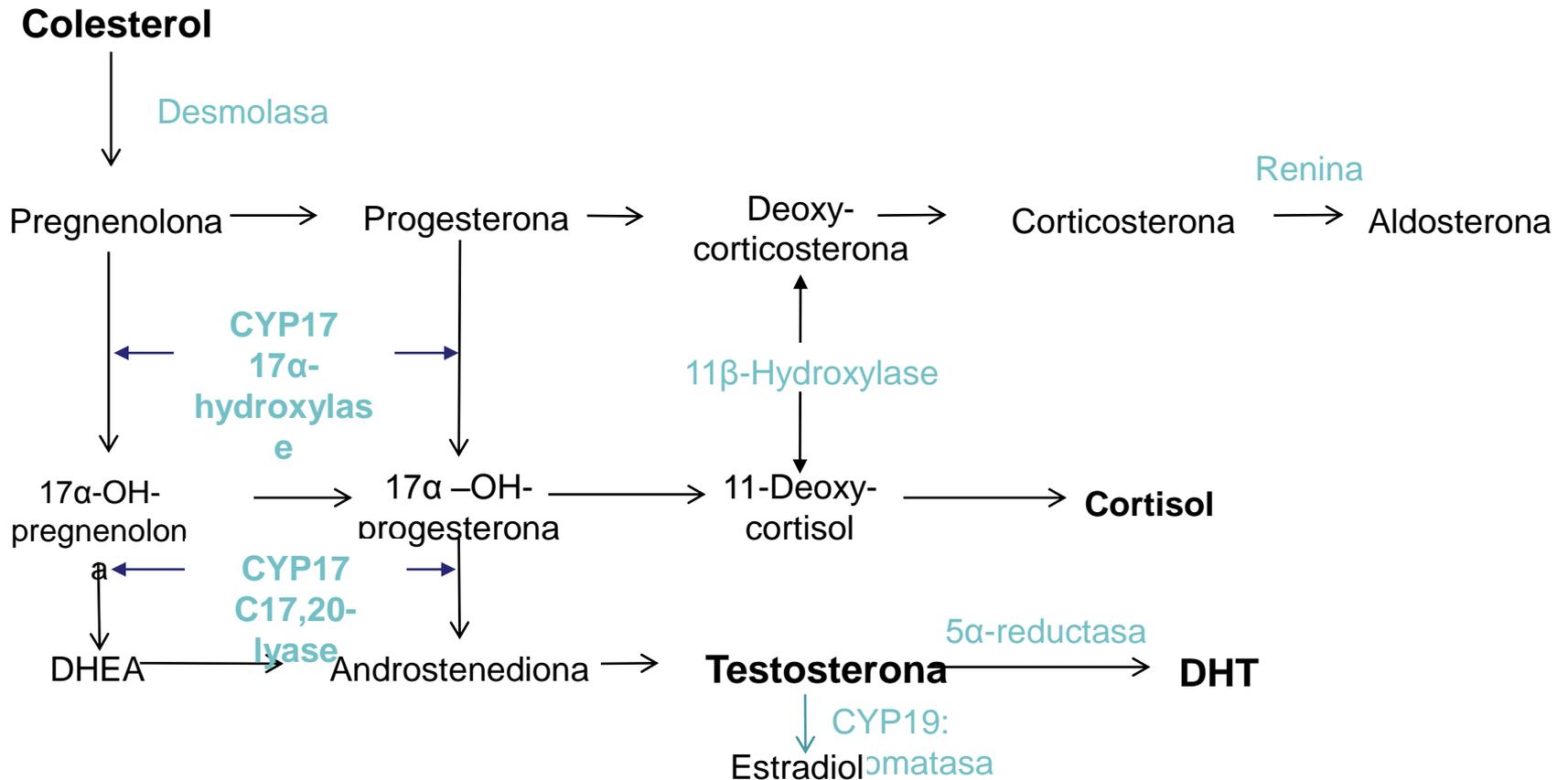


Acetato de abiraterona:

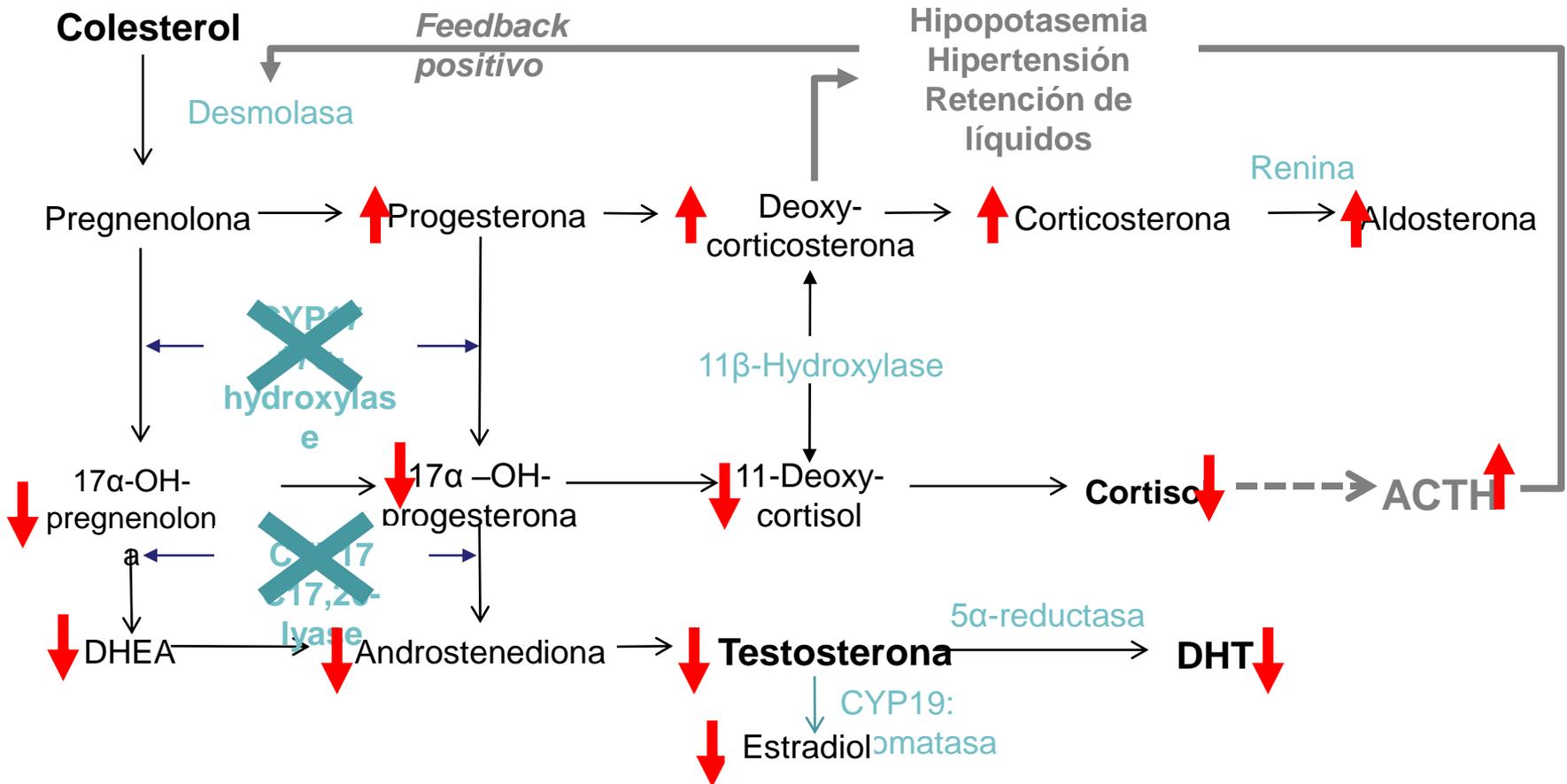
Pan-inhibidor de la biosíntesis de andrógenos



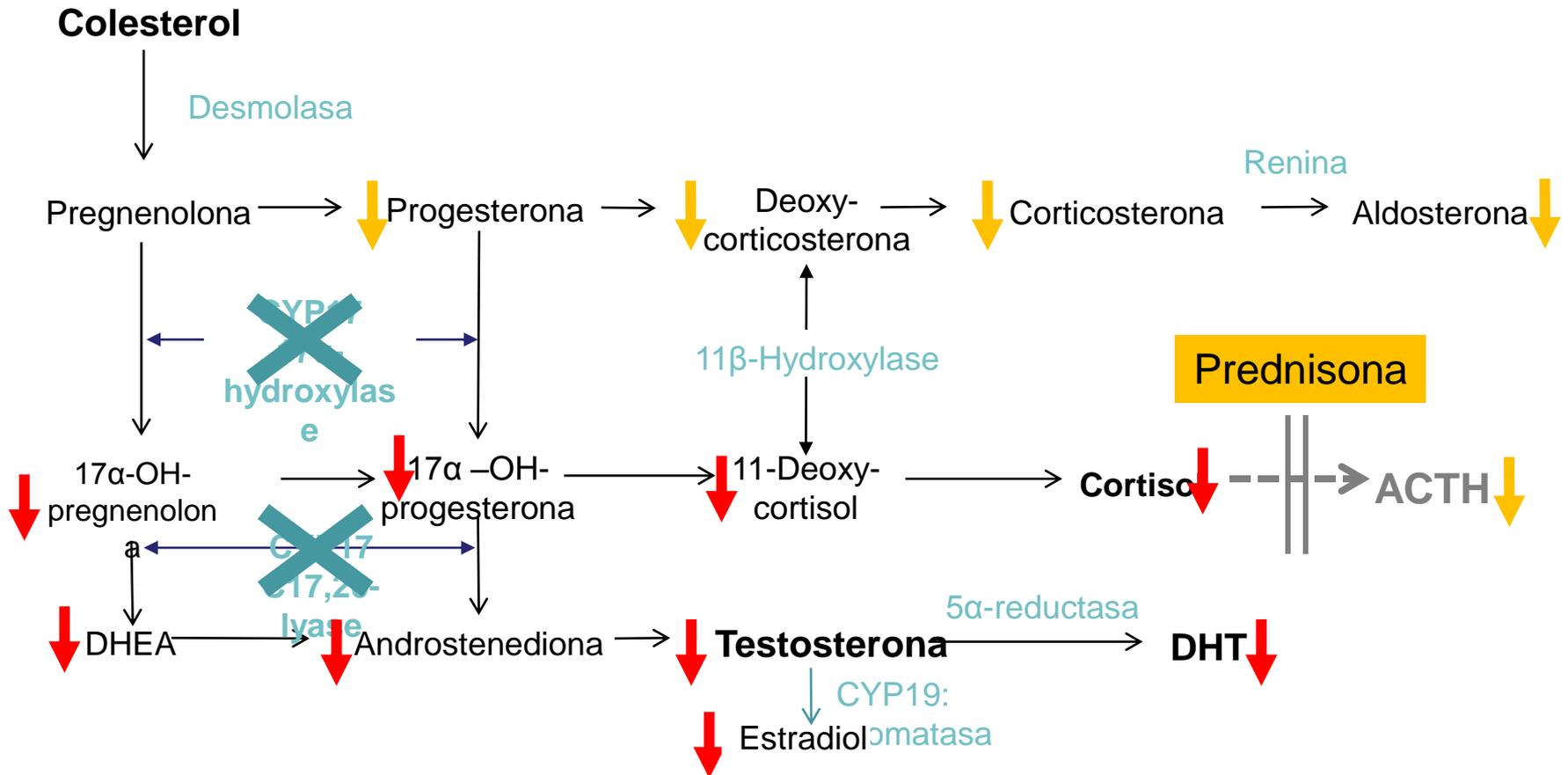
Abiraterona inhibe CYP17

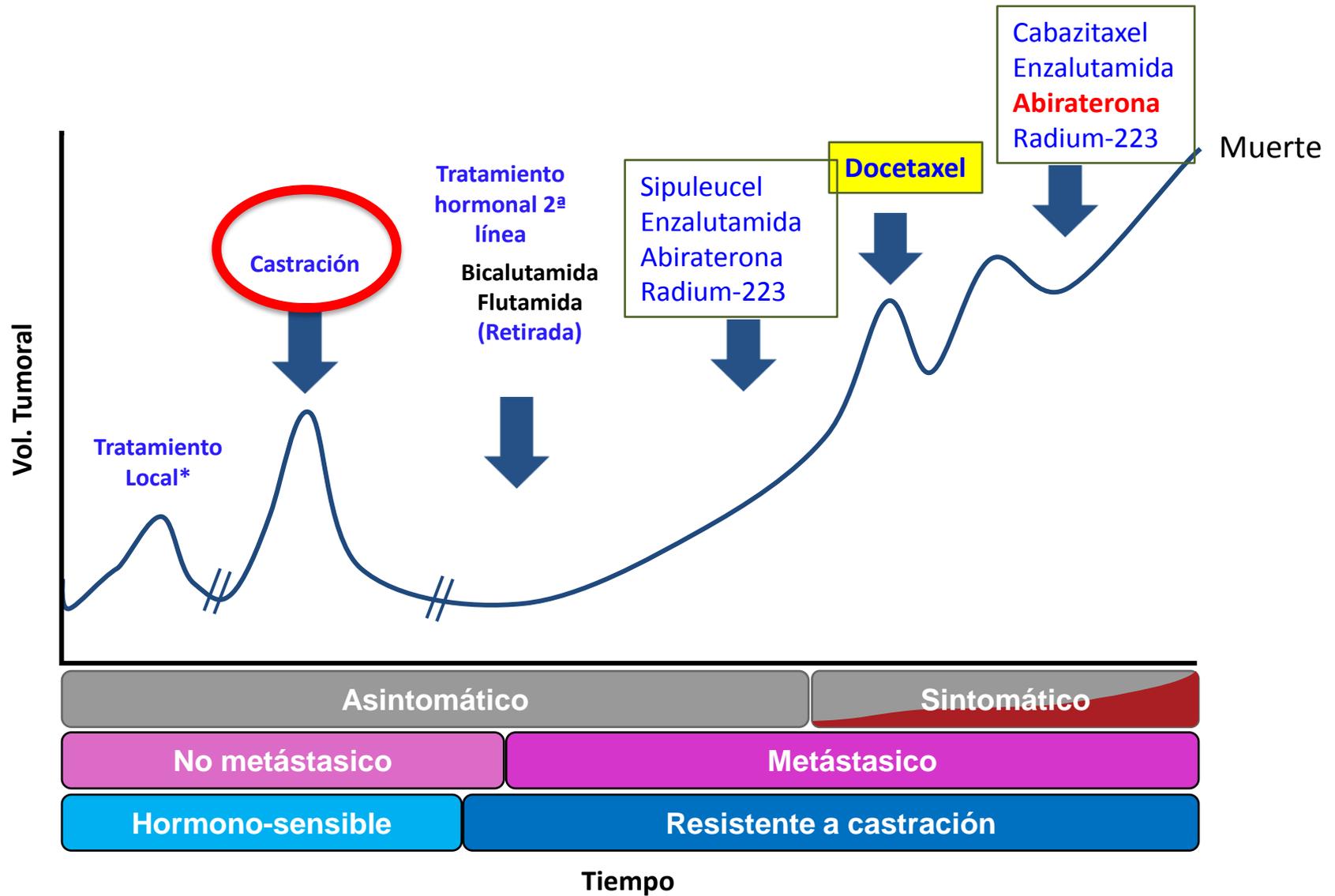


Abiraterona inhibe CYP17



Abiraterona – Prednisona





Evolución cáncer de próstata resistente a la castración

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL *of* MEDICINE

ESTABLISHED IN 1812

MAY 26, 2011

VOL. 364 NO. 21

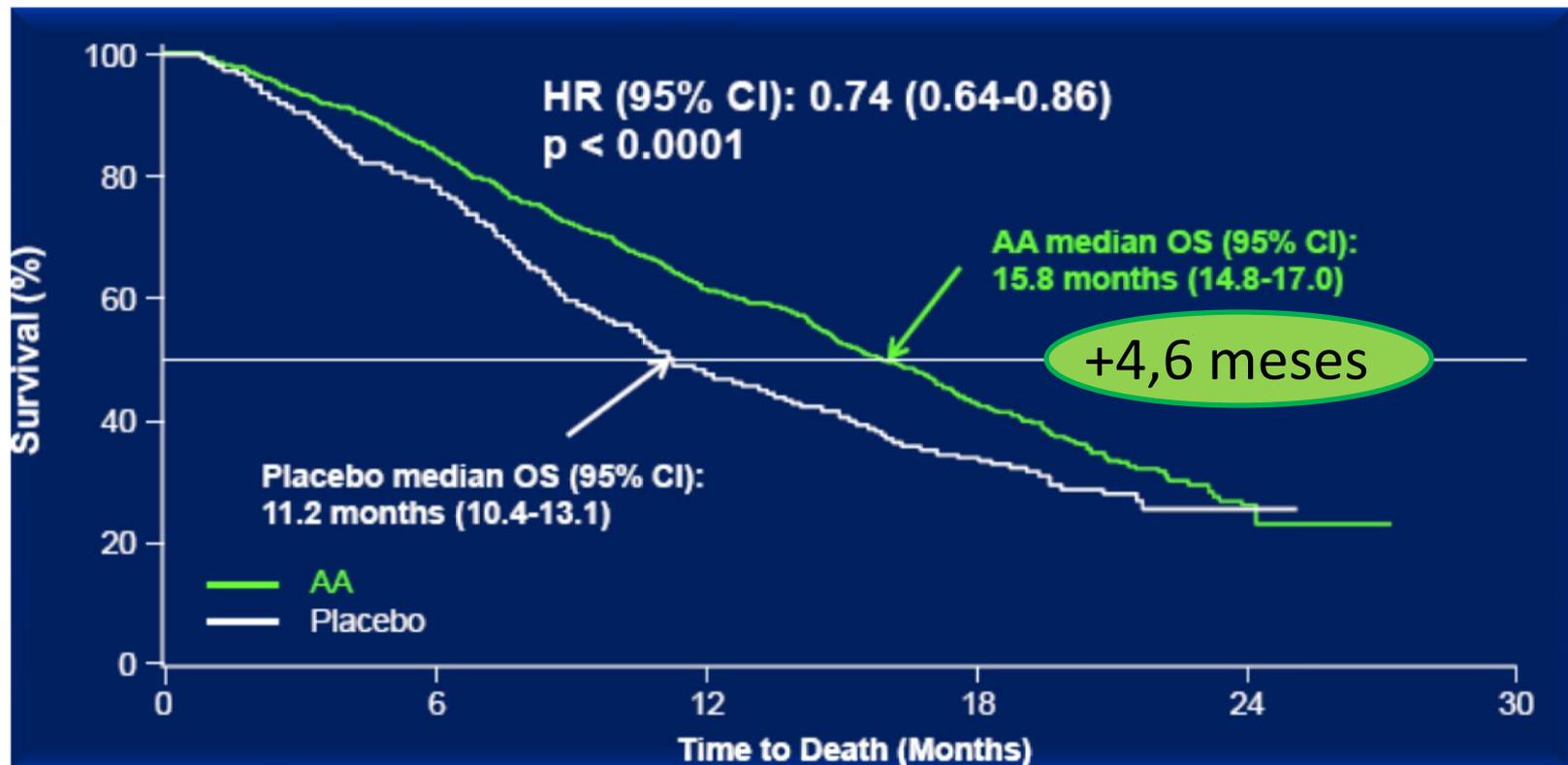
Abiraterone and Increased Survival in Metastatic Prostate Cancer

