

Optimal Integration of Chemotherapy into the Management of Metastatic Prostate Cancer

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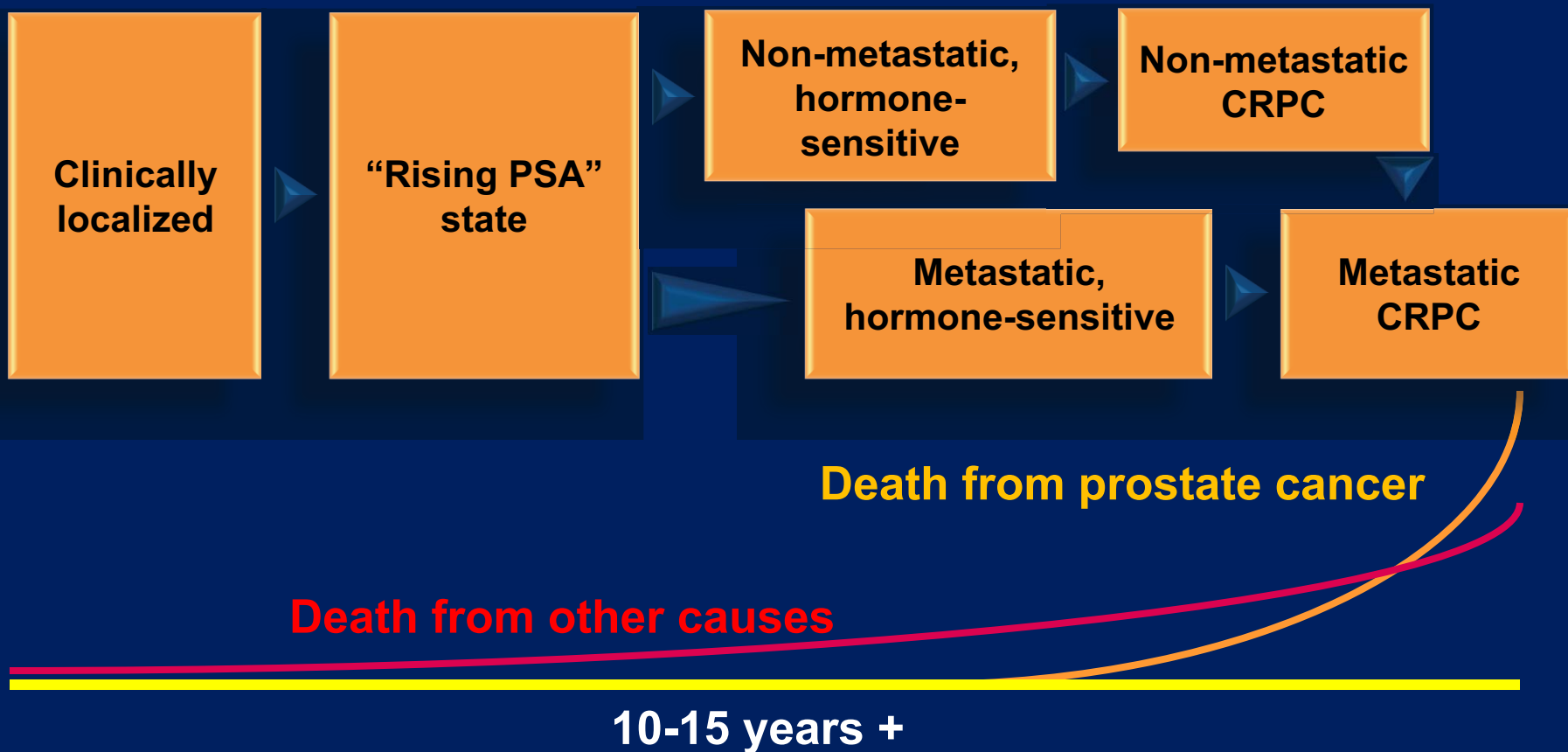


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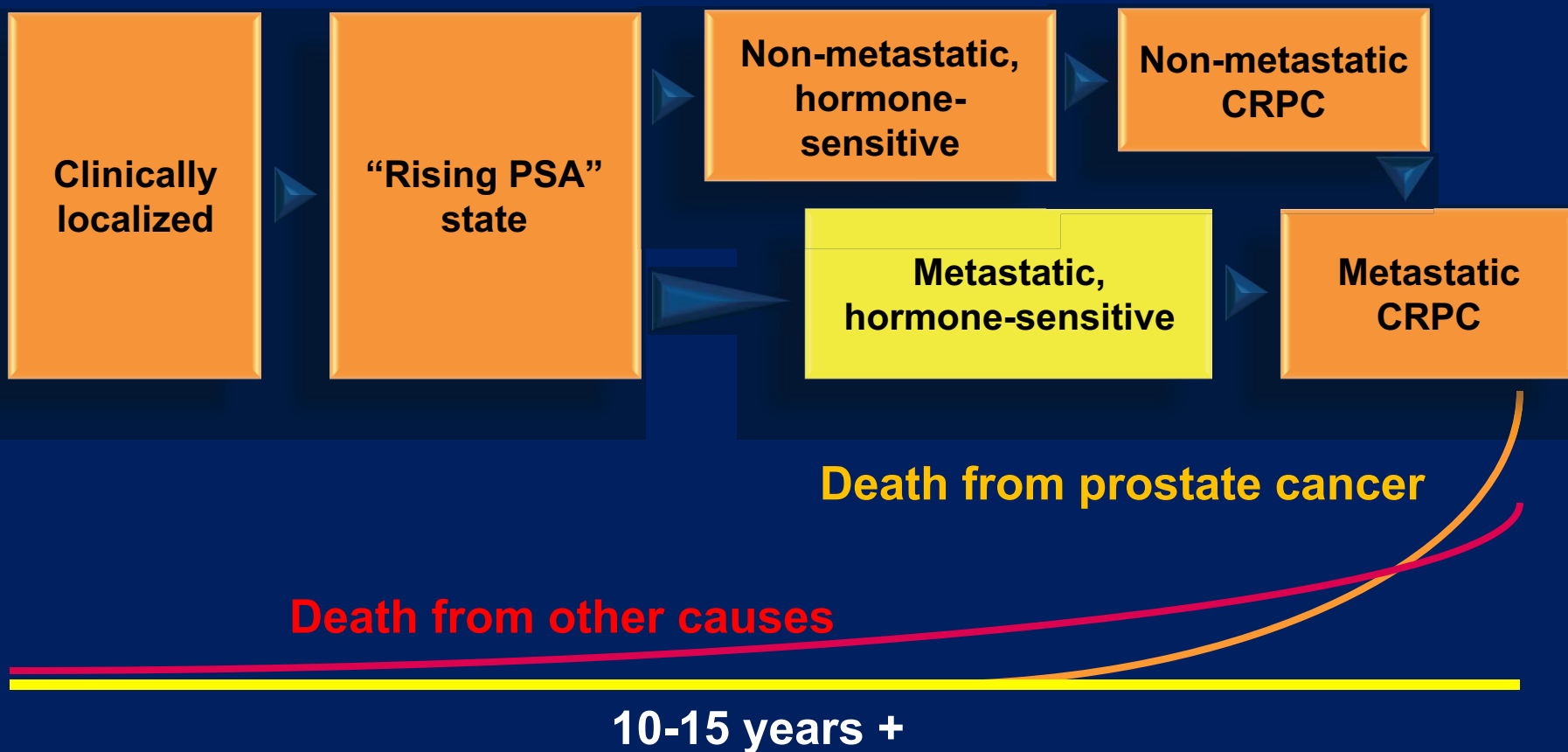
Disclosures

Consulting Agreements	Astellas Pharma Global Development Inc, AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP, Bayer HealthCare Pharmaceuticals, Churchill Pharmaceuticals LLC, Inovio Pharmaceuticals Inc, Janssen Biotech Inc, Sanofi Genzyme, Tokai Pharmaceuticals Inc
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Clinical States of Prostate Cancer



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What Is The Role Of Chemotherapy For Newly Diagnosed Metastatic Prostate Cancer?

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

R
A
N
D
O
M
I
Z
E

ARM A:

ADT + Docetaxel
75 mg/m² every 21
days for maximum
6 cycles

Evaluate
every 3 weeks
while
receiving
docetaxel and
at week 24
then every 12
weeks