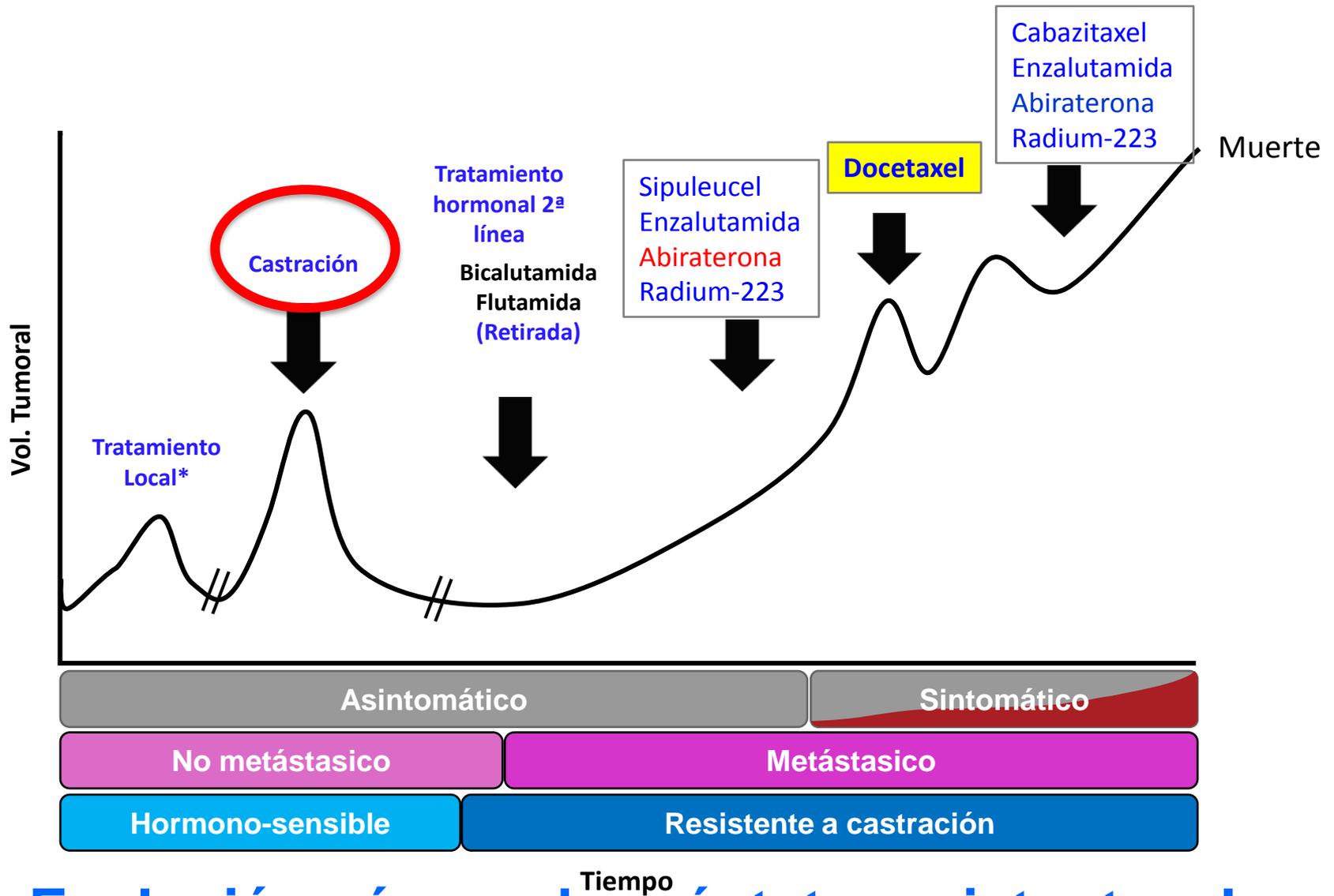
Johann S. de Bono, M.B., Ch.B., Ph.D., Christopher J. Logothetis, M.D., Arturo Molina, M.D., Karim Fizazi, M.D., Ph.D., Scott North, M.D., Luis Chu, M.D., Kim N. Chi, M.D., Robert J. Jones, M.D., Oscar B. Goodman, Jr., M.D., Ph.D., Fred Saad, M.D., John N. Staffurth, M.D., Paul Mainwaring, M.D., M.B., B.S., Stephen Harland, M.D., Thomas W. Flaig, M.D., Thomas E. Hutson, D.O., Pharm.D., Tina Cheng, M.D., Helen Patterson, M.D., John D. Hainsworth, M.D., Charles J. Ryan, M.D., Cora N. Sternberg, M.D., Susan L. Ellard, M.D., Aude Fléchon, M.D., Ph.D., Mansoor Saleh, M.D., Mark Scholz, M.D., Eleni Efstathiou, M.D., Ph.D., Andrea Zivi, M.D., Diletta Bianchini, M.D., Yohann Loriot, M.D., Nicole Chieffo, M.B.A., Thian Kheoh, Ph.D., Christopher M. Haqq, M.D., Ph.D., and Howard I. Scher, M.D., for the COU-AA-301 Investigators*

COU-AA-301: Supervivencia global (análisis final)

Mediana de seguimiento: **20.2 meses**

Mediana de duración de tratamiento: **8 meses (Abiraterona) vs. 4 meses (control)**





Evolución cáncer de próstata resistente a la castración

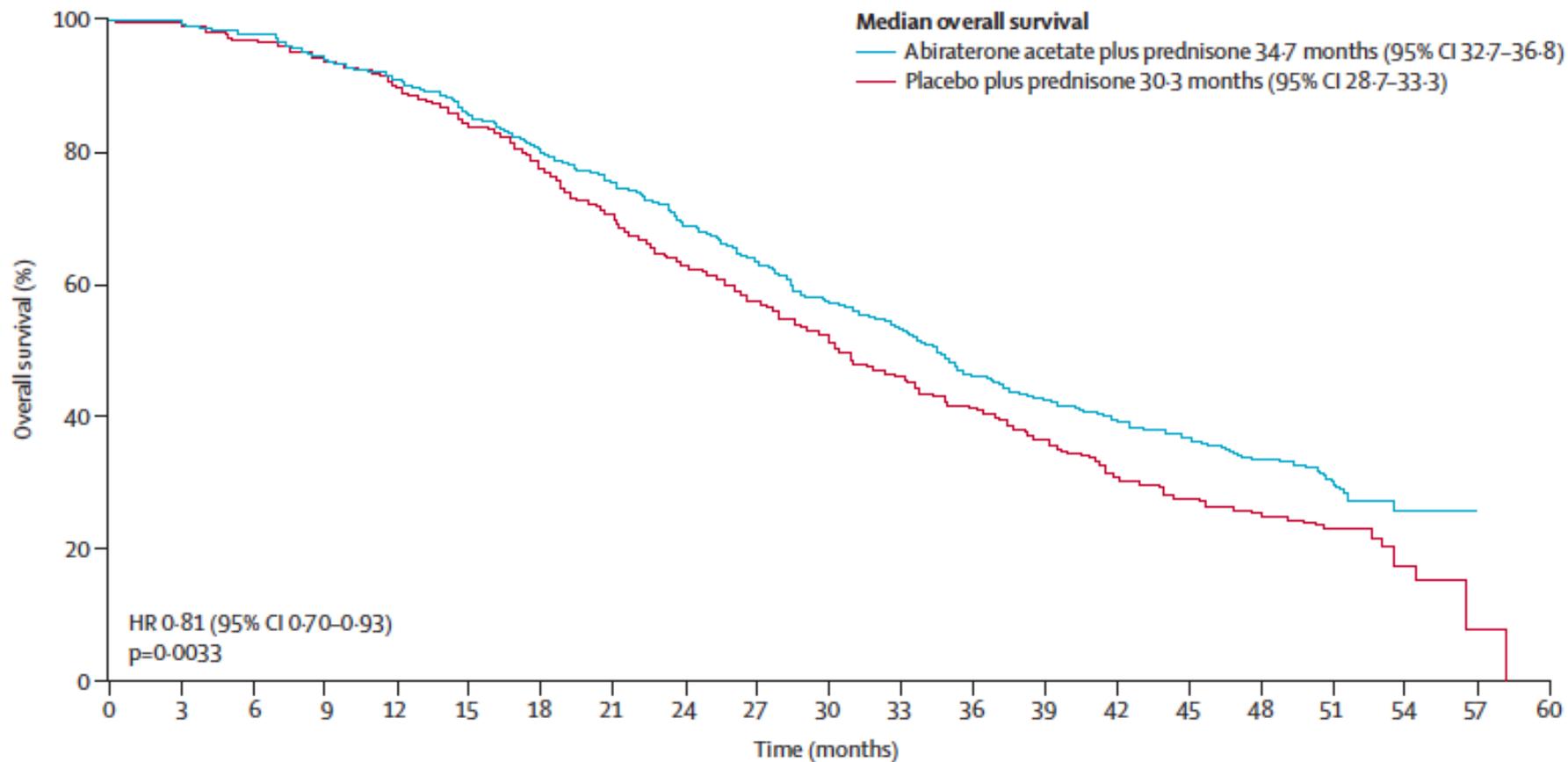
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Abiraterone in Metastatic Prostate Cancer without Previous Chemotherapy

Charles J. Ryan, M.D., Matthew R. Smith, M.D., Ph.D.,
Johann S. de Bono, M.B., Ch.B., Ph.D., Arturo Molina, M.D.,
Christopher J. Logothetis, M.D., Paul de Souza, M.B., Ph.D.,
Karim Fizazi, M.D., Ph.D., Paul Mainwaring, M.D., Josep M. Piulats, M.D., Ph.D.,
Siobhan Ng, M.D., Joan Carles, M.D., Peter F.A. Mulders, M.D., Ph.D.,
Ethan Basch, M.D., Eric J. Small, M.D., Fred Saad, M.D., Dirk Schrijvers, M.D., Ph.D.,
Hendrik Van Poppel, M.D., Ph.D., Som D. Mukherjee, M.D., Henrik Suttman, M.D.,
Winald R. Gerritsen, M.D., Ph.D., Thomas W. Flaig, M.D., Daniel J. George, M.D.,
Evan Y. Yu, M.D., Eleni Efstathiou, M.D., Ph.D., Allan Pantuck, M.D.,
Eric Winquist, M.D., Celestia S. Higano, M.D., Mary-Ellen Taplin, M.D.,
Youn Park, Ph.D., Thian Kheoh, Ph.D., Thomas Griffin, M.D., Howard I. Scher, M.D.,
and Dana E. Rathkopf, M.D., for the COU-AA-302 Investigators*

10 de Enero de 2013

COU-AA-302



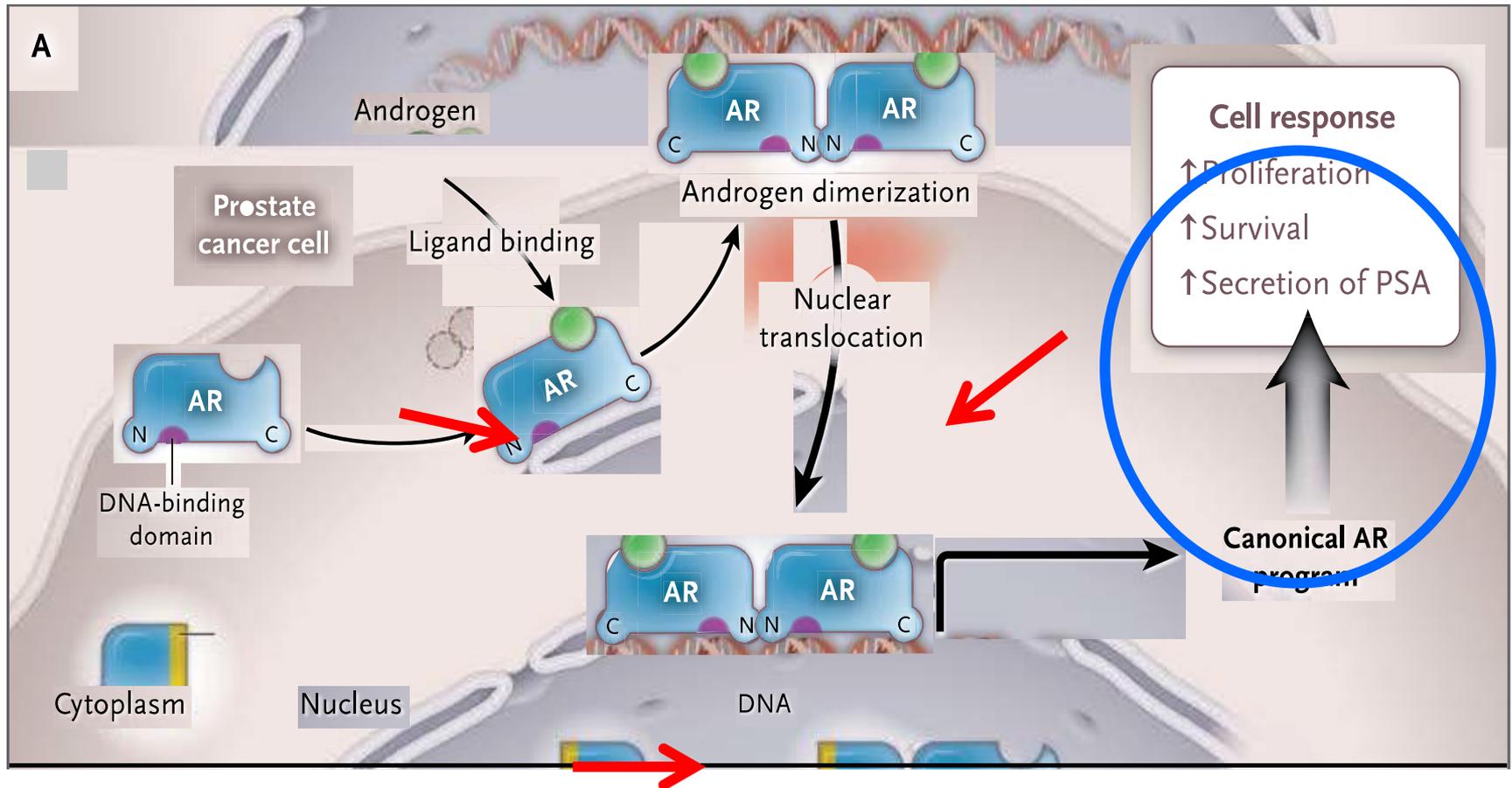
Number at risk

Abiraterone acetate plus prednisone	546	538	525	504	483	453	422	394	359	330	296	273	235	218	202	189	118	59	15	0	0
Placebo plus prednisone	542	534	509	493	466	438	401	363	322	292	261	227	201	176	148	132	84	42	10	1	0

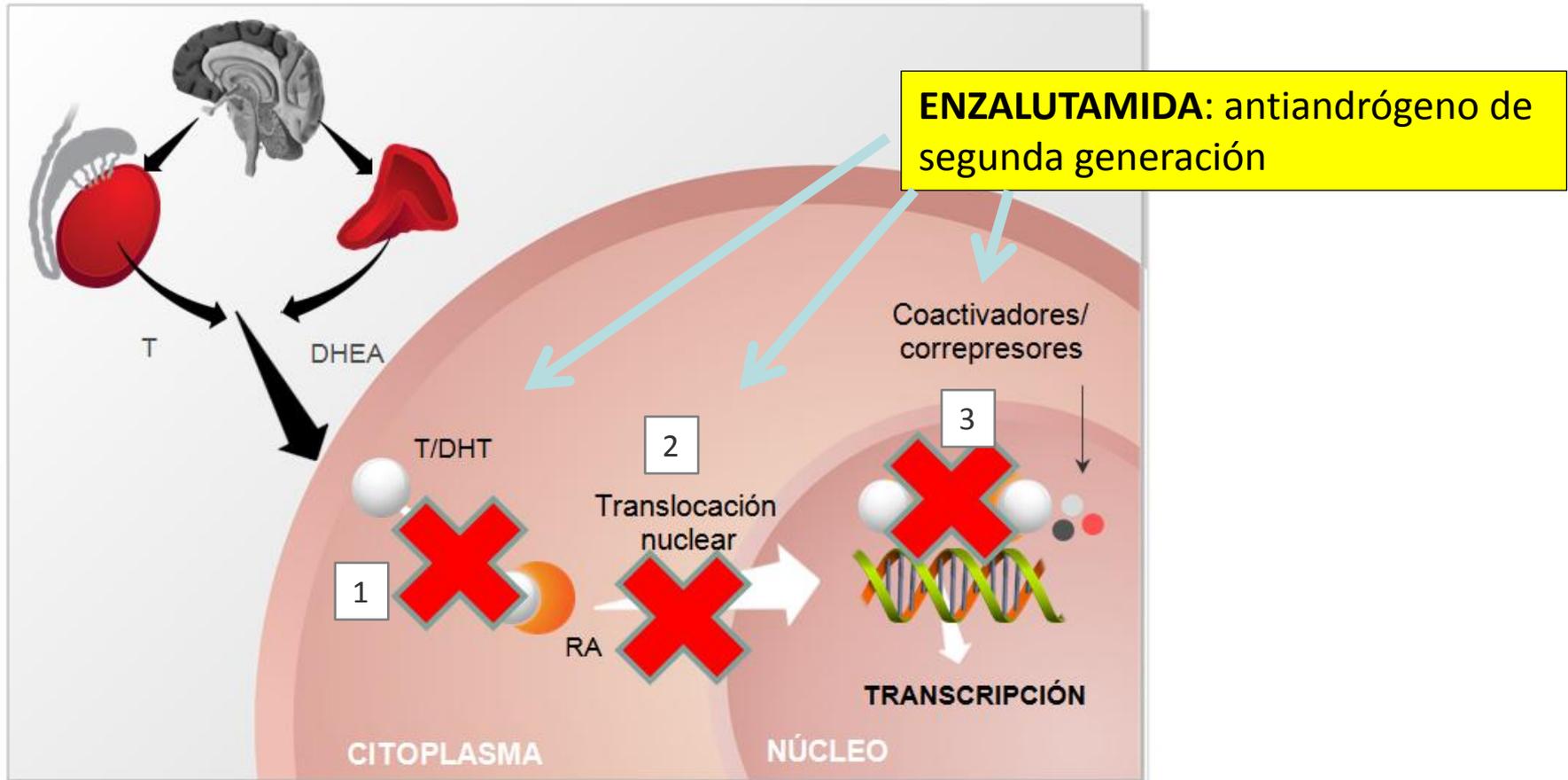
Figure 2: Kaplan-Meier curve of overall survival

Efficacy analyses were done in the intention-to-treat populations (ie, all patients assigned to abiraterone acetate or placebo), irrespective of subsequent crossover.

Receptor androgénico (RA)



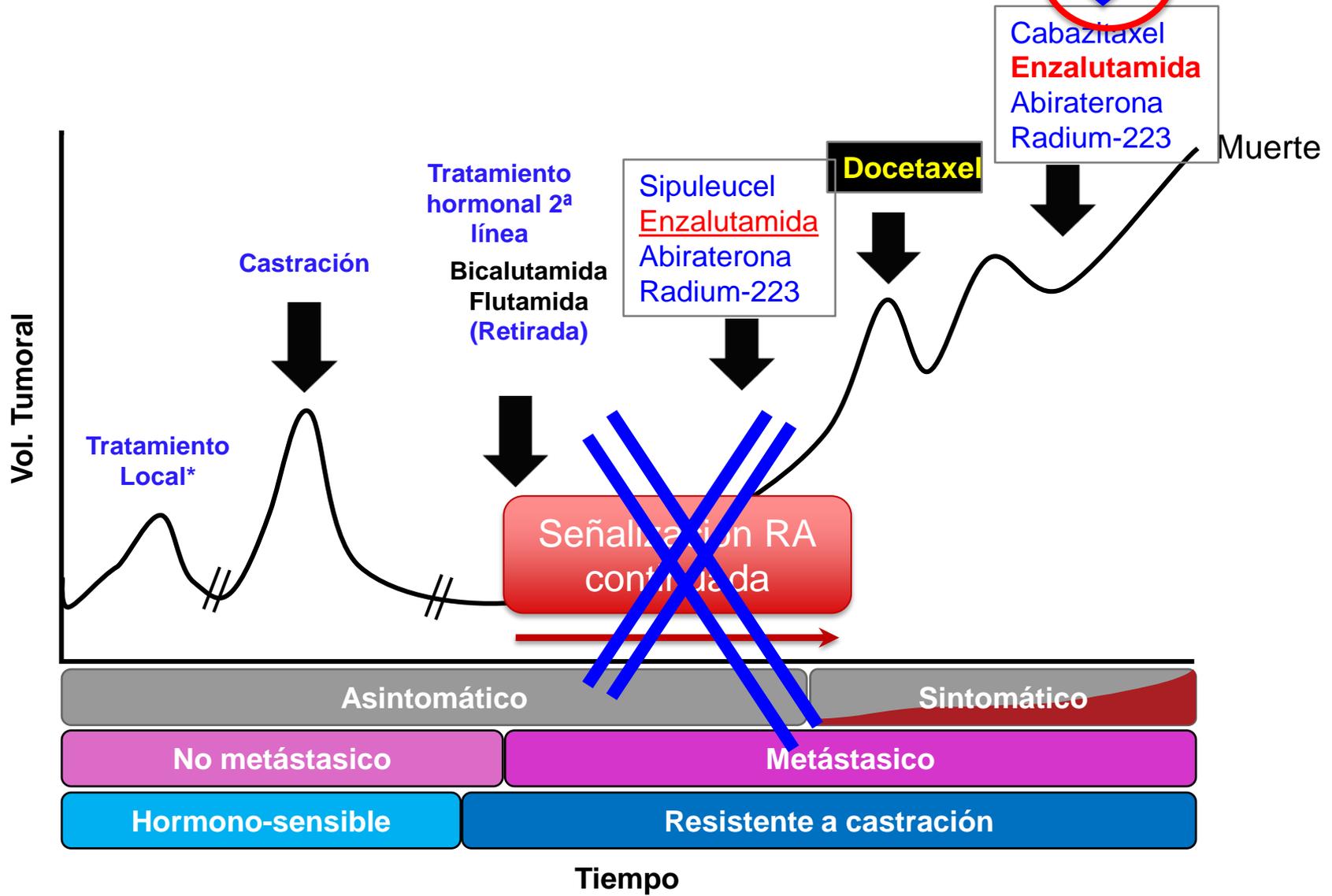
Mecanismo de Acción Enzalutamida: Triple inhibición del RA



Enzalutamida inhibe la señalización del RA en 3 puntos:

- (1) *Bloquea la unión del andrógeno al receptor*
- (2) *Impide la translocación nuclear*
- (3) *Bloquea la unión y activación al DNA*