Follow for time
to progression
and overall
survival

Chemotherapy
at investigator's
discretion at
progression

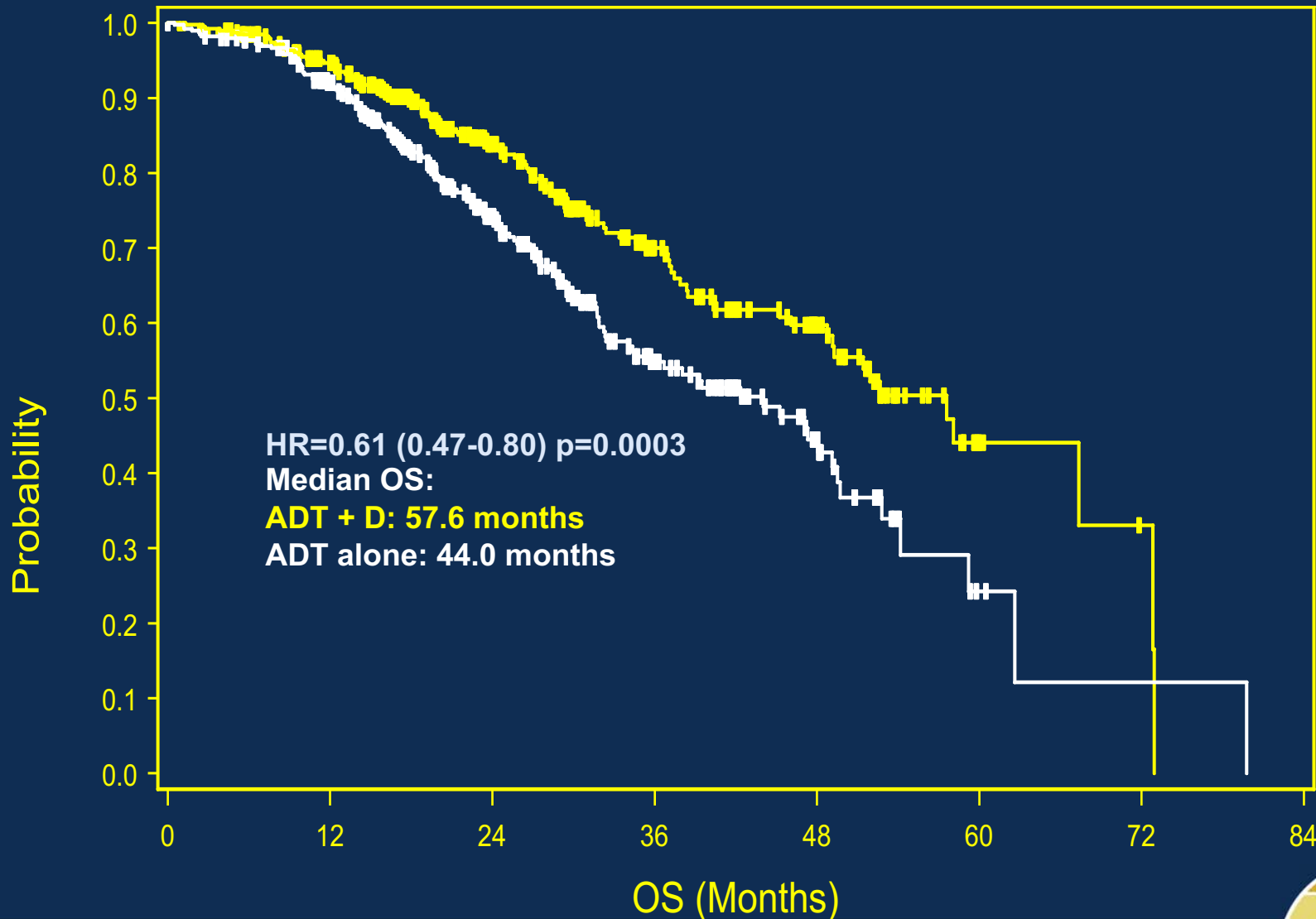
ARM B:

ADT (androgen
deprivation therapy
alone)

Evaluate
every 12
weeks

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

Primary endpoint: Overall survival



CHAARTED: Low vs High Volume

Survival	ADT + D	ADT	p-value
LV Deaths / N (%)	51/134 (38.1%)	49/143 (34.3%)	
LV Median OS mos	63.5 (58.3, 78.5)	NR (59.8, -)	0.86
HV Deaths / N (%)	137/263 (52.1%)	162/250 (64.8%)	
HV Median OS mos	51.2 (45.2, 58.1)	34.4 (30.1, 42.1)	<0.0001

STAMPEDE

Comparison

Open: Oct-2005

Closed: Mar-2013

Accrual: 2962

Number of patients

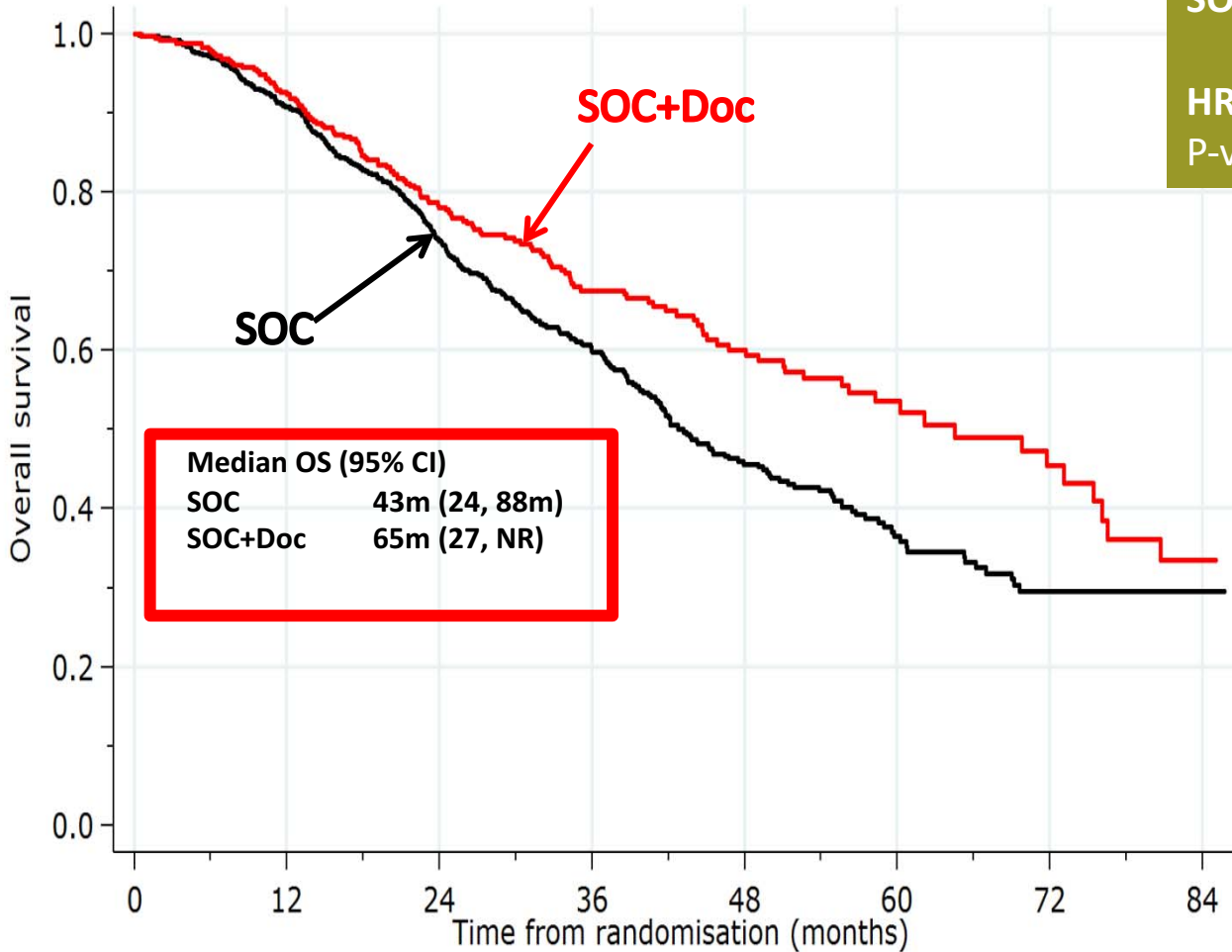
1184 **A** Standard-of-care (SOC)