Enzalutamida



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

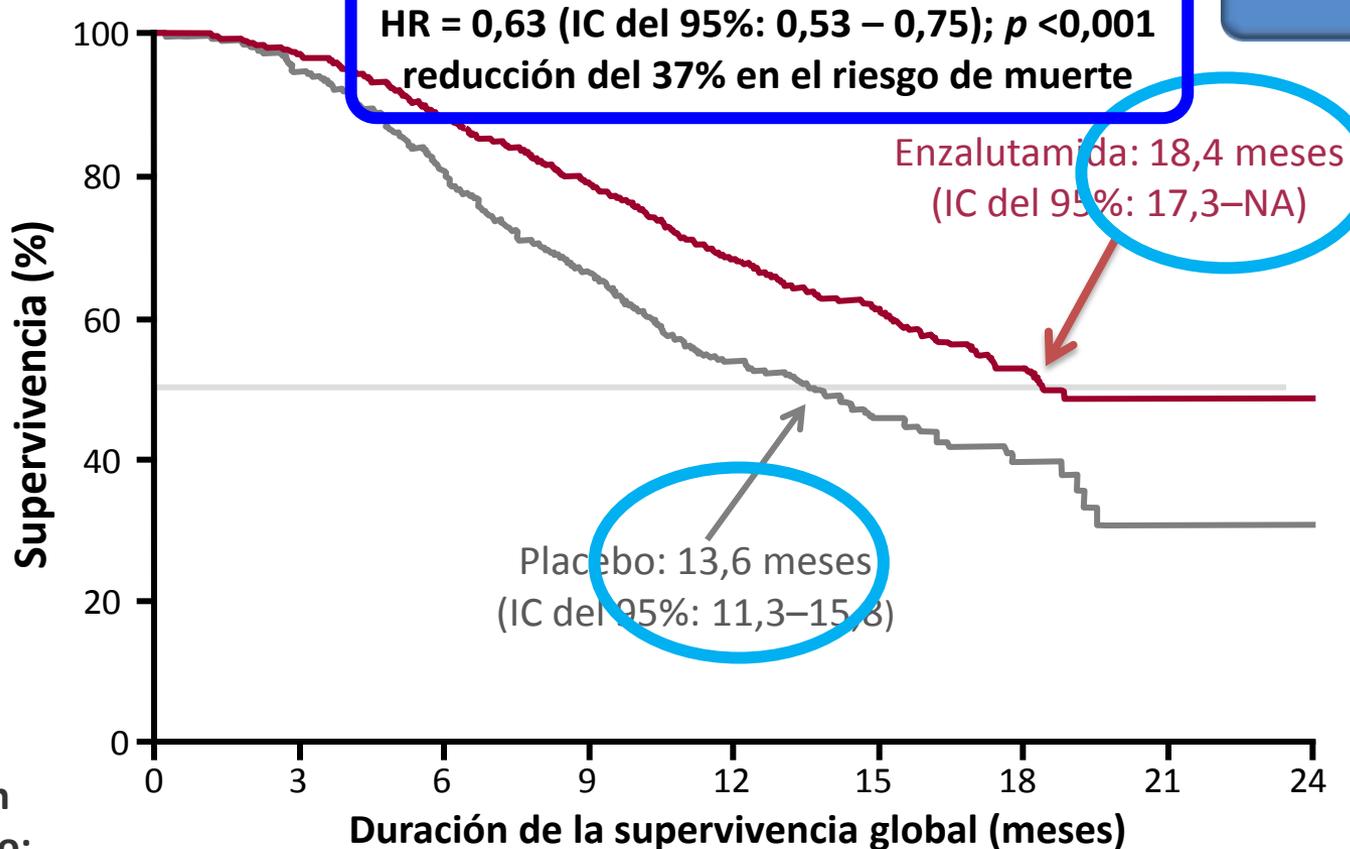
Increased Survival with Enzalutamide in Prostate Cancer after Chemotherapy

Howard I. Scher, M.D., Karim Fizazi, M.D., Ph.D., Fred Saad, M.D.,
Mary-Ellen Taplin, M.D., Cora N. Sternberg, M.D. Kurt Miller, M.D.,
Ronald de Wit, M.D., Peter Mulders, M.D., Ph.D., Kim N. Chi, M.D.,
Neal D. Shore, M.D., Andrew J. Armstrong, M.D., Thomas W. Flaig, M.D.,
Aude Fléchon, M.D., Ph.D., Paul Mainwaring, M.D., Mark Fleming, M.D.,
John D. Hainsworth, M.D., Mohammad Hirmand, M.D., Bryan Selby, M.S.,
Lynn Seely, M.D., and Johann S. de Bono, M.B., Ch.B., Ph.D.,
for the AFFIRM Investigators*

AFFIRM: Supervivencia global

37% reducción del riesgo de muerte

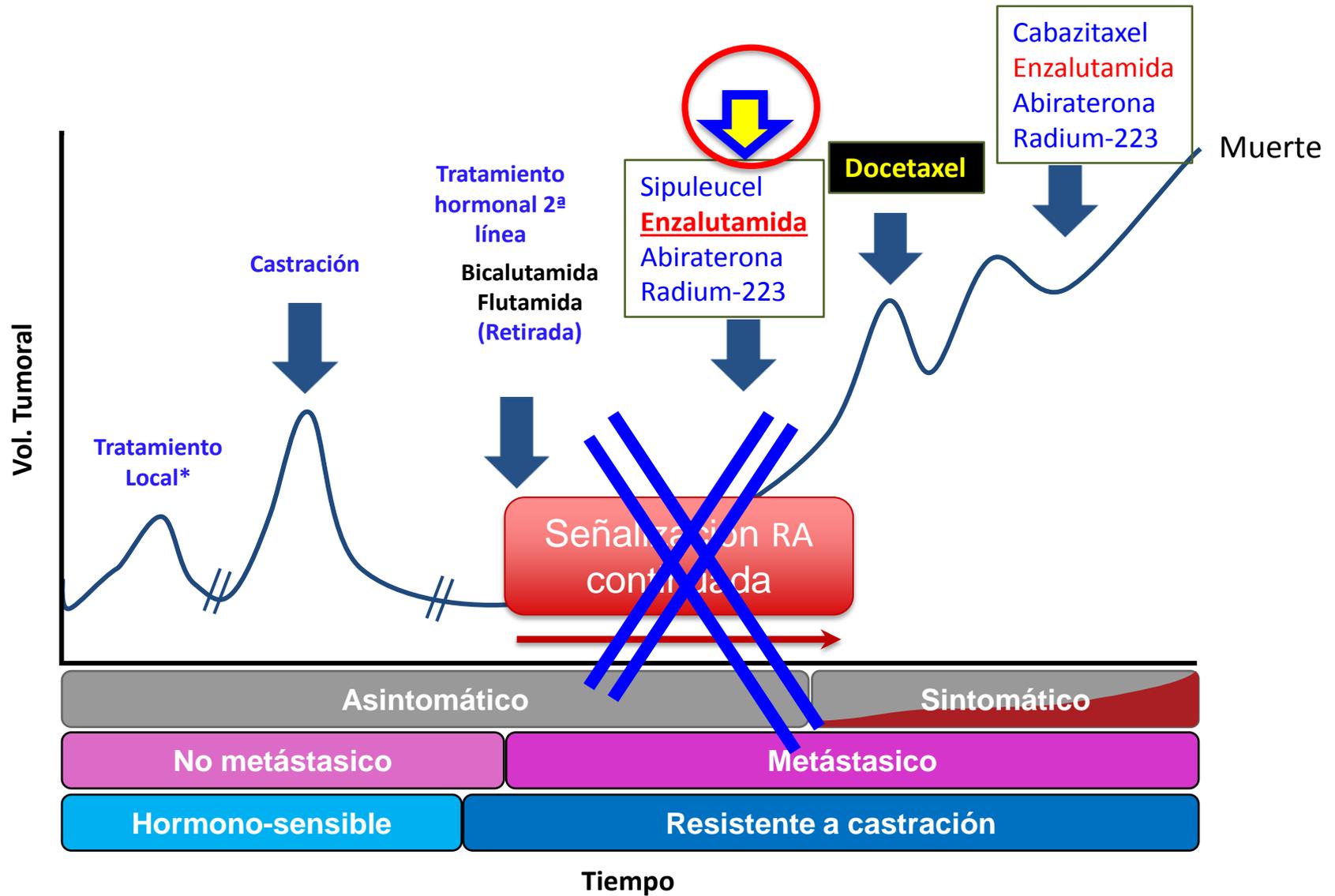
HR = 0,63 (IC del 95%: 0,53 – 0,75); $p < 0,001$
reducción del 37% en el riesgo de muerte



Enzalutamida, n =	800	775	701	627	400	211	72	7	0
Placebo, n =	399	376	317	263	167	81	33	3	0

IC, intervalo de confianza;
HR = Hazard ratio;
NA, no alcanzado todavía

Evolución cáncer de próstata



Ensayo Fase III, PREVAIL

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL *of* MEDICINE

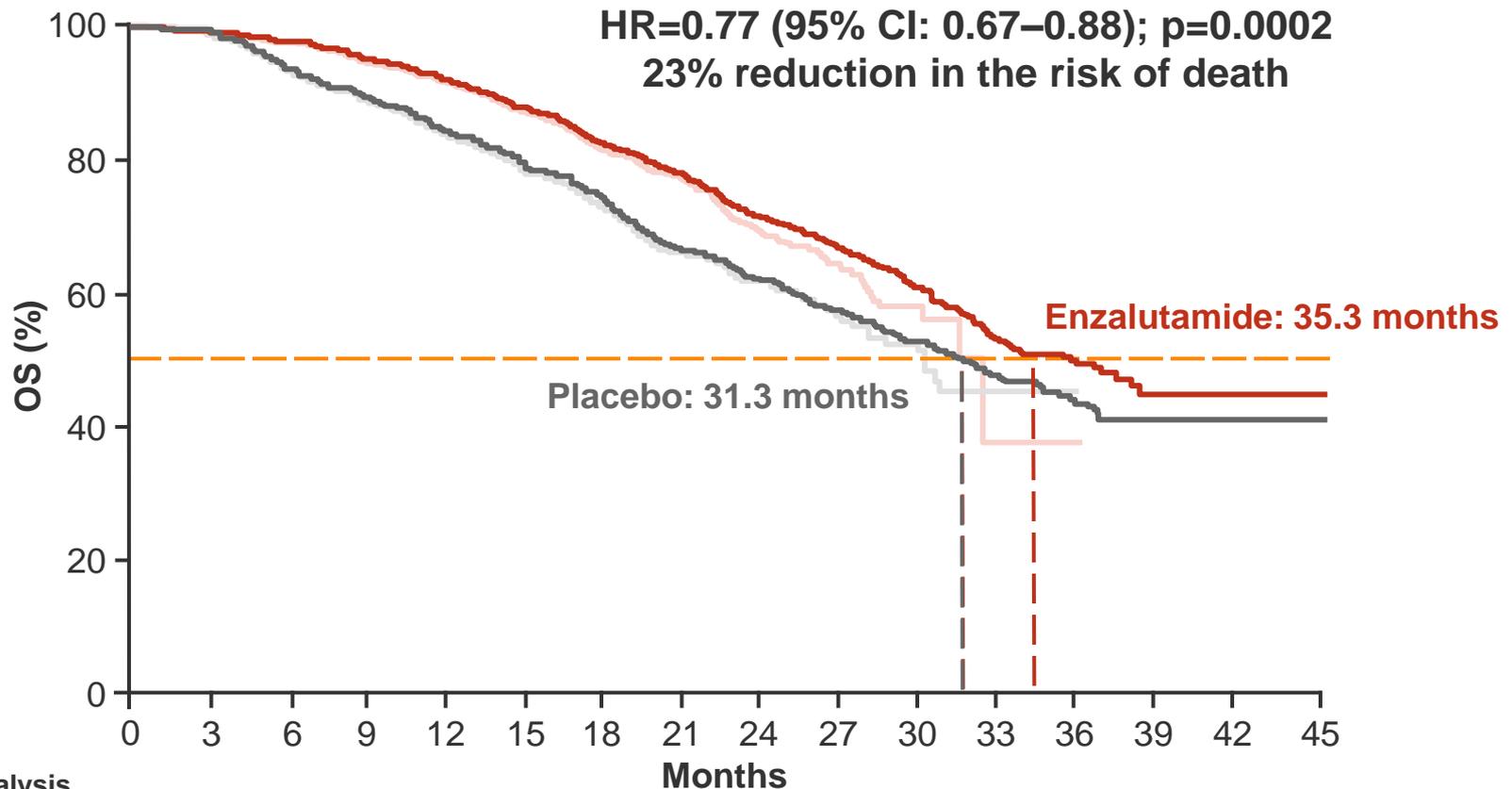
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Enzalutamide in Metastatic Prostate Cancer before Chemotherapy

T.M. Beer, A.J. Armstrong, D.E. Rathkopf, Y. Loriot, C.N. Sternberg, C.S. Higano, P. Iversen, S. Bhattacharya, J. Carles, S. Chowdhury, I.D. Davis, J.S. de Bono, C.P. Evans, K. Fizazi, A.M. Joshua, C.-S. Kim, G. Kimura, P. Mainwaring, H. Mansbach, K. Miller, S.B. Noonberg, F. Perabo, D. Phung, F. Saad, H.I. Scher, M.-E. Taplin, P.M. Venner, and B. Tombal, for the PREVAIL Investigators*

Julio de 2014

Análisis Final SG*: Se mantiene el beneficio significativo en SG con enzalutamida



Interim analysis

Enzalutamide, n	872	863	850	824	797	745	566	395	244	128	33	2
Placebo, n	845	835	781	744	701	644	484	328	213	102	27	2

Final analysis

Enzalutamide, n	872	863	850	824	798	758	710	665	597	441	289	174	86	21	2	0
Placebo, n	845	835	782	745	702	657	612	551	504	365	254	153	72	16	2	0

*Data cut-off date: 1 June 2014

CI=confidence interval; HR=hazard ratio; OS=overall survival.

Tombal B *et al.* EAU 2015; Oral presentation. LBA2.

Enzalutamida: Presentación y Posología

- **DOSIS:** 160 mg en única dosis diaria (4 cápsulas de 40 mg)¹
- Se puede tomar **con o sin** alimentos¹

• **No requiere utilización de corticoides¹**

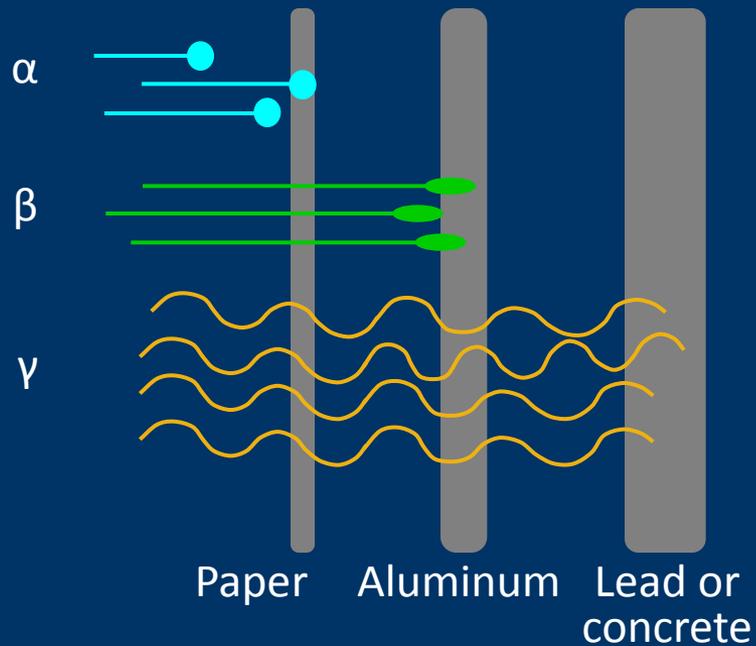
- Se puede **usar en ancianos** con seguridad (> 75 años)¹ y con **ECOG 2**
- **No requiere ajustes** según función renal o hepática¹

C . Tratamiento con radioisótopos

(1) Radium-223: emisor de partícula alfa

(2) Estroncio, Samario: emisores de partículas beta.

Penetration of Ionizing Radiation Types



α -Radiation consists of helium (^4He) nuclei and is stopped by a sheet of paper or skin

β -Radiation, consisting of electrons, is halted by an aluminum plate or plastic

γ -Radiation, consisting of energetic photons, is only attenuated by dense material

Differences Between α and β Particles: Mass

α particle

7300
(Helium nucleus)



β particle

1
(Electron)



α particles are over 7000x more massive than β particles

- Radium 223 is incorporated into the bony matrix and preferentially targets new bone formation in and around bone metastases
- Emits high-energy α -particles
- Due to short range, it has a highly localized effect (2–10 cell diameters)
- Damage to surrounding normal tissue is therefore minimized, especially bone marrow suppression

^{223}Ra (Radium-223)

- Emisor alfa
- Afinidad ósea por su “parecido” al Calcio

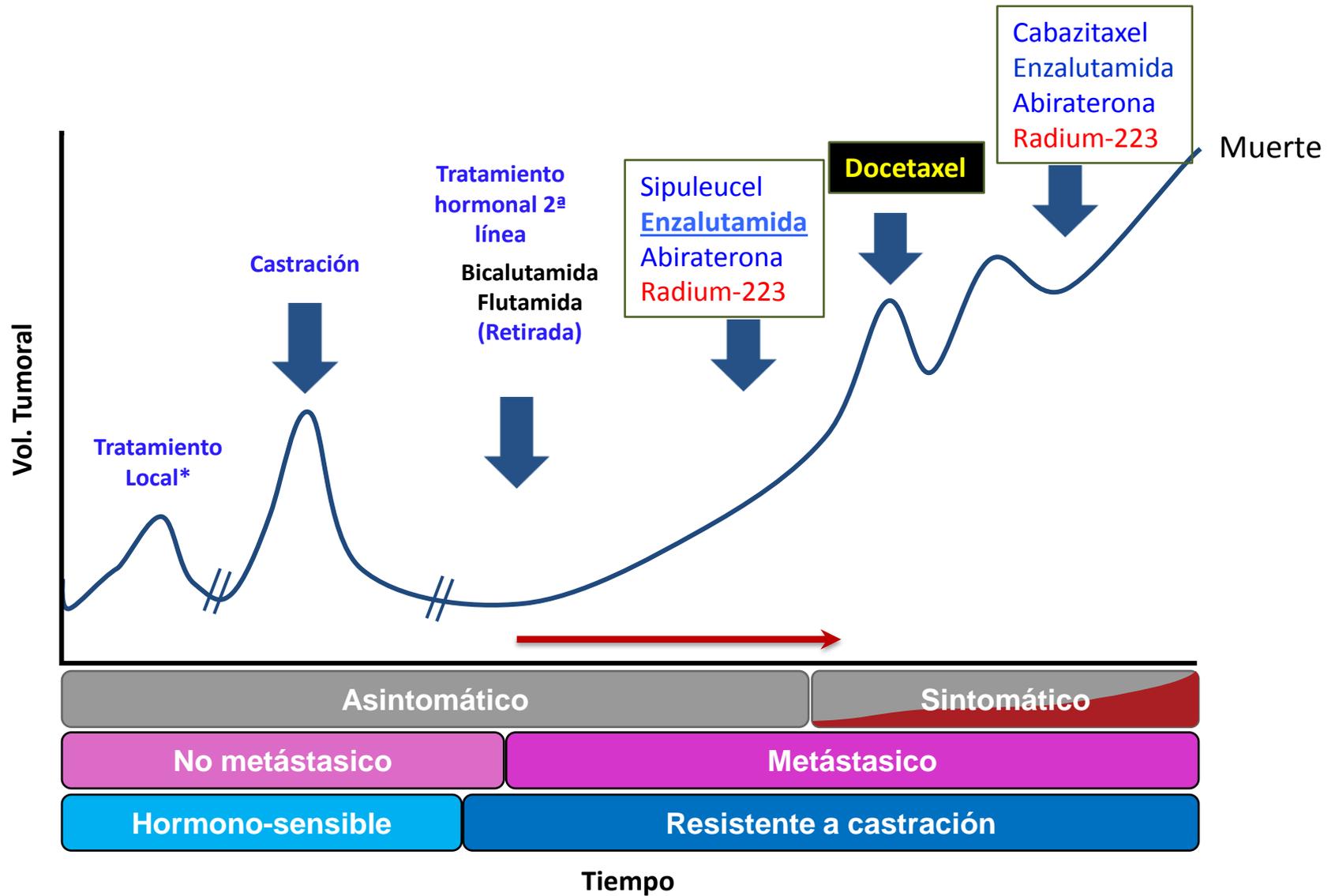
Periodic Table of the Elements

Legend:

- hydrogen
- alkali metals
- alkali earth metals
- transition metals
- poor metals
- nonmetals
- noble gases
- rare earth metals