593 **B** SOC + zoledronic acid

592 **C** SOC + docetaxel

593 **E** SOC + zoledronic acid + docetaxel

Docetaxel: Survival – M1 Patients



SOC	343 deaths
SOC+Doc	134 deaths
HR (95% CI)	0.73 (0.59, 0.89)
P-value	0.002

Non-PH p-value 0.23

Restricted mean OS time

SOC	49.3m
SOC+Doc	56.1m
Diff (95% CI)	6.8m (2.8, 11.0m)

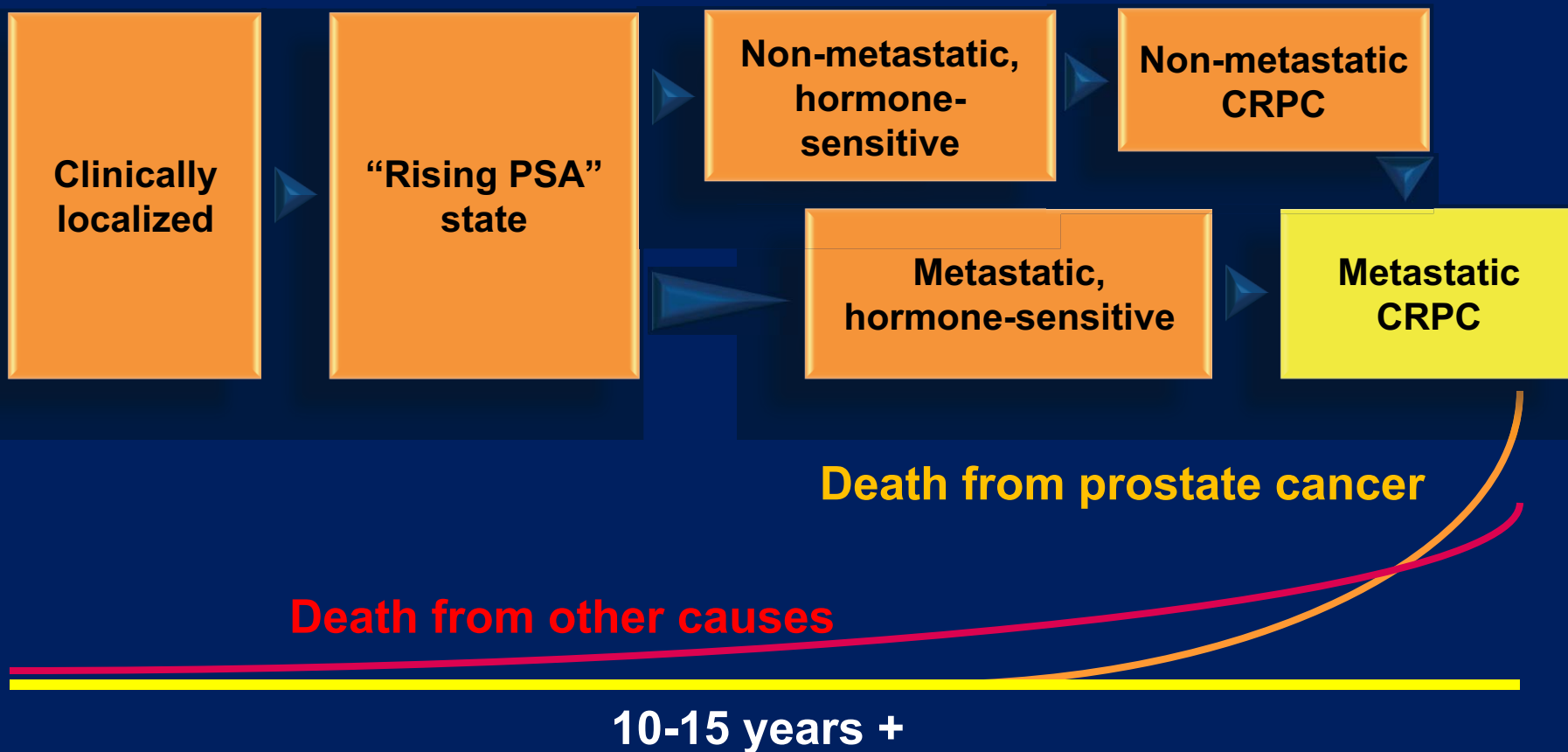
Group
At risk (events)

SOC	725	(66)	645	(117)	469	(75)	254	(52)	134	(21)	58	(10)	24	(0)	10
SOC+Doc	362	(27)	326	(49)	242	(27)	151	(13)	91	(8)	37	(5)	24	(5)	9

How do disease volume, symptoms, age factor into chemo decision in mHSPC?

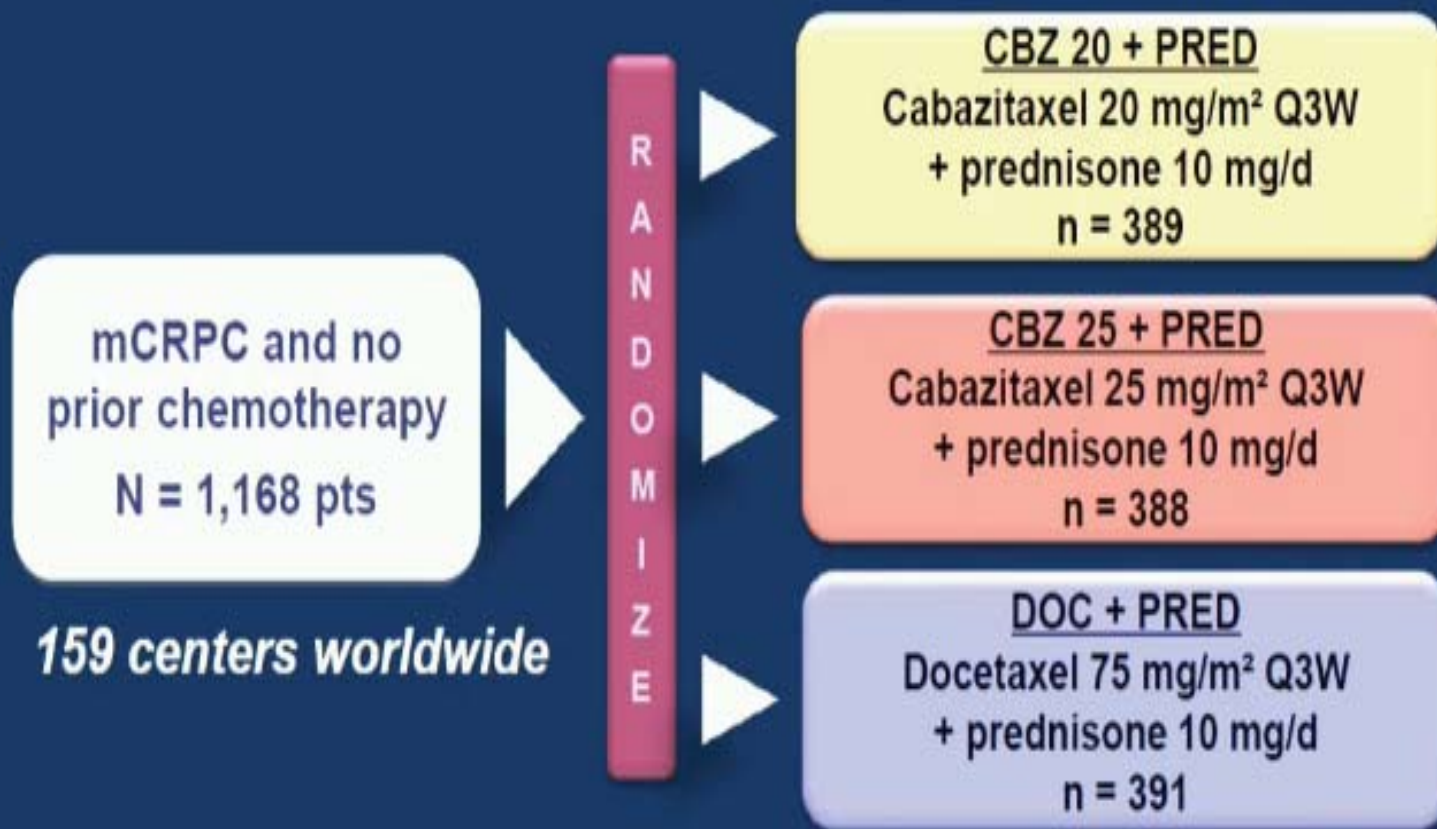
- Low vs high volume is a consideration
- Symptoms are a negative prognostic factor and will push me more towards chemo
- Age has to be a consideration
 - No absolute upper limit for chemo tolerance
 - Dose adjust or add G-CSF, as needed