1 H																	2 He	
3 Li	4 Be											5 B	6 C	7 N	8 O	9 F	10 Ne	
11 Na	12 Mg											13 Al	14 Si	15 P	16 S	17 Cl	18 Ar	
19 K	20 Ca	21 Sc	22 Ti	23 V	24 Cr	25 Mn	26 Fe	27 Co	28 Ni	29 Cu	30 Zn	31 Ga	32 Ge	33 As	34 Se	35 Br	36 Kr	
37 Rb	38 Sr	39 Y	40 Zr	41 Nb	42 Mo	43 Tc	44 Ru	45 Rh	46 Pd	47 Ag	48 Cd	49 In	50 Sn	51 Sb	52 Te	53 I	54 Xe	
55 Cs	56 Ba	57 La	72 Hf	73 Ta	74 W	75 Re	76 Os	77 Ir	78 Pt	79 Au	80 Hg	81 Tl	82 Pb	83 Bi	84 Po	85 At	86 Rn	
87 Fr	88 Ra	89 Ac	104 Unq	105 Unp	106 Unh	107 Uns	108 Uno	109 Une	110 Unn									
			58 Ce	59 Pr	60 Nd	61 Pm	62 Sm	63 Eu	64 Gd	65 Tb	66 Dy	67 Ho	68 Er	69 Tm	70 Yb	71 Lu		
			90 Th	91 Pa	92 U	93 Np	94 Pu	95 Am	96 Cm	97 Bk	98 Cf	99 Es	100 Fm	101 Md	102 No	103 Lr		

Evolución cáncer de próstata



The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL *of* MEDICINE

ESTABLISHED IN 1812

JULY 18, 2013

VOL. 369 NO. 3

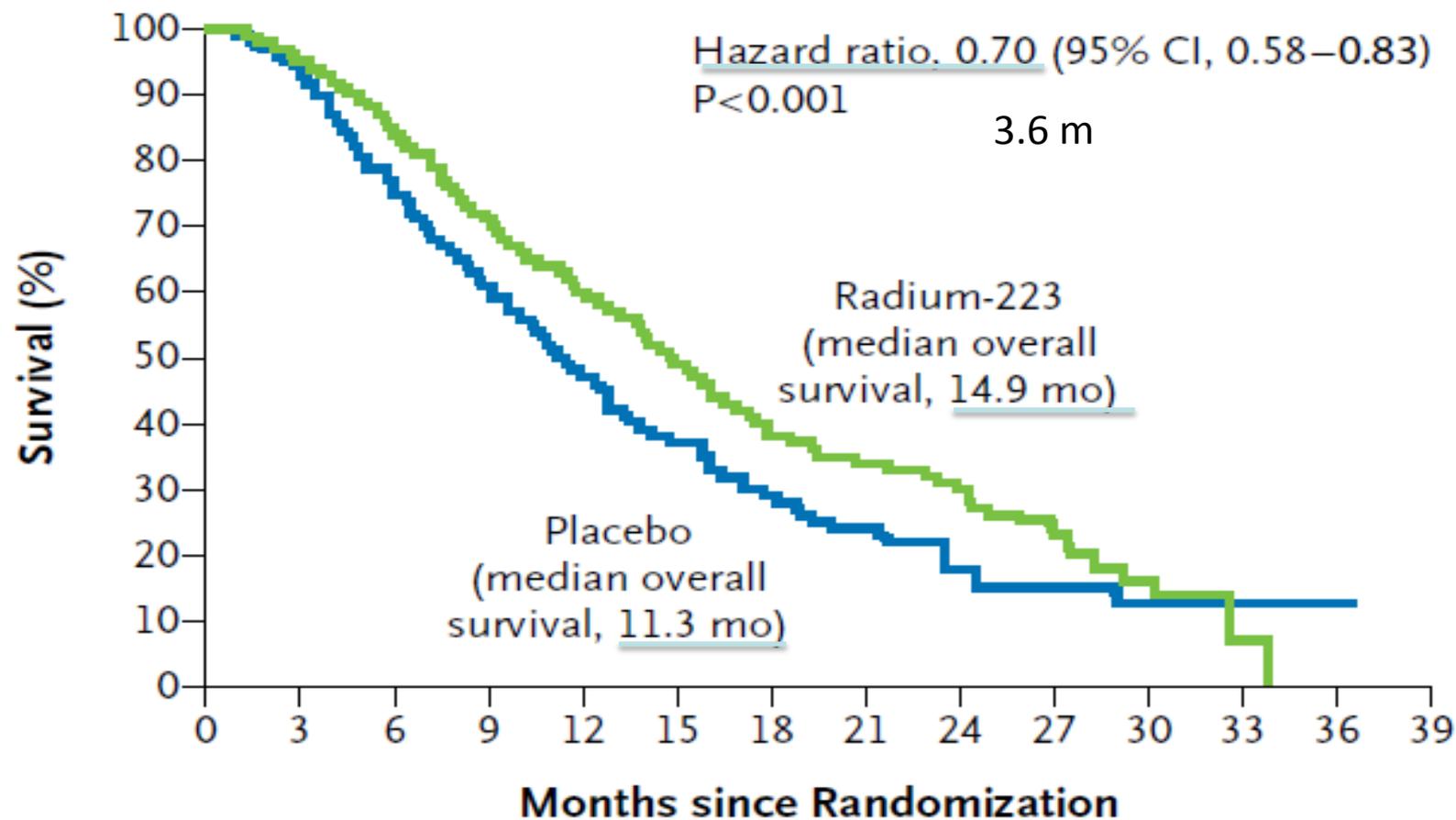
Alpha Emitter Radium-223 and Survival in Metastatic Prostate Cancer

C. Parker, S. Nilsson, D. Heinrich, S.I. Helle, J.M. O'Sullivan, S.D. Fosså, A. Chodacki, P. Wiechno, J. Logue, M. Seke, A. Widmark, D.C. Johannessen, P. Hoskin, D. Bottomley, N.D. James, A. Solberg, I. Syndikus, J. Kliment, S. Wedel, S. Boehmer, M. Dall'Oglio, L. Franzén, R. Coleman, N.J. Vogelzang, C.G. O'Bryan-Tear, K. Staudacher, J. Garcia-Vargas, M. Shan, Ø.S. Bruland, and O. Sartor, for the ALSYMPCA Investigators*

CONCLUSIONS

In this study, which was terminated for efficacy at the prespecified interim analysis, radium-223 improved overall survival. (Funded by Algeta and Bayer HealthCare Pharmaceuticals; ALSYMPCA ClinicalTrials.gov number, NCT00699751.)

A Overall Survival



No. at Risk

Radium-223	614	578	504	369	274	178	105	60	41	18	7	1	0	0
Placebo	307	288	228	157	103	67	39	24	14	7	4	2	1	0

Figure 1. Kaplan–Meier Estimates of Overall Survival and the Time to the First Symptomatic Skeletal Event.

D . Tratamiento con inmunoterapia

(1) Vacuna autóloga: Sipuleucel

Estudios con inmunoterapia

- El CP presenta diferentes antígenos tumorales
- El curso de la enfermedad es indolente
- Los antiandrógenos parecen aumentar la respuesta inmune

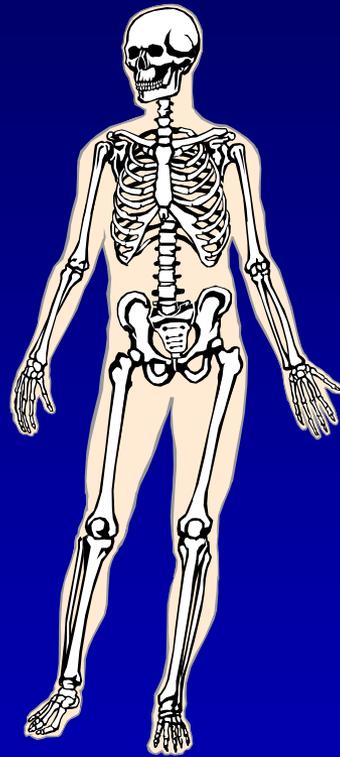
SIPULEUCEL-T (PROVENGE).

- Sipuleucel-T es una vacuna autóloga, preparada a partir de monocitos de la sangre de los pacientes.
- Los monocitos se incuban durante 36-44 horas con una proteína de fusión formada por fosfatasa ácida prostática, que actúa como antígeno, y GM-CSF, cuya función es favorecer la transformación de los monocitos a **células dendríticas maduras**.

Se administran 3 dosis cada dos semanas

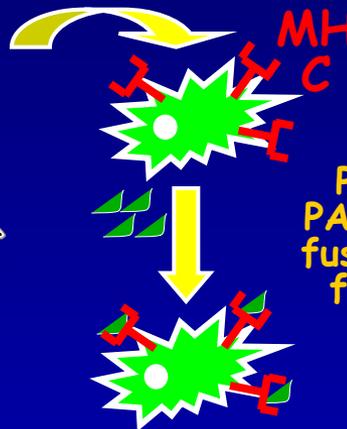
APC 8015 (Provenge) Vaccine Therapy with Pulsed Dendritic Cells

APC: Antigen presenting cells



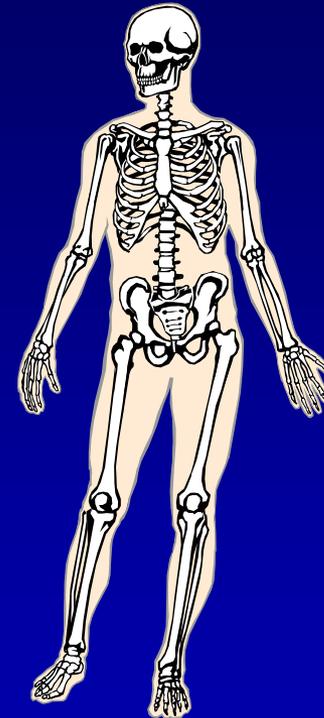
Prostate Cancer Patient

Dendritic-cell precursors are harvested by leukapheresis



Pulse with PAP-GM-CSF fusion protein for 40 hrs

Purified Dendritic Cells with prostate-specific peptides



Inject Back Into Prostate Cancer Patient

Phase I/II results published show safety and a clear dose-related biologic activity

Small E, JCO, 2000

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ESTABLISHED IN 1812

JULY 29, 2010

VOL. 363 NO. 5

Sipuleucel-T Immunotherapy for Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer

Philip W. Kantoff, M.D., Celestia S. Higano, M.D., Neal D. Shore, M.D., E. Roy Berger, M.D., Eric J. Small, M.D.,
David F. Penson, M.D., Charles H. Redfern, M.D., Anna C. Ferrari, M.D., Robert Dreicer, M.D.,
Robert B. Sims, M.D., Yi Xu, Ph.D., Mark W. Frohlich, M.D., and Paul F. Schellhammer, M.D.,
for the IMPACT Study Investigators*

CONCLUSIONS

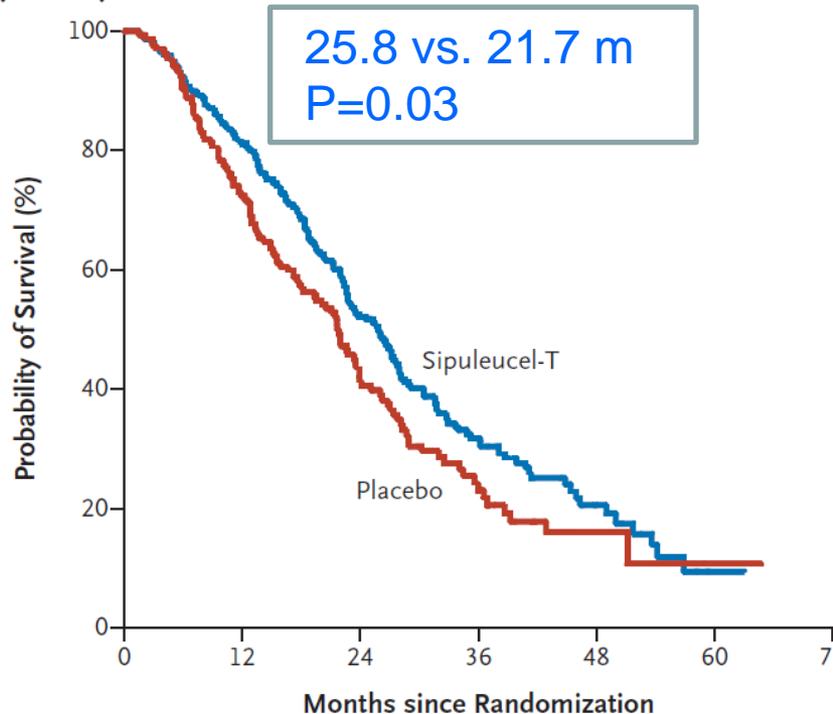
The use of sipuleucel-T prolonged overall survival among men with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer. No effect on the time to disease progression was observed. (Funded by Dendreon; ClinicalTrials.gov number, NCT00065442.)

N ENGL J MED 363;5 NEJM.ORG JULY 29, 2010

Estudio **IMPACT**. Julio 2010

N=512

A Primary Efficacy



No. at Risk

Sipuleucel-T	341	274	129	49	14	1
Placebo	171	123	55	19	4	1

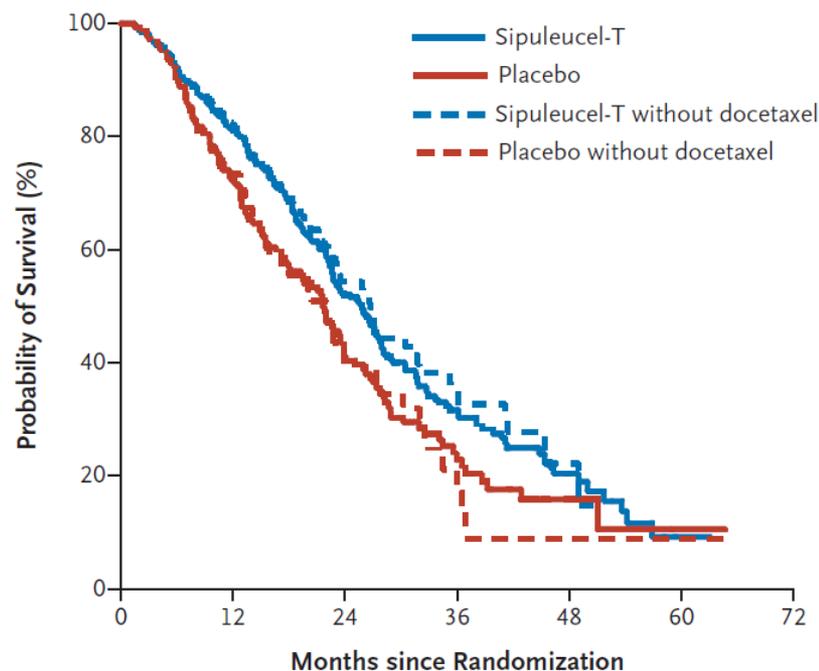
0.78; 95% confidence interval [CI], 0.61 to 0.98; P

Reducción de mortalidad 22%

SLP:3.7 m vs 3.6 m, p=0.63

Kantoff PW, Higano CS, Shore ND, et al:
Sipuleucel-T immunotherapy for castration-resistant prostate
cancer. N Engl J Med 363:411-22, 2010.

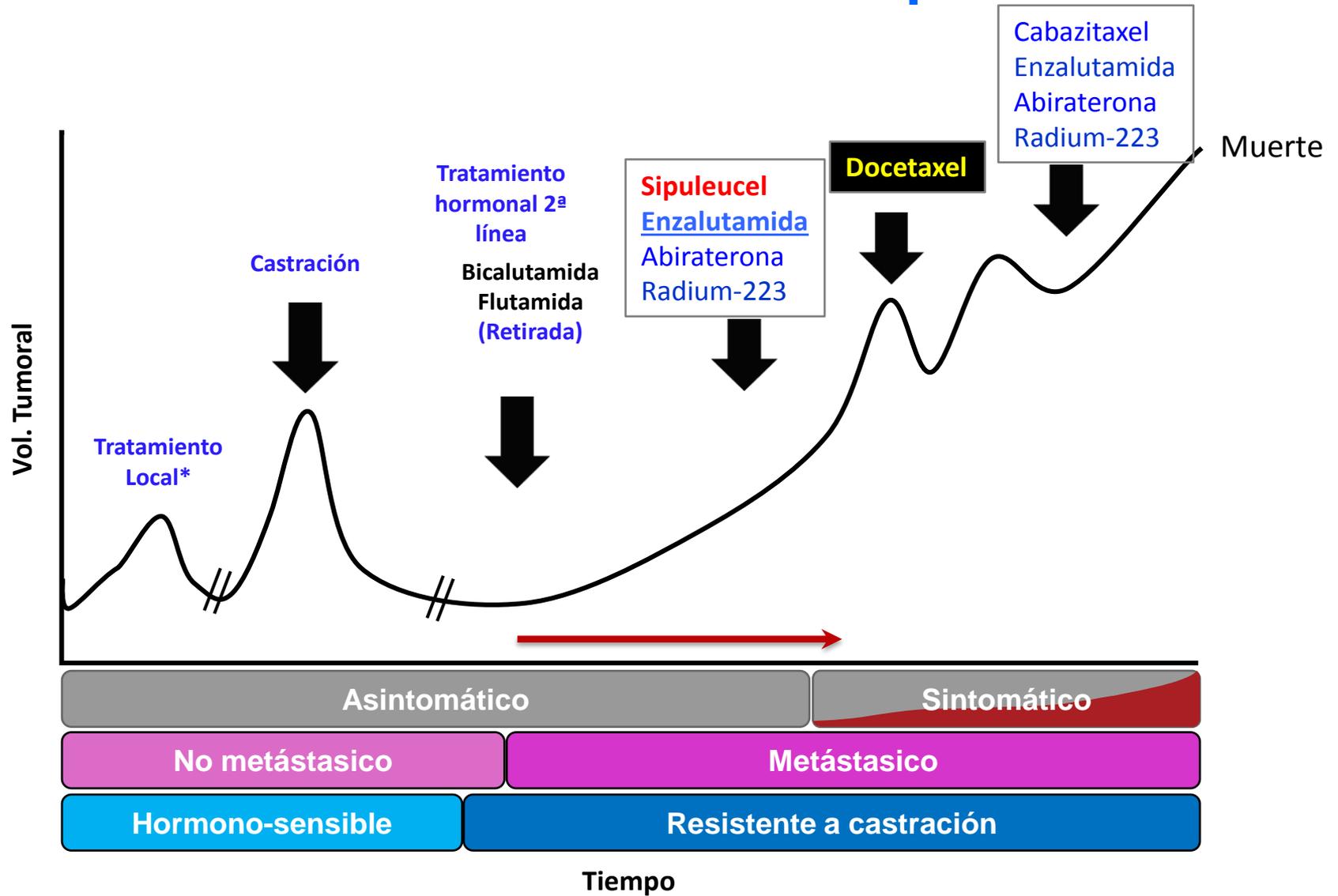
B Docetaxel Effect



0.65; 95% CI, 0.47 to 0.90; P=0.009

N Engl J Med 2010;363:411-22.