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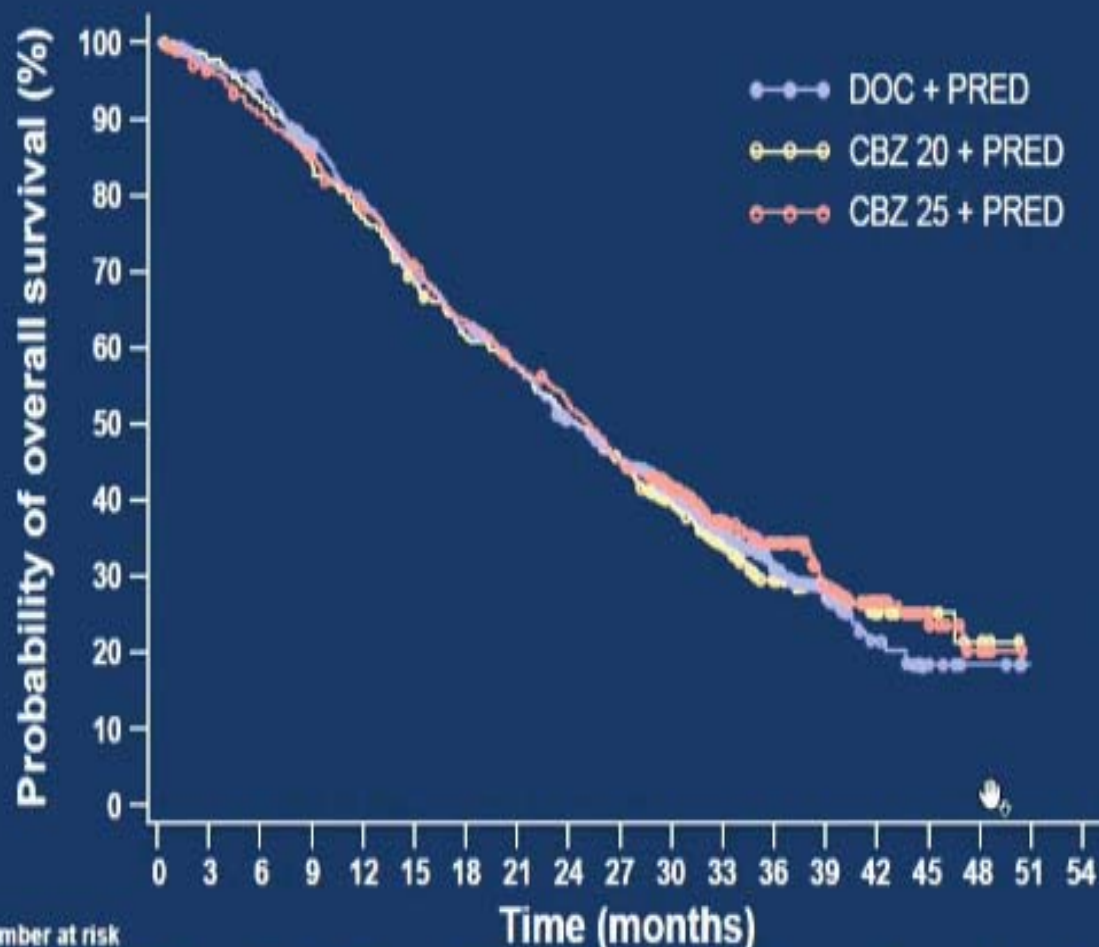


**So What Is The Optimal Use Of
Chemotherapy for mCRPC?**

FIRSTANA: Study Design



FIRSTANA: Overall Survival



Median OS, months (95% CI)

DOC + PRED 24.3 (22.18–27.60)

CBZ 20 + PRED 24.5 (21.75–27.20)

CBZ 25 + PRED 25.2 (22.90–26.97)

CBZ 20 vs DOC
 HR 1.009 (0.85–1.197)
 P = 0.9967

CBZ 25 vs DOC
 HR 0.97 (0.819–1.16)
 P = 0.7574

Number at risk

	0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48	51	54
DOC + PRED	391	366	336	307	243	192	133	57	18	3	0								
CBZ 20 + PRED	389	356	319	296	234	192	133	49	19	3	0								
CBZ 25 + PRED	388	345	325	296	239	197	138	70	28	5	0								

FIRSTANA: Selected Toxicities (%)