Evolución cáncer de próstata



E . Tratamientos contra las metástasis óseas

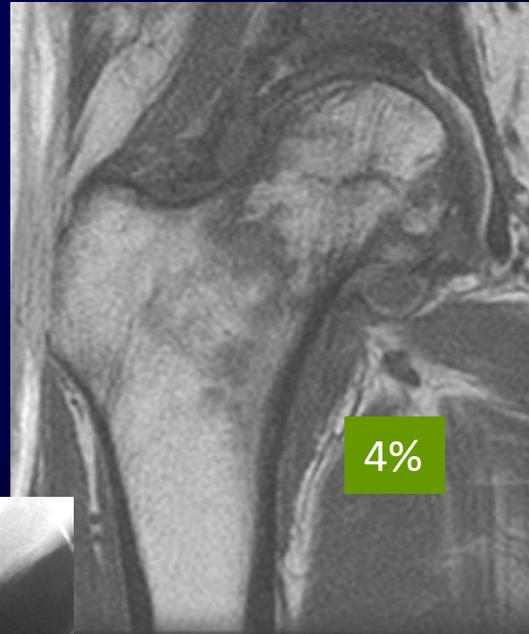
- (1) Ácido Zoledrónico
- (2) Denosumab
- (3) Radium-223

Skeletal-Related Events: A Serious Threat

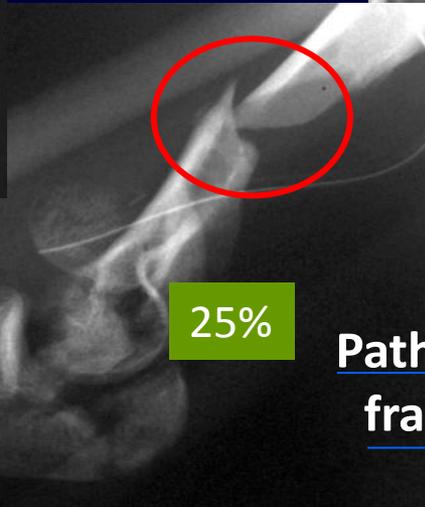
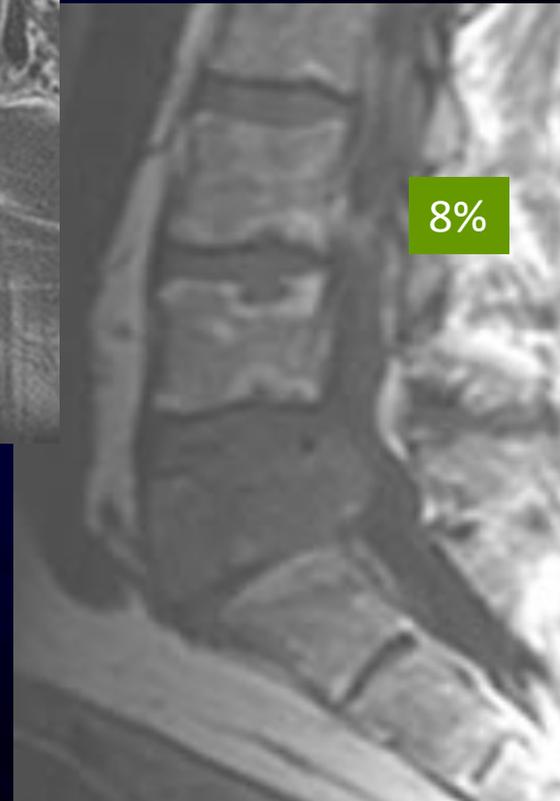
Requirement for surgery to bone



Osteolytic lesion
requiring palliative
radiotherapy

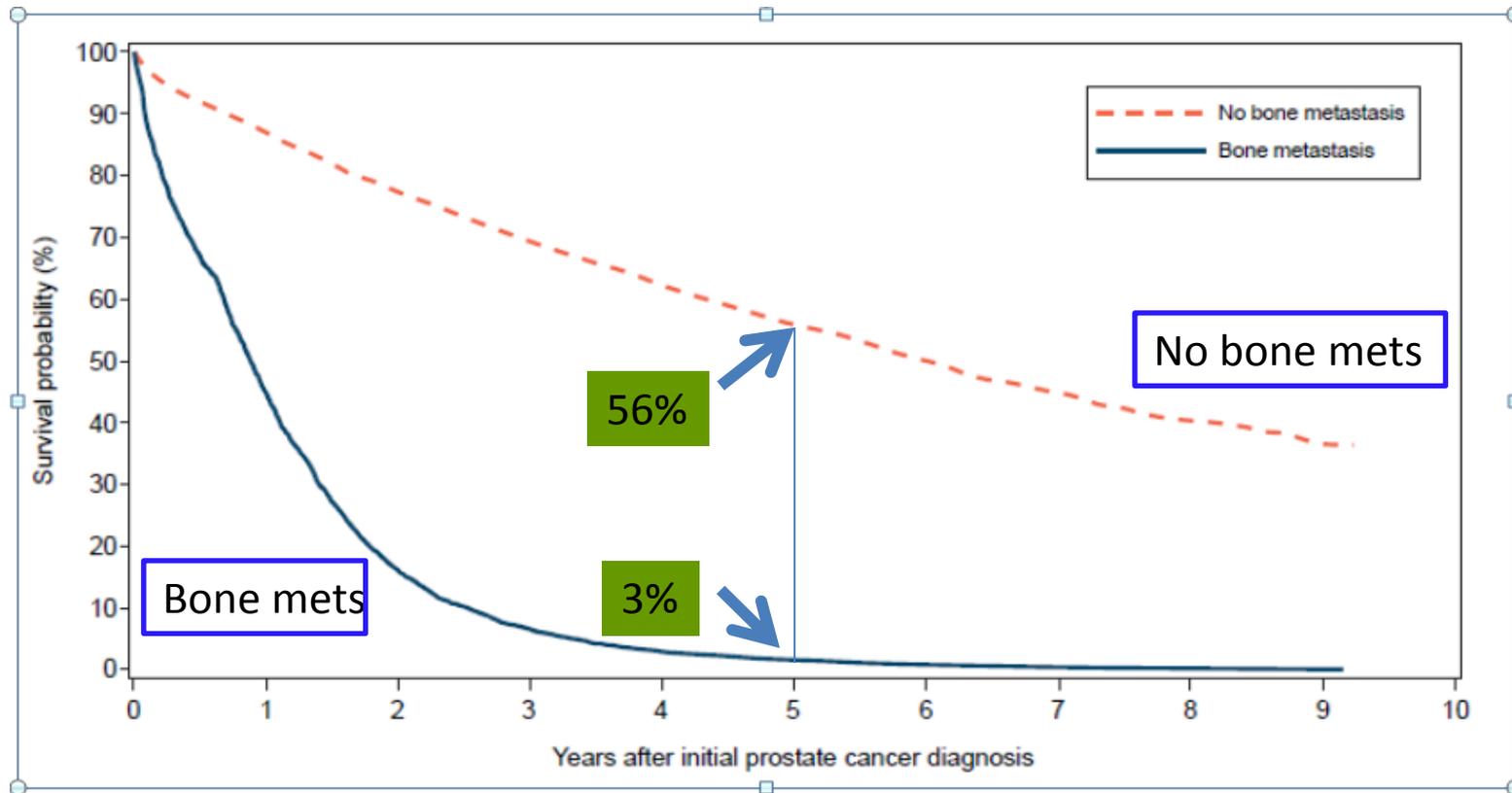


Vertebral
collapse



Pathologic
fracture

Development of bone metastases in castration-resistant prostate cancer may be associated with **increased mortality**



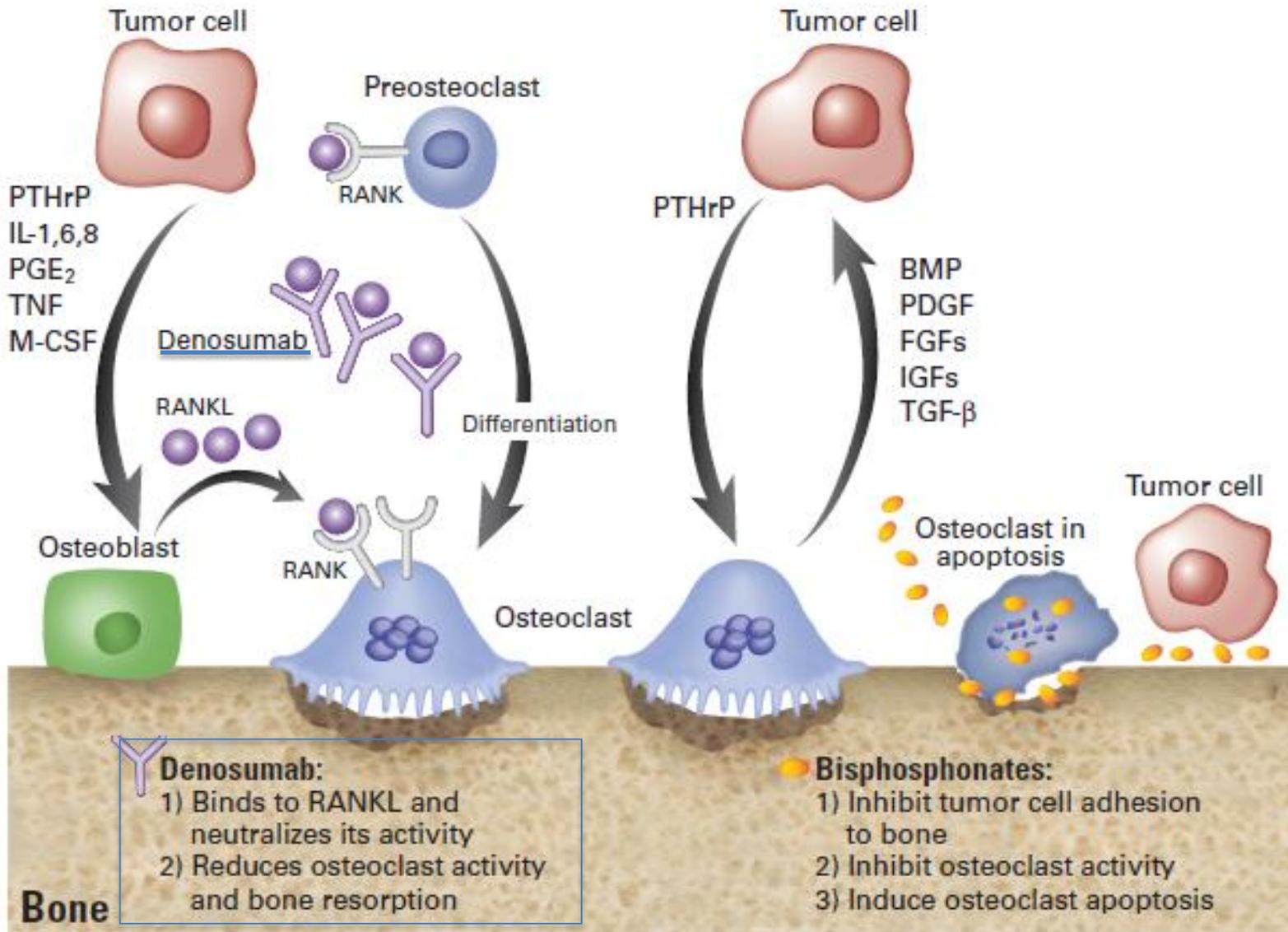
5 year survival rate in patients without bone metastasis was 56% compared to 3% with bone metastasis

1. Nørgaard M et al. (2010) J Urol 184:162
n= 23,087 with median follow-up of 2.2 years (Danish National Patient Registry)
BMFS (Jan2012)

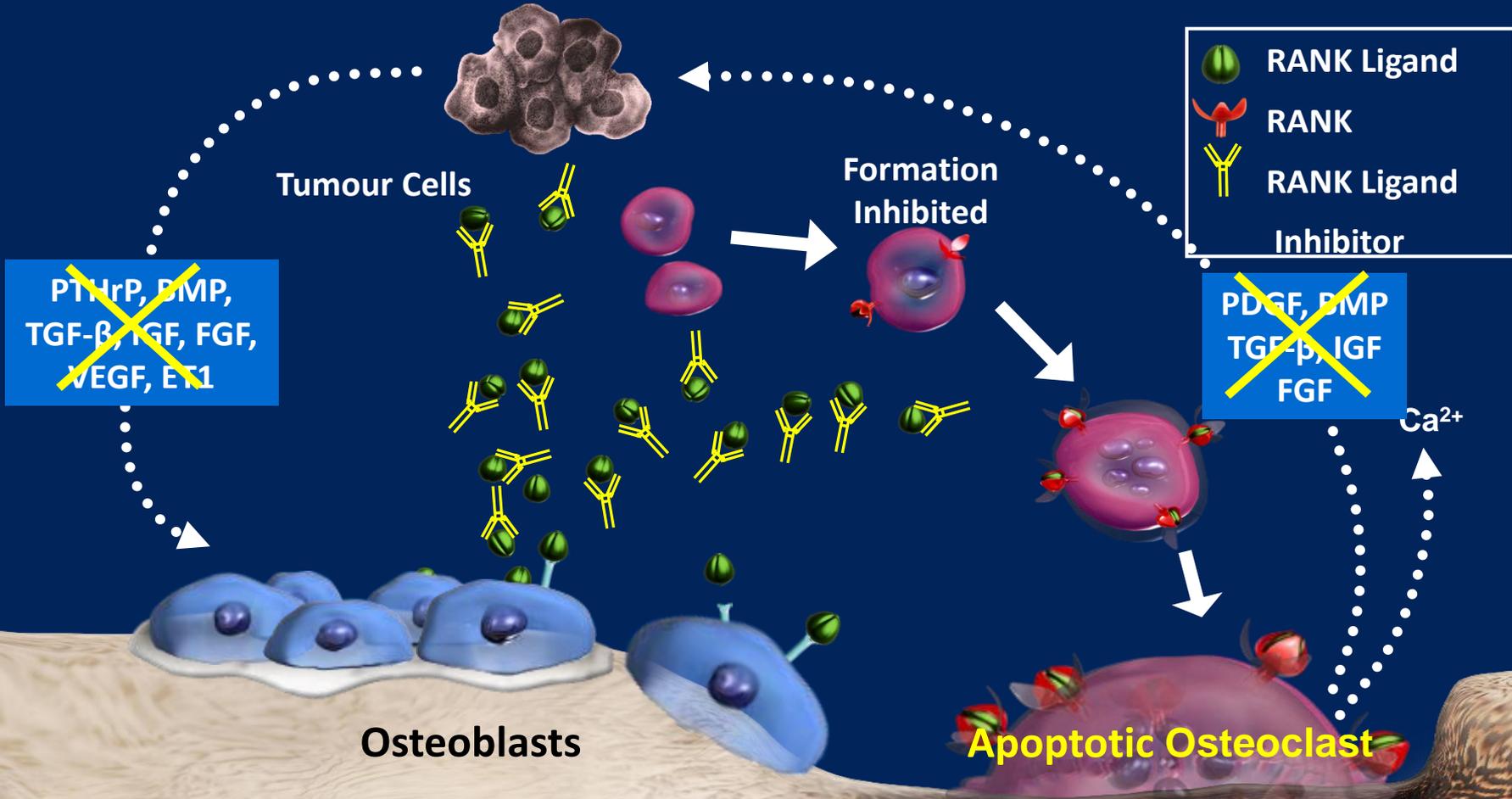
Sathiakumar N, et al *Prostatic Dis* 2011;
14: 177–83.

DENOSUMAB

BIFOSFONATOS



RANKL Inhibition Could Interrupt the 'Vicious Cycle' of Cancer-Induced Bone Destruction



CFU-M=colony forming unit macrophage
M-CSF=macrophage colony stimulating factor

Adapted from Roodman D. *N Engl J Med.* 2004;350:1655-64.

3^{er} curso SOGUG

Cáncer de próstata y vejiga

Denosumab versus zoledronic acid for treatment of bone metastases in men with castration-resistant prostate cancer: a randomised, double-blind study

Karim Fizazi, Michael Carducci, Matthew Smith, Ronaldo Damiao, Janet Brown, Lawrence Karsh, Piotr Milecki, Neal Shore, Michael Rader, Hwei Wang, Qijiang, Sylvia Tadros, Roger Dansey, Carsten Goessl

Summary

Background Bone metastases are a major burden in men with advanced prostate cancer. We compared denosumab, a human monoclonal antibody against RANKL, with zoledronic acid for prevention of skeletal-related events in men with bone metastases from castration-resistant prostate cancer.

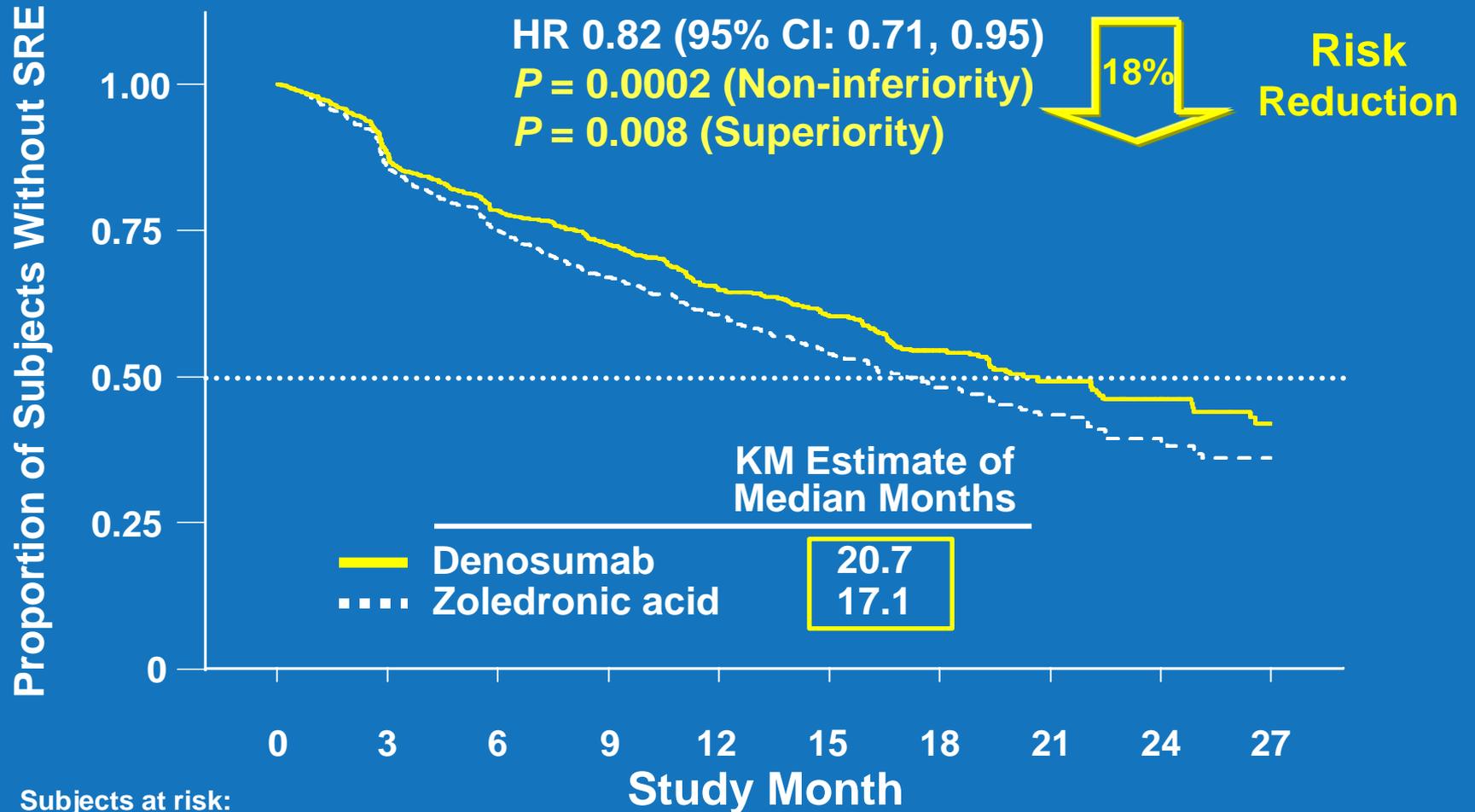
Methods In this phase 3 study, men with castration-resistant prostate cancer and no previous exposure to intravenous bisphosphonate were enrolled from 342 centres in 39 countries. An interactive voice response system was used to assign patients (1:1 ratio), according to a computer-generated randomisation sequence, to receive 120 mg subcutaneous denosumab plus intravenous placebo, or 4 mg intravenous zoledronic acid plus subcutaneous placebo, every 4 weeks until the primary analysis cutoff date. Randomisation was stratified by previous skeletal-related event, prostate-specific antigen concentration, and chemotherapy for prostate cancer within 6 weeks before randomisation. Supplemental calcium and vitamin D were strongly recommended. Patients, study staff, and investigators were masked to treatment assignment. The primary endpoint was time to first on-study skeletal-related event (pathological fracture, radiation therapy, surgery to bone, or spinal cord compression), and was assessed for non-inferiority. The same outcome was further assessed for superiority as a secondary endpoint. Efficacy analysis was by intention to treat. This study is registered with ClinicalTrials.gov, number NCT00321620, and has been completed.

Findings 1904 patients were randomised, of whom 950 assigned to denosumab and 951 assigned to receive zoledronic acid were eligible for the efficacy analysis. Median duration on study at primary analysis cutoff date was 12.2 months (IQR 5.9–18.5) for patients on denosumab and 11.2 months (IQR 5.6–17.4) for those on zoledronic acid. Median time to first on-study skeletal-related event was 20.7 months (95% CI 18.8–24.9) with denosumab compared with 17.1 months (15.0–19.4) with zoledronic acid (hazard ratio 0.82, 95% CI 0.71–0.95; $p=0.0002$ for non-inferiority; $p=0.008$ for superiority). Adverse events were recorded in 916 patients (97%) on denosumab and 918 patients (97%) on zoledronic acid, and serious adverse events were recorded in 594 patients (63%) on denosumab and 568 patients (60%) on zoledronic acid. More events of hypocalcaemia occurred in the denosumab group (121 [13%]) than in the zoledronic acid group (55 [6%]; $p<0.0001$). Osteonecrosis of the jaw occurred infrequently (22 [2%] vs 12 [1%]; $p=0.09$).

Interpretation Denosumab was better than zoledronic acid for prevention of skeletal-related events, and potentially represents a novel treatment option in men with bone metastases from castration-resistant prostate cancer.

ESTUDIO 103
The Lancet
Febrero 2011

Time to First On-Study SRE



CONCLUSIONES

- Denosumab ha mostrado ser superior a zoledrónico en los estudios fase III con superioridad estadística en la prevención, retraso o incidencia del desarrollo de ERES
- Radium-223 retrasa el desarrollo de EREs y aumenta la supervivencia en pacientes con sólo metástasis óseas sintomáticas (cáncer próstata).

F . Tratamientos en investigación

- (1) Otros agentes hormonales
- (2) Inmunoterapia de futuro

Agentes hormonales en CPRC

Uso aprobado

- **Abiraterona**
 - COU-AA-301
 - COU-AA-302
 - Estudios en marcha
- **Enzalutamida**
 - Affirm
 - Prevail (esmo 15)
 - Estudios en marcha
- **Combinaciones/secuencias**

En estudio

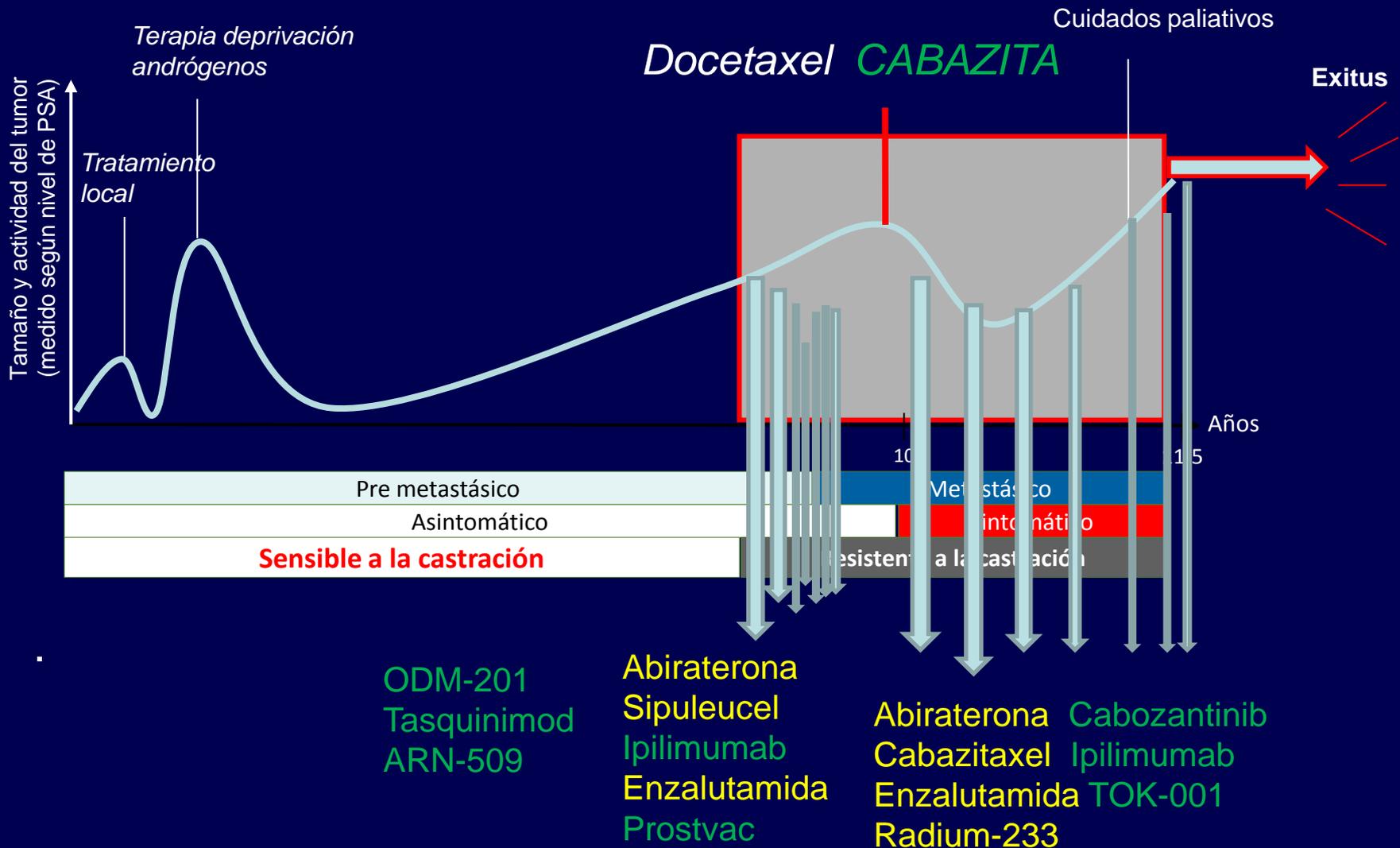
- ~~Orteronel (TAK-700)~~

- **Galeterone (TOK-001)**
- **ARN-509**
- **ODM-201**

Nuevos fármacos inmunoterápicos

- Ipilimumab en preQT
- Prosvac + GM
- Prosvac + enzalutamida
- Sipuleucel + enzalutamida

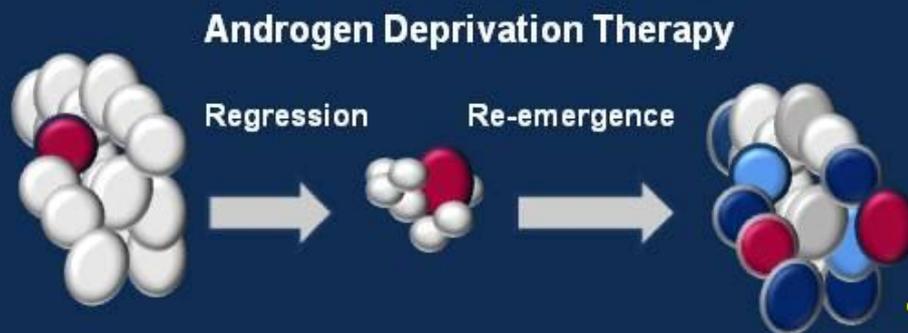
Historia Natural del Cáncer de Próstata



G . ¿Es útil emplear la QT precozmente?

(1) Docetaxel en pacientes sin resistencia a la castración
(Estudios CHAARTED y STAMPIDE)

Early Chemo+ADT: A debate in one slide – a need for randomized phase 3 trial



- **Pro**

- Attack de-novo testosterone independent clones early - allow ADT to keep PrCa in remission longer
- Some patients at the time of progression are too frail for chemo.

- **Con**

- ADT will take cells out of cycle and be less responsive to cytotoxics
- Some patients respond for a long time and never need chemotherapy

E3805 – CHAARTED Treatment

STRATIFICATION

Extent of Mets

-High vs Low

Age

≥70 vs < 70yo

ECOG PS

-0-1 vs 2

CAB > 30 days

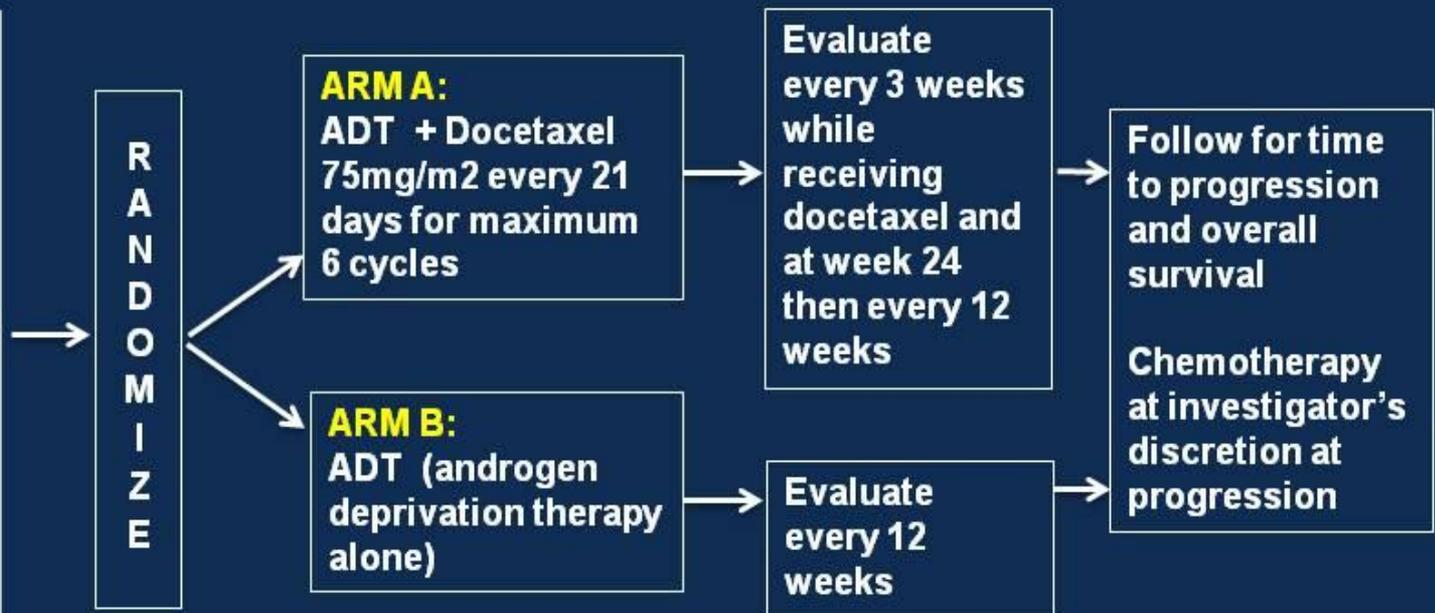
-Yes vs No

SRE Prevention

-Yes vs No

Prior Adjuvant ADT

≤12 vs > 12 months



- ADT allowed up to 120 days prior to randomization.
- Intermittent ADT dosing was not allowed
- Standard dexamethasone premedication but no daily prednisone

High volume disease

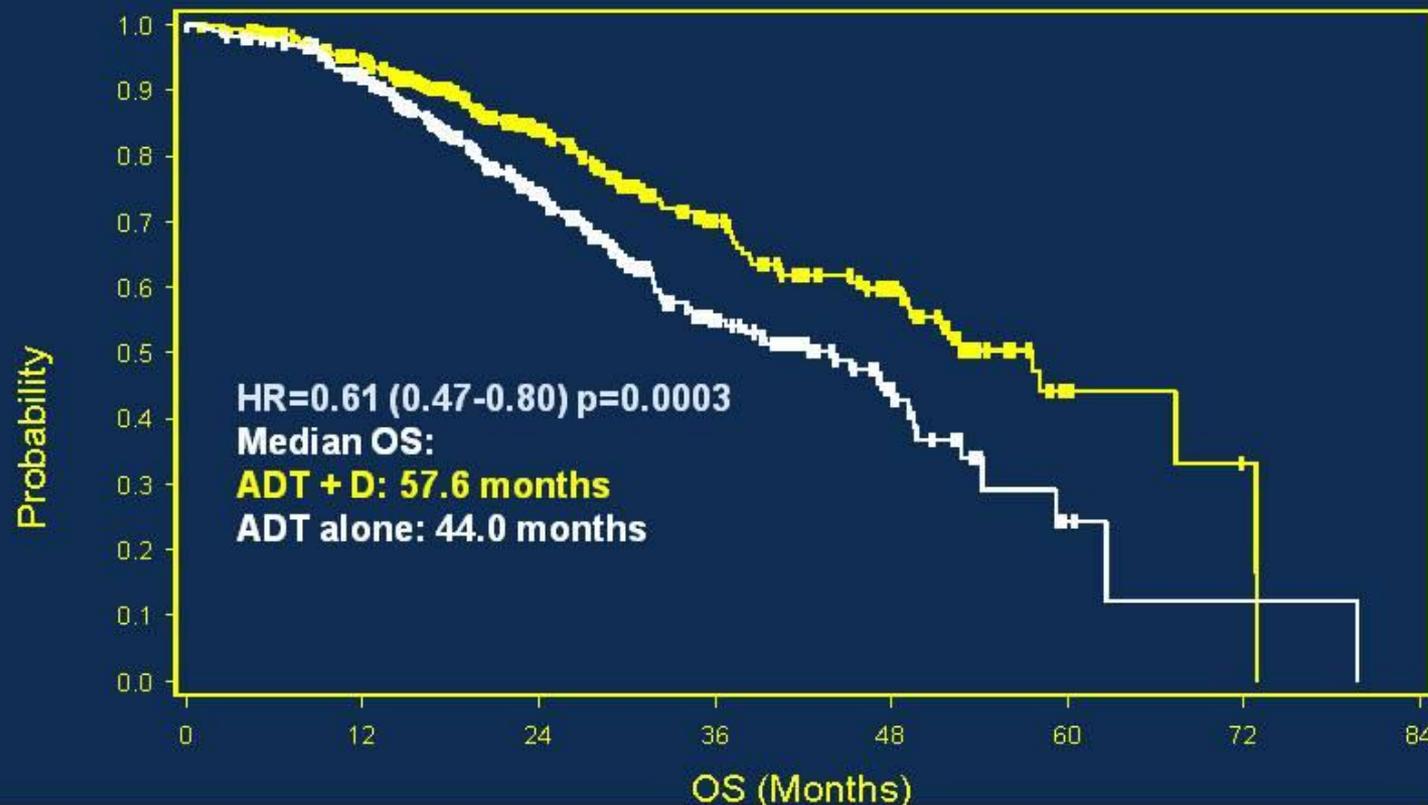
- ≥ 4 bone lesions *and*
- ≥ 1 lesion in any bony structure beyond the spine/pelvis

OR

- visceral disease



Primary endpoint: Overall survival



Presented by: Christopher J. Sweeney, MBBS

PRESENTED AT:



STAMPEDE: Docetaxel Significantly Improves Survival in Men With Hormone-Naive Prostate Cancer

CCO Independent Conference Highlights of the 2015 ASCO Annual Meeting*

May 29 - June 2, 2015

*CCO is an independent medical education company that provides state-of-the-art medical information to healthcare professionals through conference coverage and other educational programs.



This program is supported by educational grants from AstraZeneca, Bayer, Celgene Corporation, Genentech, Incyte, and Novartis.

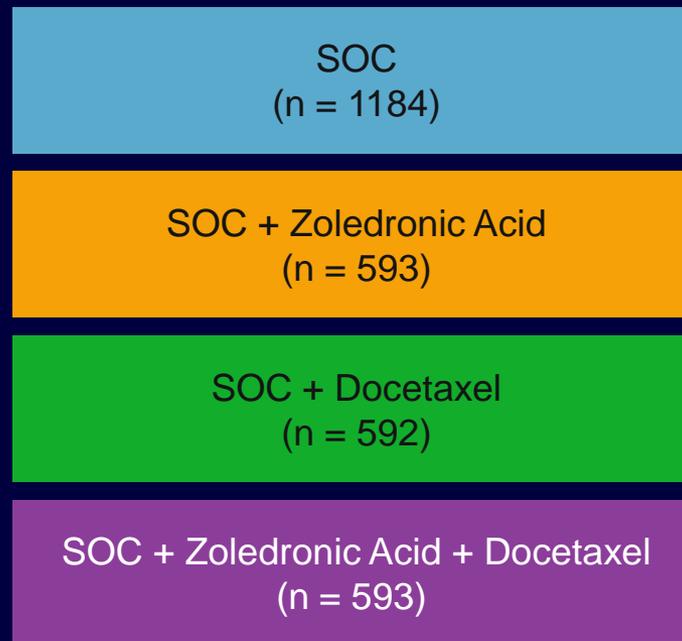
CLINICAL CARE OPTIONS®
ONCOLOGY

STAMPEDE: Study Design

- Randomized, controlled, multiarm, multistage trial

Stratified by age, WHO stage, metastases, previous treatments, center, use of NSAIDS or aspirin

WHO stage 0-2 pts with prostate cancer who have never received hormone therapy, fitting criteria based on stage of disease (N = 2962)

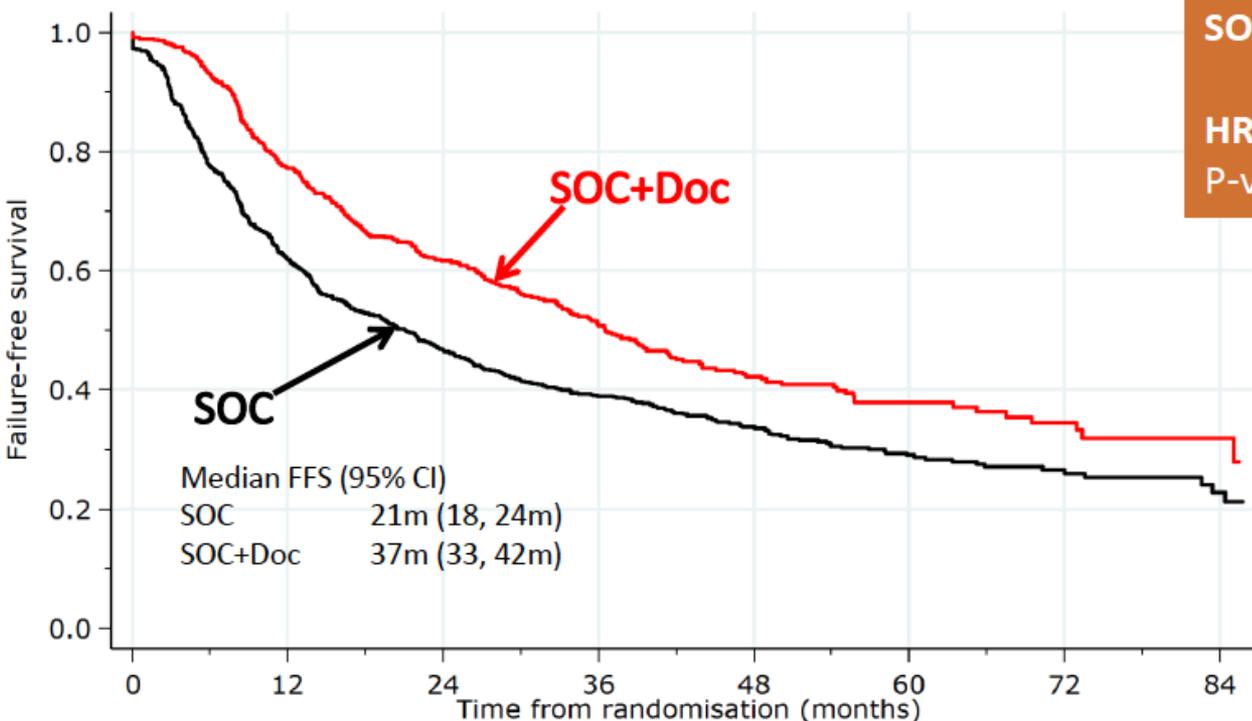


Dosage:

- SOC: ADT ± RT
- Zoledronic acid: 4 mg q3w to 18 wks, then q4w to 2 yrs
- Docetaxel: 75 mg/m² q3w for 6 cycles + prednisolone 10 mg QD

- Primary endpoint: OS
- Secondary endpoints: FFS (PSA, local, or lymph node failure; distant metastases; prostate cancer death), toxicity, QoL, skeletal events, cost-effectiveness

Docetaxel: Failure-free survival



SOC	750 FFS events
SOC+Doc	371 FFS events
HR (95%CI)	0.62 (0.54, 0.70)
P-value	<0.000000001*

Non-PH p-value 0.0002

Group
At risk (events)

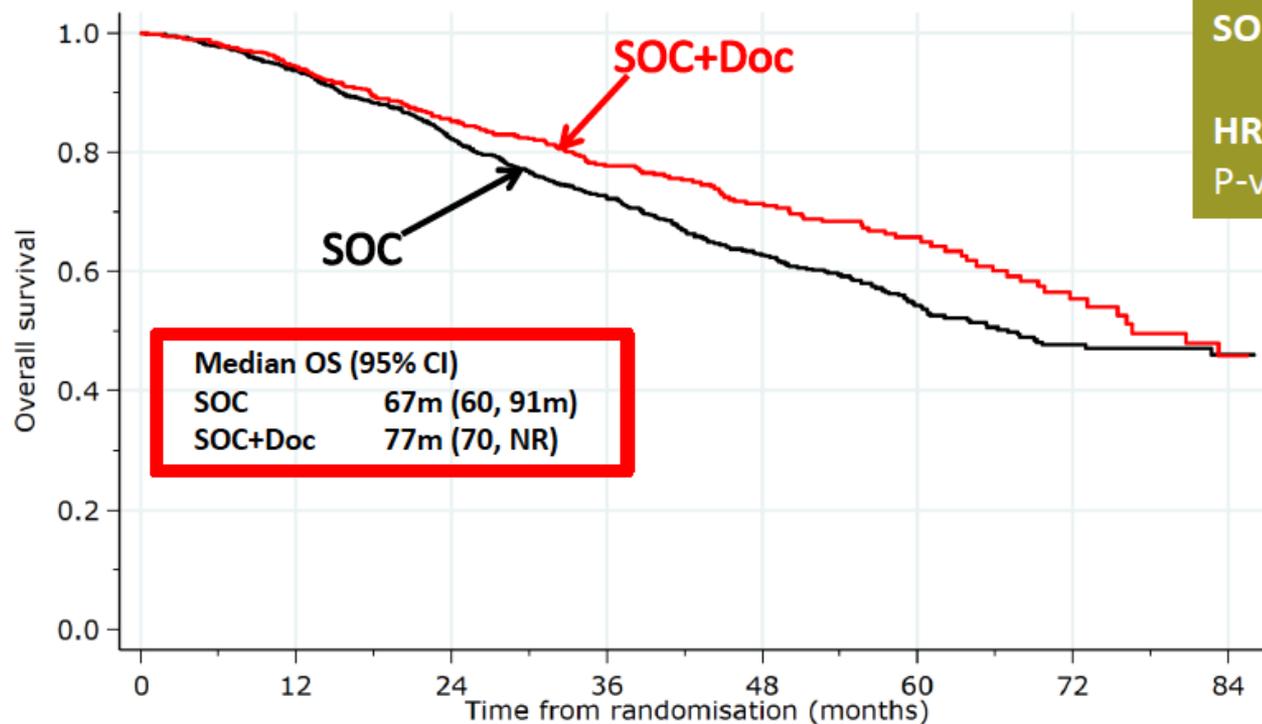
Group	0	12	24	36	48	60	72	84							
SOC	1184	(446)	713	(173)	488	(70)	287	(31)	161	(19)	84	(6)	45	(4)	17
SOC+Doc	592	(131)	441	(88)	318	(48)	184	(27)	105	(9)	56	(4)	29	(2)	11

Restricted mean FFS time	
SOC	35.3m
SOC+Doc	44.4m
Diff (95%CI)	9.1m (6.3, 11.9m)

*exact p-value 0.0000000000002014

Docetaxel: Survival

SOC	405 deaths
SOC+Doc	165 deaths
HR (95%CI)	0.76 (0.63, 0.91)
P-value	0.003



Non-PH p-value 0.51

Restricted mean OS time	
SOC	58.8m
SOC+Doc	63.4m
Diff (95%CI)	4.6m (1.8, 7.3m)