TOXICITY	DOC + PRED	CBZ 20 + PRED	CBZ 25 + PRED
Febrile neutropenia	8.3	2.4	12.0
Diarrhea	37.0	32.5	49.9
Hematuria	3.6	20.3	25.1
Peripheral neuropathy	25.1	11.7	12.3
Peripheral edema	20.4	9.8	7.7
Alopecia	39.0	8.9	13.0
Nail disorder	9.0	0.3	0.8

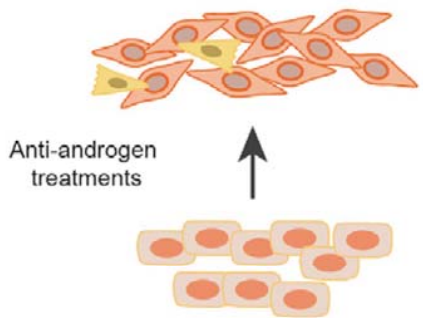
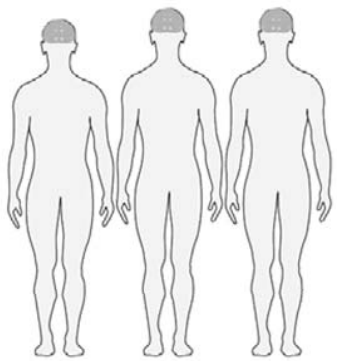
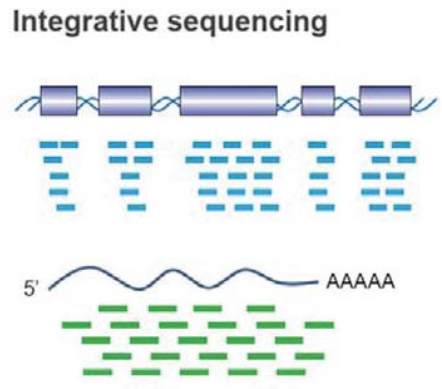
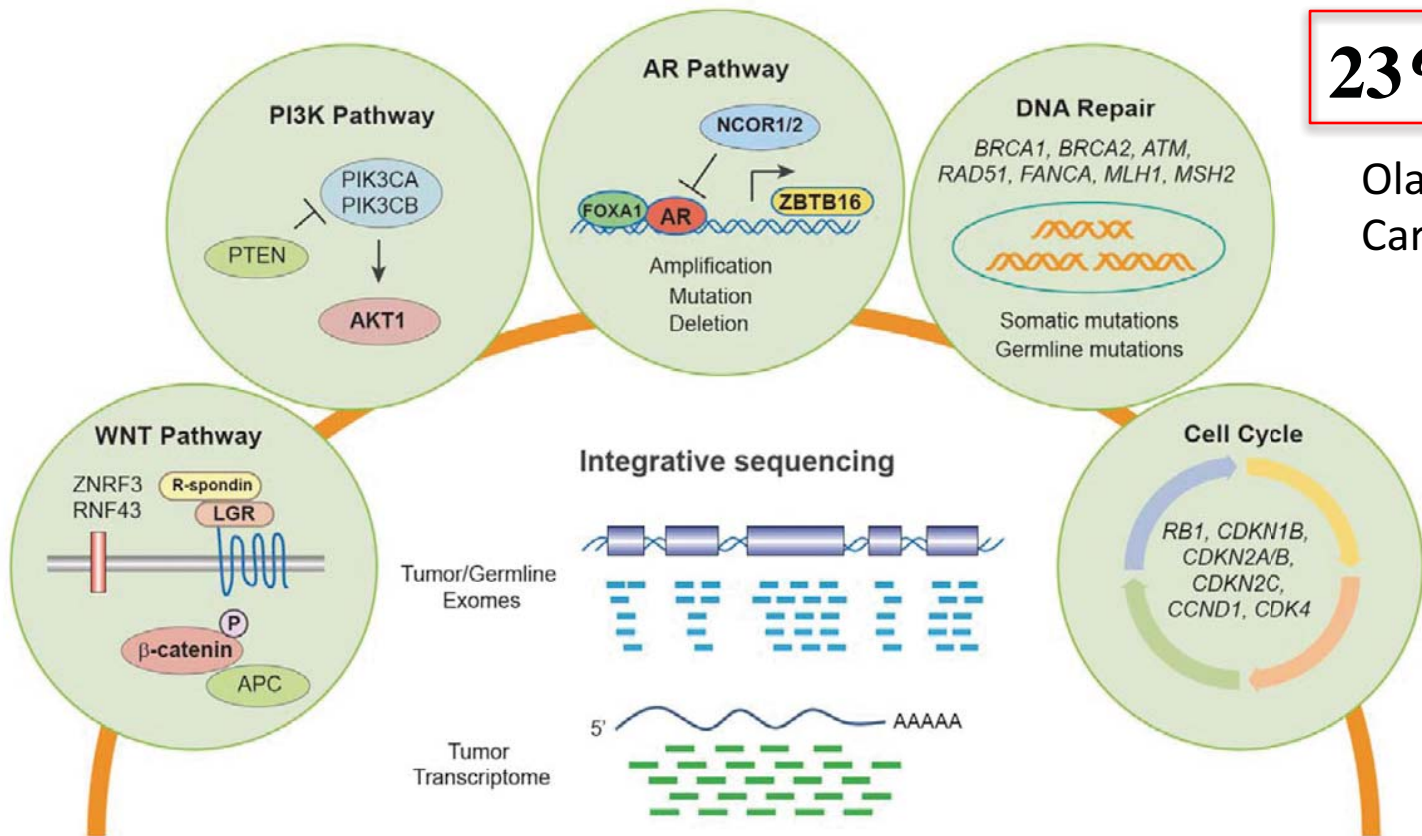
Conclusions