Group
At risk (events)

SOC	1184	(73)	1092	(130)	860	(89)	521	(59)	310	(33)	156	(17)	81	(2)	36
SOC+Doc	592	(33)	545	(51)	437	(32)	283	(19)	180	(12)	91	(12)	48	(6)	18

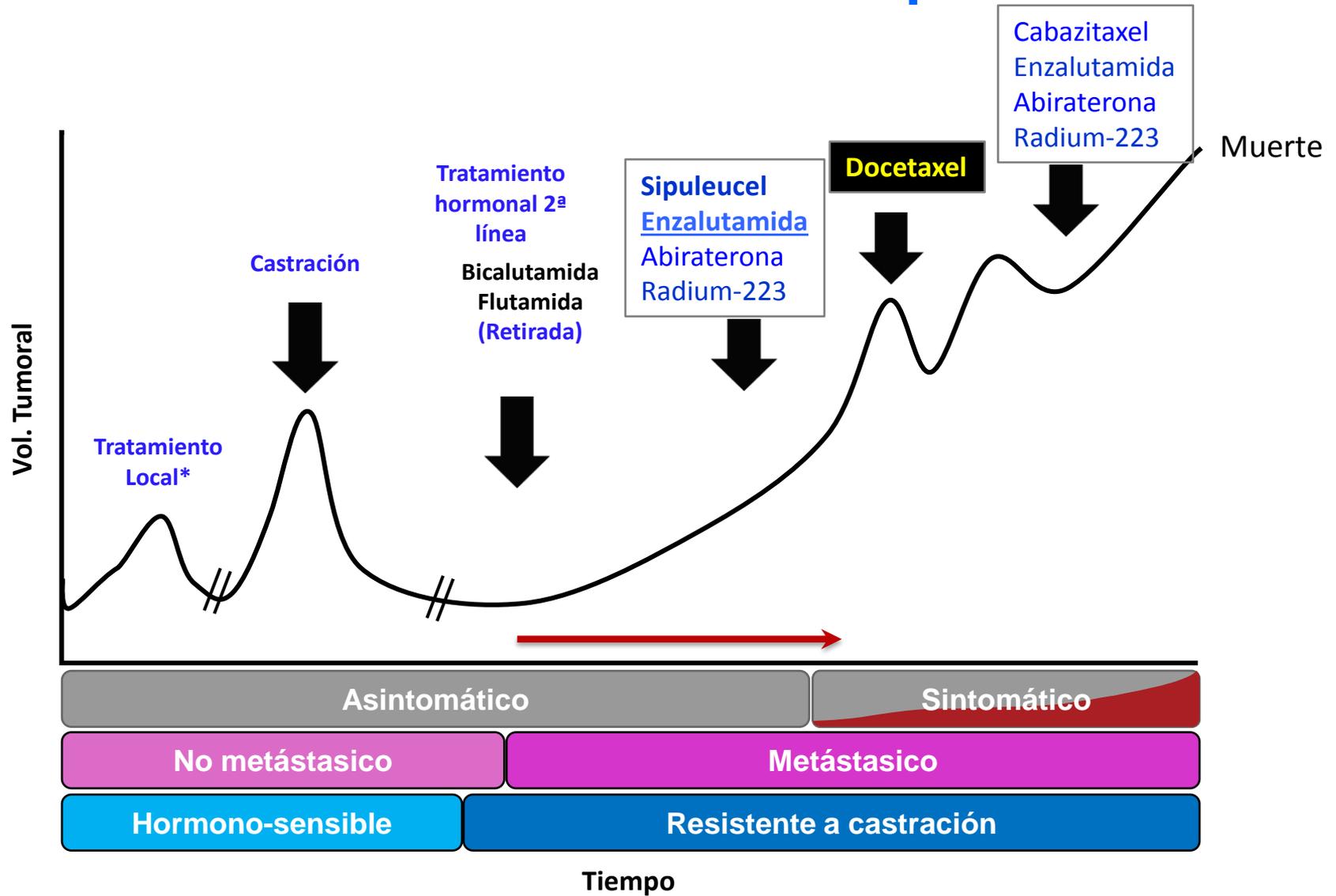
Conclusions

- Docetaxel improves survival for hormone-naive prostate cancer
- Zoledronic acid does not improve survival
- Adding both improves survival but offers no obvious benefit over adding just docetaxel
- Multi-arm, multi-stage trials are practicable and efficient
- Docetaxel should be:
 - Considered for routine practice in suitable men with newly-diagnosed metastatic disease
 - Considered for selected men with high-risk non-metastatic disease in view of substantial prolongation of failure-free survival

H . Tratamientos en los diferentes escenarios clínicos

- (1) Elección del agente adecuado
- (2) Combinación y secuencia de
de tratamientos

Evolución cáncer de próstata

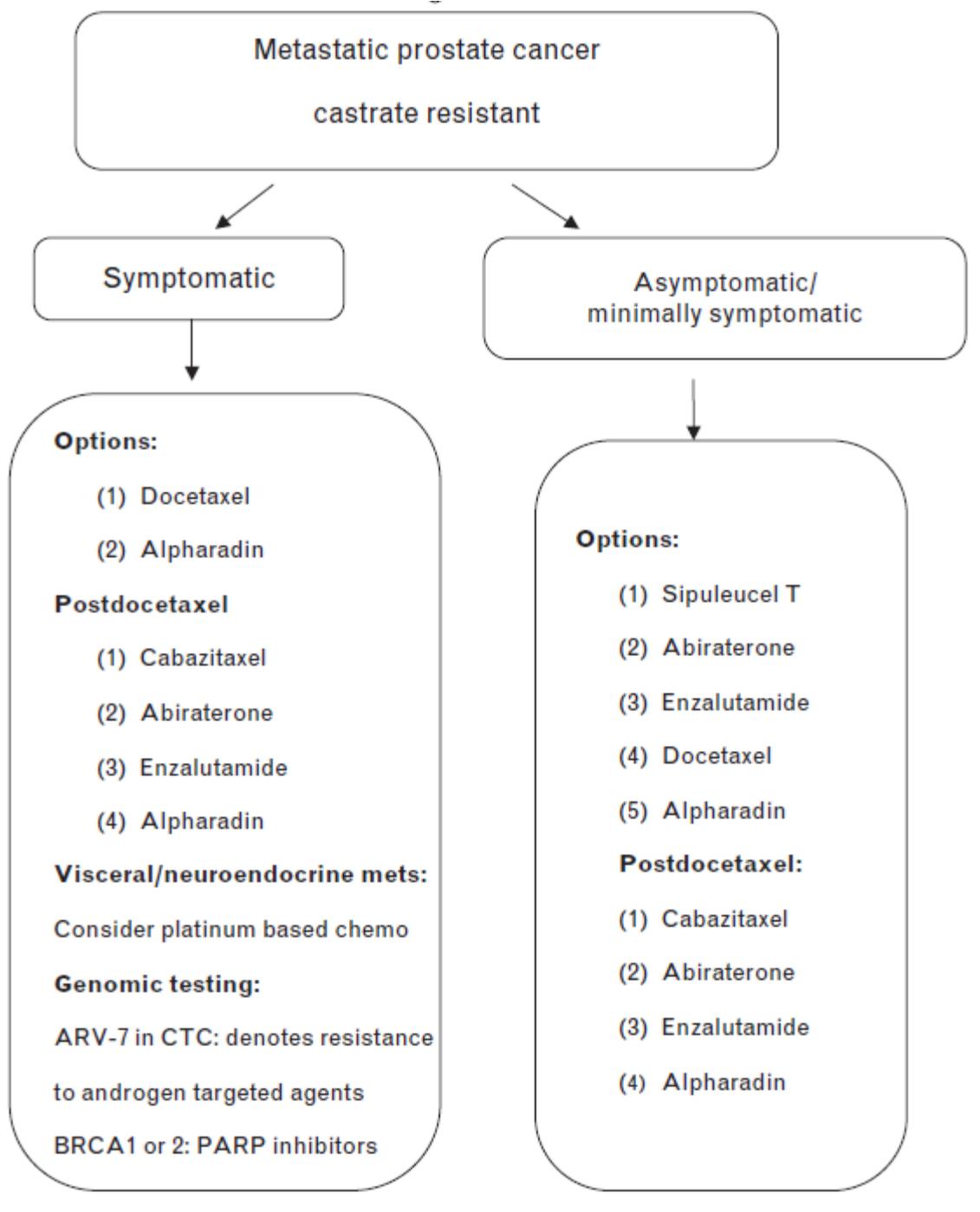


Cuestiones abiertas en el CPRC

¿Cuál es el mejor agente en cada contexto de la enfermedad?

¿Hay datos para una secuencia de tratamientos?

¿Es posible combinar tratamientos?



Diferentes opciones
Terapéuticas
en el CPRC

Current Opinion 2015, may

Tratamiento del CPRC

¿Qué elegir?

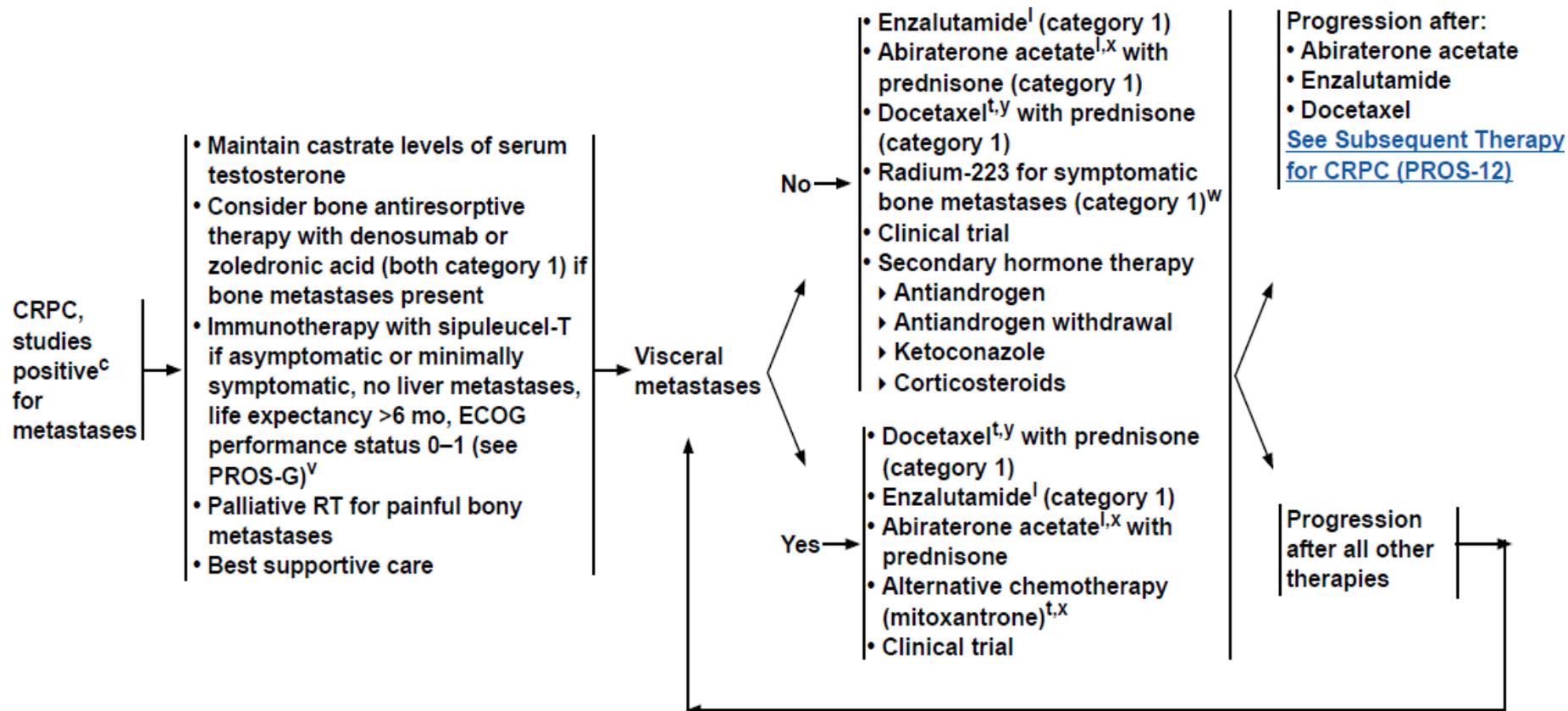
Elección y secuencia terapéutica en el CPRC

- ¿Qué agente o secuencia de agentes es la adecuada?

NO EVIDENCIA 1

- En la práctica, la elección del agente depende de la situación clínica del paciente con CPRC
- Podemos dividir a los pacientes en
 - Sin quimioterapia
 - Asintomáticos
 - Mínimamente sintomáticos con progresión sintomática
 - Sintomáticos
 - Situación post-docetaxel

NCCN Guidelines Version 1.2015 Prostate Cancer



C P R C

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ESTABLISHED IN 1812

JULY 29, 2010

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Philip W. Kantoff, M.D., Celestia S. Higano, M.D., Neal D. Shore, David F. Penson, M.D., Charles H. Redfern, M.D., Anna C. Robert B. Sims, M.D., Yi Xu, Ph.D., Mark W. Frohlich, M.D., for the IMPACT Study Investigators*

THE LANCET

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Prednisone plus cabazitaxel or mitoxantrone plus docetaxel treatment: a randomised controlled trial

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The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL

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Increased Survival with Enzalutamide in Prostate Cancer after Chemotherapy

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Enzalutamide in Prostate Cancer

M.D., Karim Fizazi, M.D., Ph.D., B. Goodman, Jr., M.D., Ph.D., Stephen Harland, M.D., Helen Patterson, M.D., Susan L. Ellard, M.D., Efsthathiou, M.D., Ph.D., M.B.A., Thian Kheoh, Ph.D., -AA-301 Investigators*

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Enzalutamide in Prostate Cancer after Chemotherapy

ORIGINAL ARTICLE



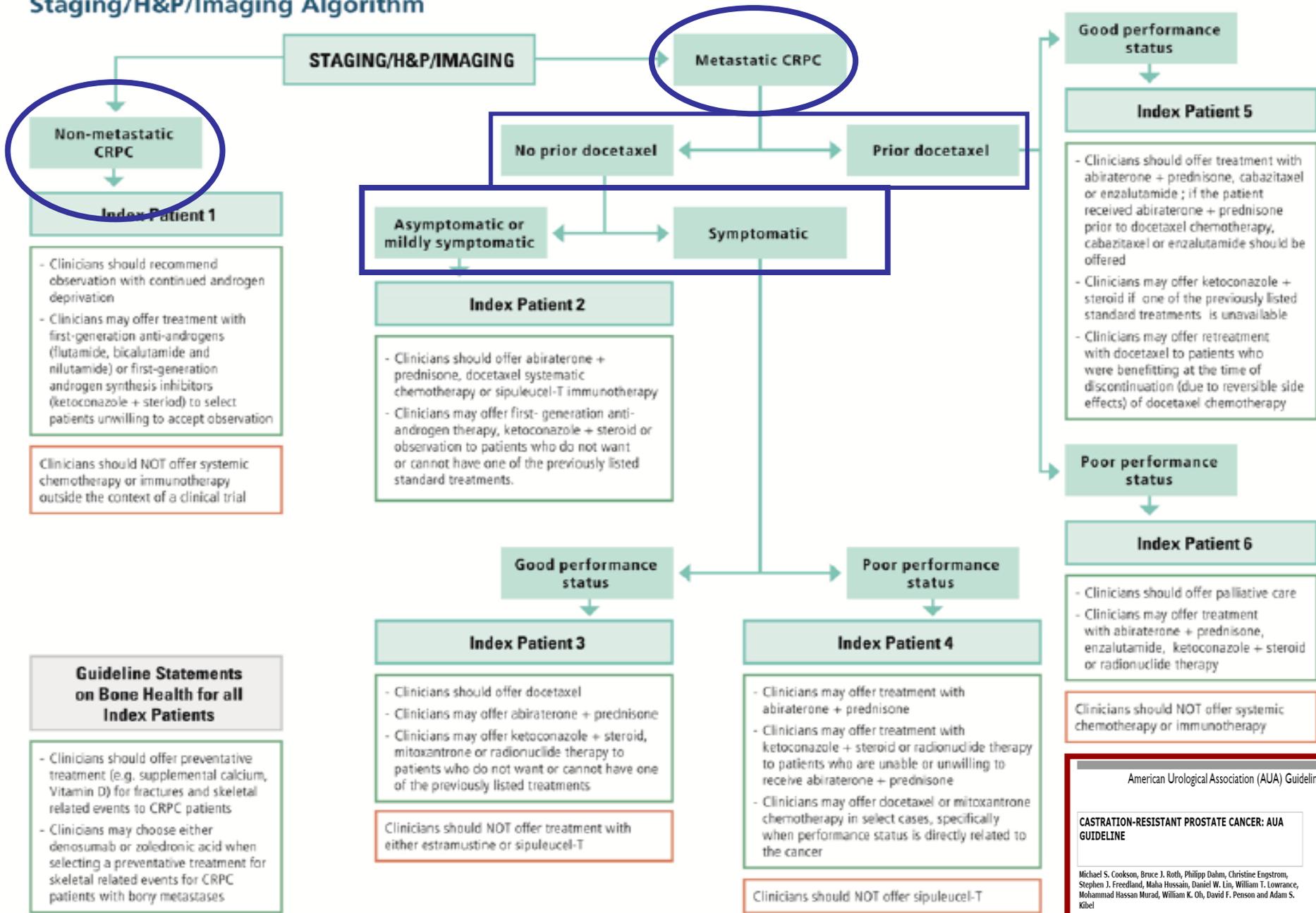
HOME ARTICLES & MULTIMEDIA ▾ ISSUES ▾ SPECIALTIES & TOPICS ▾ FOR AUTHORS ▾ CME ▸

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Alpha Emitter Radium-223 and Survival in Metastatic Prostate Cancer

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N Engl J Med 2013; 369:213-223 | July 18, 2013 | DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa1213755

Staging/H&P/Imaging Algorithm



American Urological Association (AUA) Guidelines Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer AUA Guideline

- CRPC no metastásico asintomático
- mCRPC asintomático o mínimamente sintomático, sin quimioterapia previa con docetaxel
- mCRPC sintomático, con buen estado general y sin quimioterapia previa docetaxel.
- mCRPC sintomático con mal estado general y sin quimioterapia previa con docetaxel
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(1) CPRCm asintomáticos u oligosintomáticos **sin QT previa**

- **Sipuleucel-T:**
no impacto en SLP ni en PSA (alternativas en estudio: PROSTVAC)
- **Abiraterona :**
- COU-AA-302 (posible mejor nicho)
- **Enzalutamida** (resultado ensayo PREVAIL)

.1 Kantoff PW, et al. N Engl J Med. 2010;363:411-422.
2. Tannock IF, et al. N Engl J Med. 2004;351:1502-1512.
3. de Bono JS, et al. Lancet. 2010;376:1147-1154.