- Therapeutic targeting of tubulins is clinically relevant
 - Docetaxel, cabazitaxel
- Cabazitaxel is equivalent to docetaxel in first line mCRPC
- Should differential toxicity profiles play a role in the selection of a taxane?

Can Molecular Defects in CRPC Drive Therapeutic Choice?

23%

Olaparib
Carboplatin

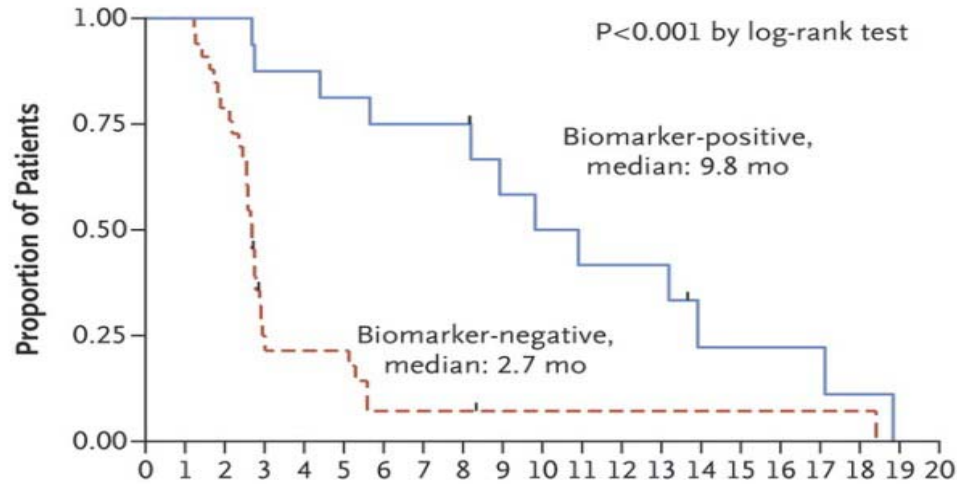


Metastatic Castration Resistant Prostate Cancer

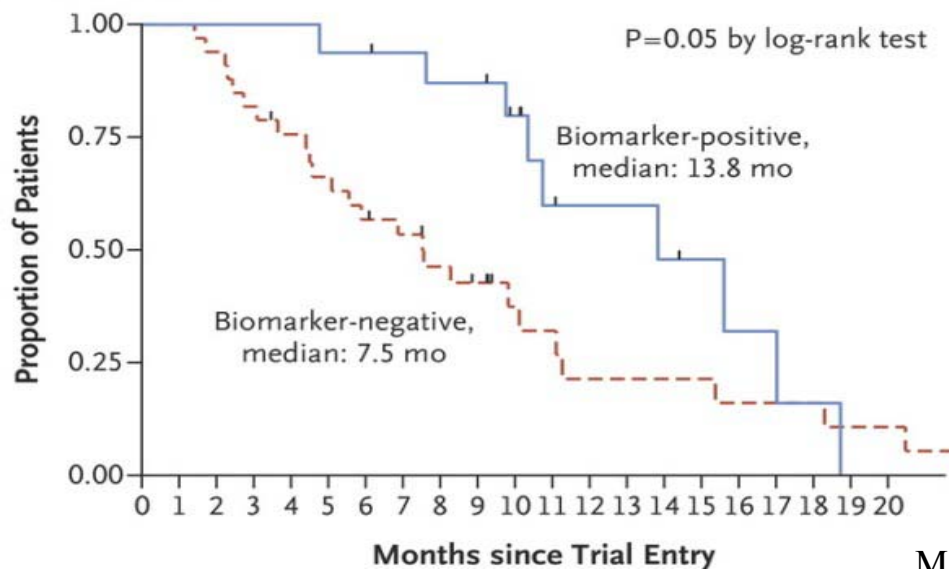
Primary Prostate Cancer

DNA Repair Defects → Olaparib Benefit

A Radiologic Progression-free Survival



B Overall Survival



Carboplatin in mCRPC

- N = 141 patients rx'd: carbo +/- docetaxel
- 8 (5.7%) with germline BRCA2 mutations
 - 63% had PSA response to carbo
 - 17% of non-BRCA2 carriers
 - p = 0.008
- Should BRCA2 carriers with prostate cancer receive carboplatin?

Treatment Landscape