4. de Bono J, et al. N Engl J Med. 2011;364:1995-2005
5. Paker C, et al N Engl J Med. 2013; 369:213-23
6. Scher HI, et al. N Engl J Med. 2012; 367:1187-97

(2) CPRCm Sintomáticos sin QT previa

- **Docetaxel** : de elección (estudio TAX-327)
- **Abiraterona** (en *unfit* para docetaxel, NCCN 2013)
- **Radium 223** (*sólo metástasis óseas*)
- **Ensayos clínicos** en primera línea
 - (Cabazitaxel[FIRSTANA], docetaxel + custirsén, etc)

Paker C, et al N Engl J Med. 2013; 369:213-23

Tannock I et al. N Engl J Med 2004, 351 (15): 1502-1512, 2004

(3) CPRCm QT previa

- **Cabazitaxel**
- **Abiraterona**
- **Enzalutamida**
- **Radium 223** (*sólo metástasis óseas*)
- **Ensayos clínicos**

Paker C, et al N Engl J Med. 2013; 369:213-23

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THE LANCET

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-AA-301 Investigators*

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Prostate Cancer
therapy

ORIGINAL ARTICLE



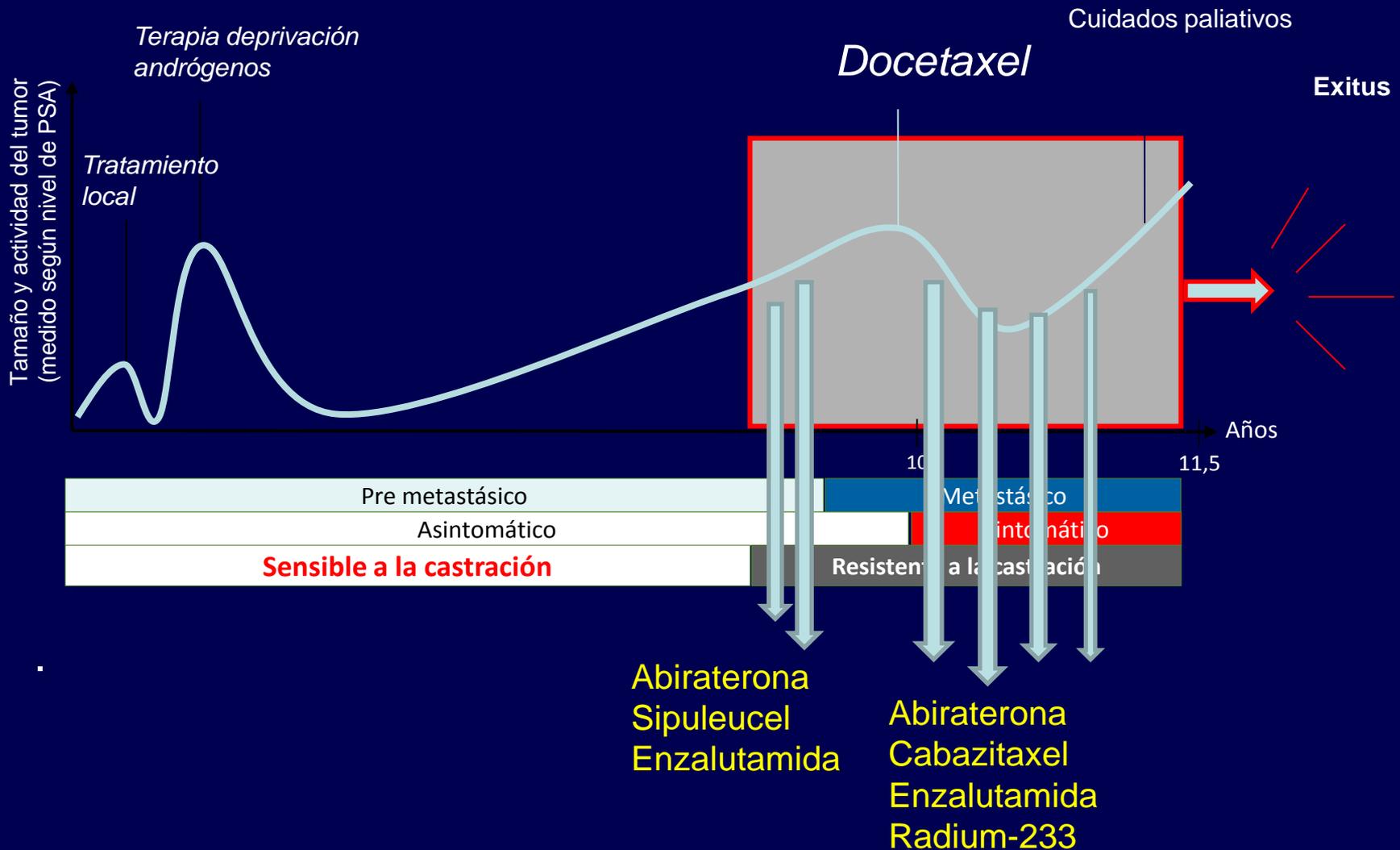
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N Engl J Med 2013; 369:213-223 | July 18, 2013 | DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa1213755

Historia Natural del Cáncer de Próstata



¿SECUENCIAS TERAPÉUTICAS?



Treatment sequencing in mCRPC

<i>Treatment and line of treatment</i>	<i>PSA\geq50 decline (%)</i>	<i>PSA\geq50 % decline confirmed (%)</i>	<i>Best PSA response is no response (%)</i>	<i>Median treatment duration (month) (%)</i>	<i>RECIST response rate (%)</i>	<i>Radiographic PFS median (month)</i>	<i>Median PSA progression (months)</i>	<i>Phase</i>
First-line DOC ¹	NR	45	NR	6.6	12	NR	NR	III
First-line DOC ¹¹	57	NR	14	NR	NR	NR	NR	II
First-line ABI ⁸	62	NR	NR	NR	36	16.8	11.1	III
First-line ABI ²⁸	79	67	10	14.5	69	NR	16.3	II
First-line ENZ ¹⁷	62	NR	11	NR	36	NR	9.4	I/II
Second-line AB ⁴ (post-DOC)	NR	29	NR	8.0	14	5.6	10.2	III
Second-line ABI ²² (post-DOC)	51	45	11	5.5	27	NR	5.6	II
Second-line ENZ ⁵ (post-DOC)	NR	54	NR	8.3	29	8.3	8.3	III
Second-line ENZ ¹⁷ (post-DOC)	51	NR	17	NR	12	6.7	6.2	I/II
Second-line CBZ ³ (post-DOC)	NR	39	NR	4.1	14	NR	6.4	III
Second-line CBZ ¹⁴ (post-DOC)	52	NR	8	4.9	NR	NR	6.1	Retro
Second-line DOC ¹⁰ (post-ABI)	26	NR	37	4.1	11	NR	4.6	Retro
Third-line ABI ²⁰ (post-DOC and post-ENZ)	8	NR	63	3.0	8	NR	2.7	Retro
Third-line ABI ²¹ (post-DOC and post-ENZ)	3	NR	78	3.0	0	NR	NR	Retro
Third-line ABI ¹⁴ (post-DOC and post-CBZ)	17	NR	28	3.8	NR	NR	2.7	Retro
Third-line ENZ ¹⁶ (post-DOC and post-ABI)	29	NR	49	4.9	3	NR	NR	Retro
Third-line ENZ ¹⁸ (post-DOC and post-ABI)	23	13	56	2.9	4	NR	2.7	Retro
Third-line CBZ ¹⁴ (post-DOC and post-ABI)	32	NR	22	2.8	NR	NR	4.1	Retro
Third-line CBZ ¹³ (post-DOC and post-ABI)	49	NR	NR	4.1	20	NR	NR	Retro
Third-line CBZ ¹⁵ (post-DOC and post-ABI)	30	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	Retro

Aún otras cuestiones abiertas en el tratamiento del CPRC

– Combinaciones en estudio

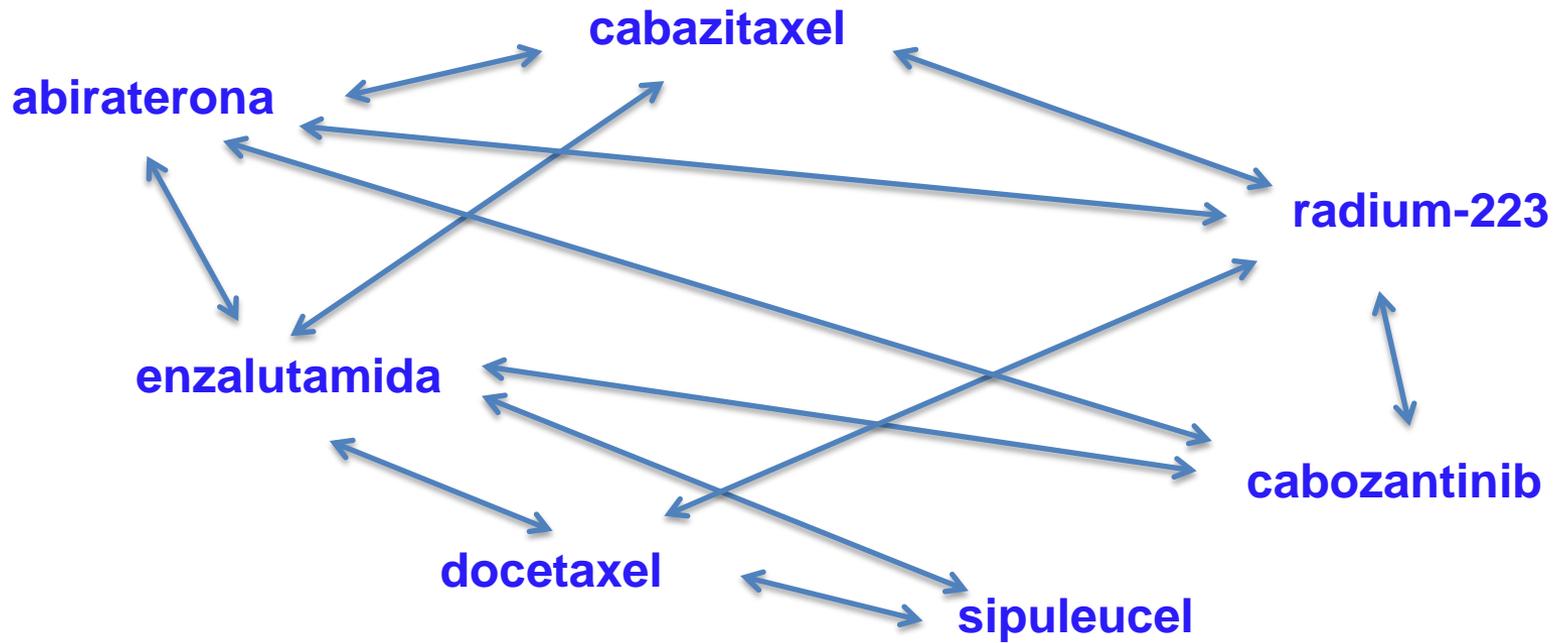
- Abiraterona + enzalutamida (*Alliance 31201, pre QT*)
- Abiraterona + cabazitaxel (*ClinicalTrial.gov NCT 01511536*)
- Abiraterona + radium-223 (*BAY15396*)
- Abiraterona + sipuleucel T (secuencial vs combinación) *NCT01487863*
- Abiraterona + ipilimumab (*NCT01688492*)

¿SECUENCIAS TERAPÉUTICAS?
¿COMBINACIONES TERAPÉUTICAS?

No existe de elección ninguna **secuencia**
mejor que otra

No existe una **combinación** de elección
con estos fármacos

Estudios clínicos en mCPRC



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Abiraterone and Increased Survival in Metastatic Prostate Cancer

M.D., Karim Fizazi, M.D., Ph.D., B. Goodman, Jr., M.D., Ph.D., Stephen Harland, M.D., Helen Patterson, M.D., Susan L. Ellard, M.D., Efsthathiou, M.D., Ph.D., M.B.A., Thian Kheoh, Ph.D., -AA-301 Investigators*

ONCOLOGY



Prostate Cancer Therapy

ONCOLOGY

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Consideraciones en el cambio de tratamiento : algunas claves

NO debe basarse únicamente en el aumento aislado de PSA; debe incluir PSA DT, presencia de dolor, deterioro clínico, progresión radiológica, etc.

Permitir un tiempo terapéutico razonable, no suspender un tratamiento prematuramente

Distinguir entre progresión ósea y *bone-flare*

Considerar que hay drogas que NO ALTERAN el PSA como sipuleucel, cabozantinib, Radium-223, etc

4. Conclusiones y comentarios finales

(1) Presente

(2) Futuro

CONCLUSIONES (1)

- CPRC: enfermedad incurable aunque cronificable
- 6 nuevos fármacos aprobados en esta enfermedad y numerosos en investigación
- Los nuevos tratamientos desarrollados en el CPRC han conseguido un aumento de la supervivencia con toxicidad muy asumible

CONCLUSIONES (2)

- Desconocemos tanto la mejor secuencia terapéutica como la posible combinación de estos agentes
- Precisamos conocer biomarcadores de respuesta de los distintos agentes y sus mecanismos de resistencia para seleccionar los tratamientos
- El uso precoz de QT en la enfermedad hormonossensible mejora el curso de la enfermedad en determinados pacientes

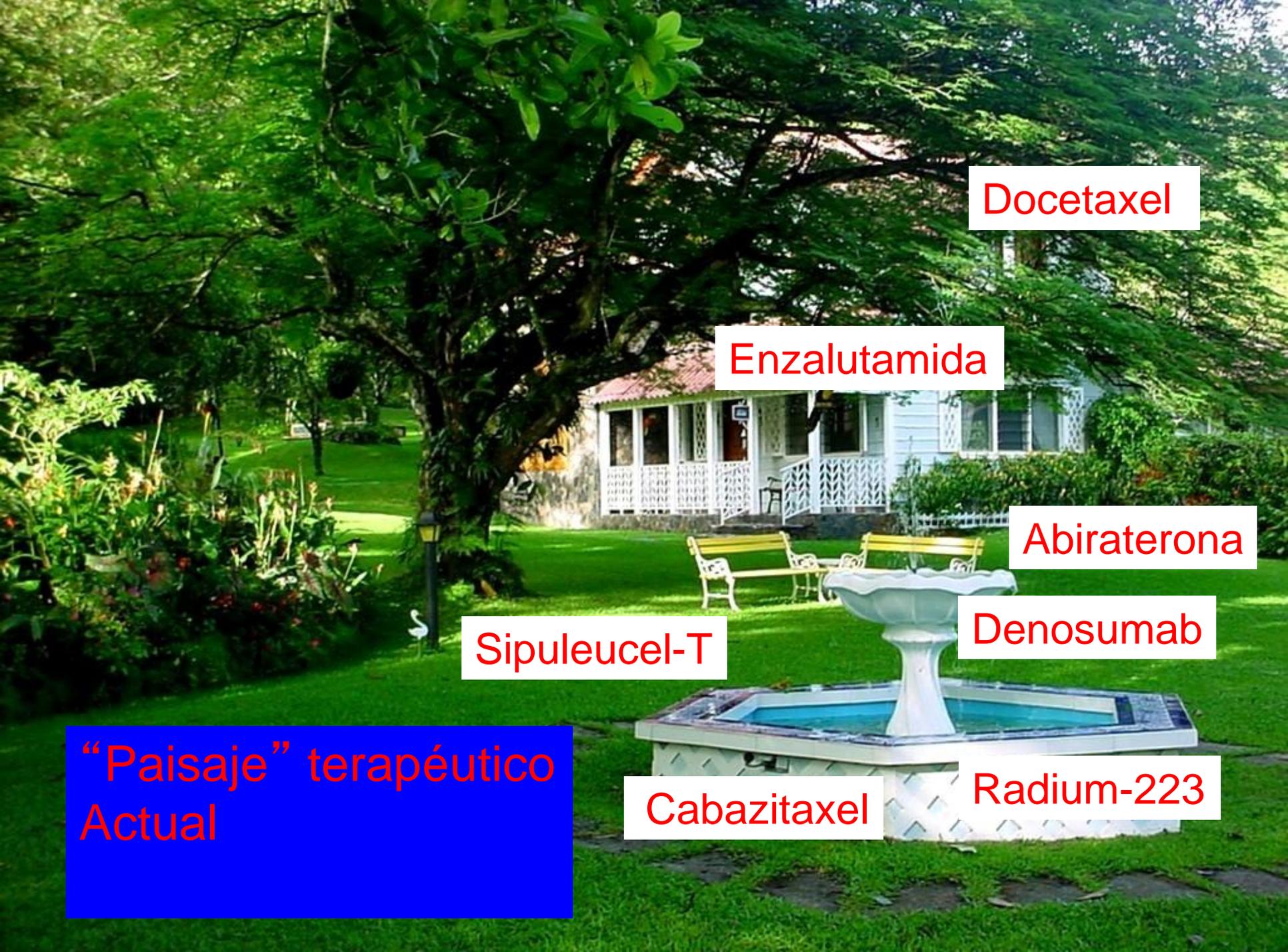
CONCLUSIONES (3)

- La situación clínica del paciente nos ayuda en la elección del tratamiento
- Necesidad de un seguimiento estrecho de los pacientes
- Continúa la investigación para intentar cronificar aún más la enfermedad.

- **MEJOR EVOLUCIÓN SI UTILIZAMOS
EL MAYOR NÚMERO DE DROGAS POSIBLE**



Opciones terapéuticas hasta 2004

A lush green garden scene featuring a white house with a porch, two wooden benches, and a white fountain in the foreground. The scene is overlaid with several text boxes containing drug names. The background is filled with dense green foliage and trees.

Docetaxel

Enzalutamida

Abiraterona

Sipuleucel-T

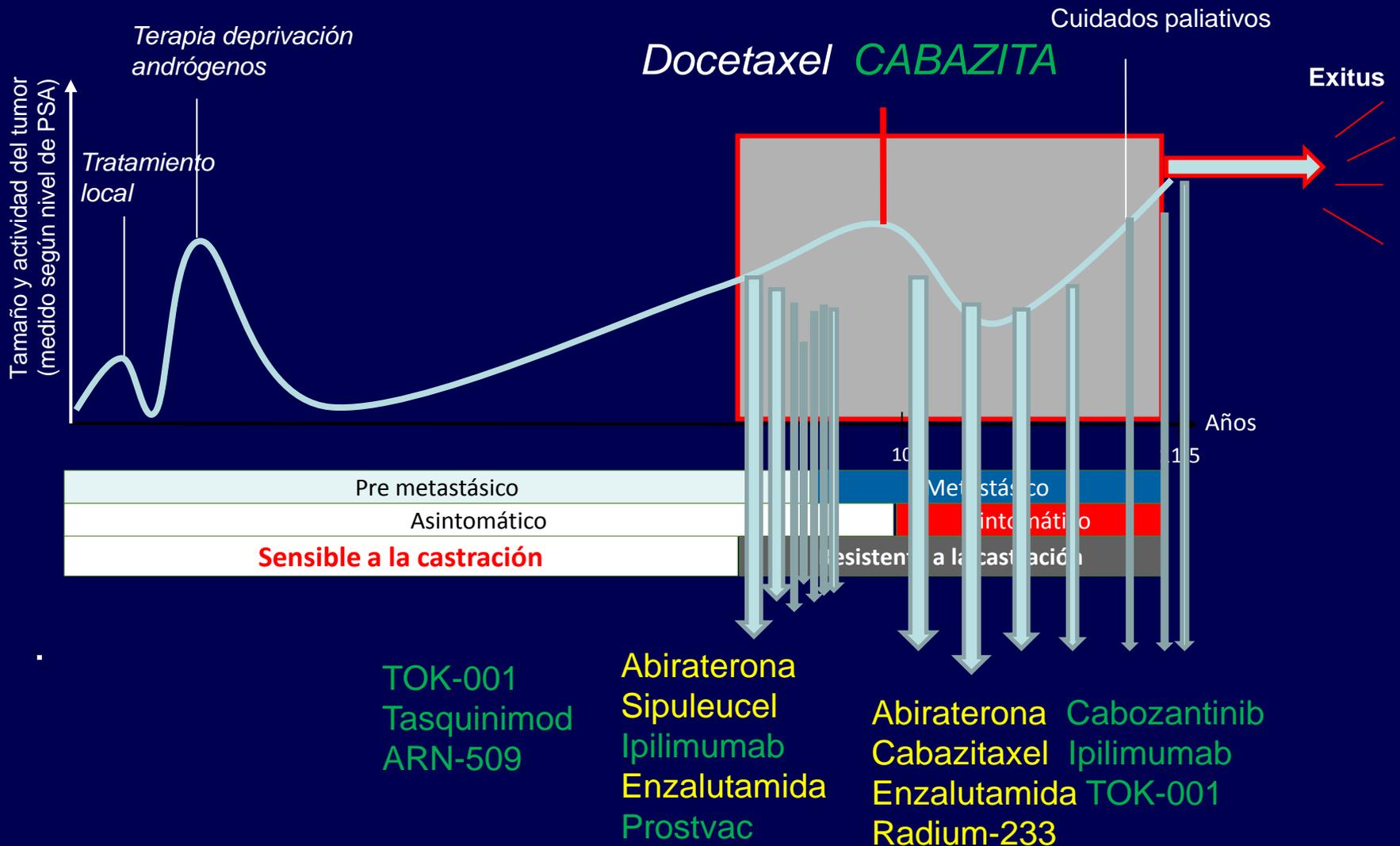
Denosumab

“Paisaje” terapéutico
Actual

Cabazitaxel

Radium-223

Historia Natural del Cáncer de Próstata



Retos para el futuro

- P E R S O N A L I Z A R el tratamiento
 - “combatir un defecto molecular específico tumoral con su diana terapéutica”
 - fármaco adecuado, a la dosis necesaria, en el momento oportuno, y con el máximo beneficio y menor toxicidad

Pérdida de PTEN, BRCA, CTC, splice variants
ARV7, gen de Fusión TMPRSS2:ERG, etc

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CRITERIOS MOLECULARES



THE LANCET

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Prednisone plus cabazitaxel or mitoxantrone for metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer progressing after docetaxel treatment: a randomised open-label trial

Johann Sebastian de Bono, Stephane Oudard, Mustafa Ozguroglu, Steinbjorn Hansen, Jean-Pascal Machiels, Ivo Kocak, Csaba Csontos, Istvan Bodrogi, Mary J Mackenzie, Liji Shen, Martin Roessner, Sunil Gupta, A Oliver Sartor, for the TROPIC Investigators

Summary

Background Cabazitaxel is a novel tubulin-binding taxane drug with antitumour activity in prostate cancer. We aimed to compare the efficacy and safety of cabazitaxel plus prednisone with mitoxantrone plus prednisone in men with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer with progression after docetaxel-based treatment.

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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Increased Survival with Enzalutamide in Prostate Cancer after Chemotherapy

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Alpha Emitter Radium-223 and Survival in Metastatic Prostate Cancer

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N Engl J Med 2013; 369:213-223 | July 18, 2013 | DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa1213755

*Si no fuera por la
variabilidad que existe
entre las personas, la
medicina sería una
ciencia, no un arte.*

Sir William Osler
(1849-1919)



A long, straight asphalt road stretches into the distance through a desert landscape. The road is flanked by dark, rocky terrain with sparse, dry vegetation. In the background, a range of mountains is visible under a clear blue sky. The text "MUCHAS GRACIAS" is overlaid in the center of the road.

MUCHAS GRACIAS