

LASER TRAINING DAYS



19 - 20 GIUGNO 2019
MILANO

ISTITUTO EUROPEO DI ONCOLOGIA (IEO)
Via G. Ripamonti 435, Milano

Long Acting LHRH

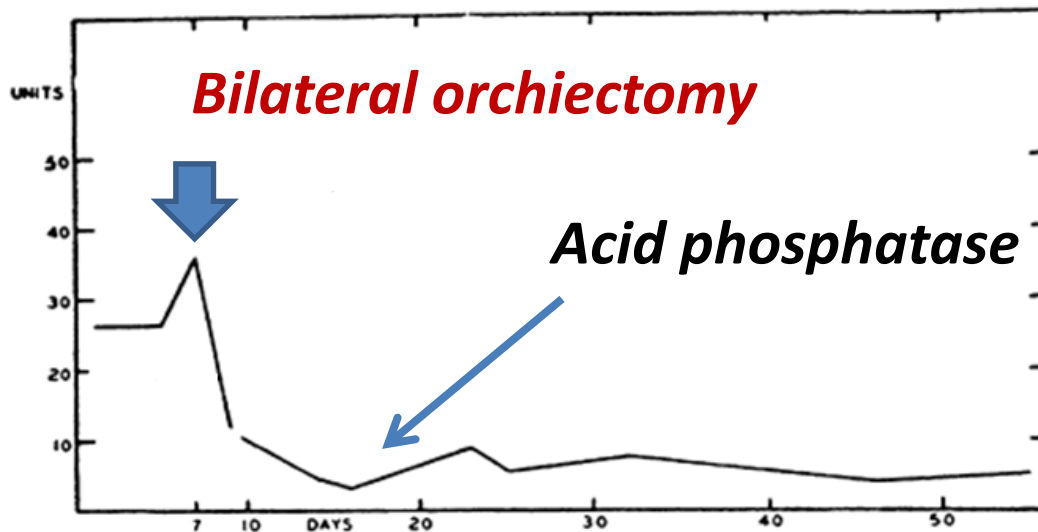
Pre-PSA era

I. The Effect of Castration, of Estrogen and of Androgen Injection on Serum Phosphatases in Metastatic Carcinoma of the Prostate*

Charles Huggins, M.D., and Clarence V. Hodges, M.D.

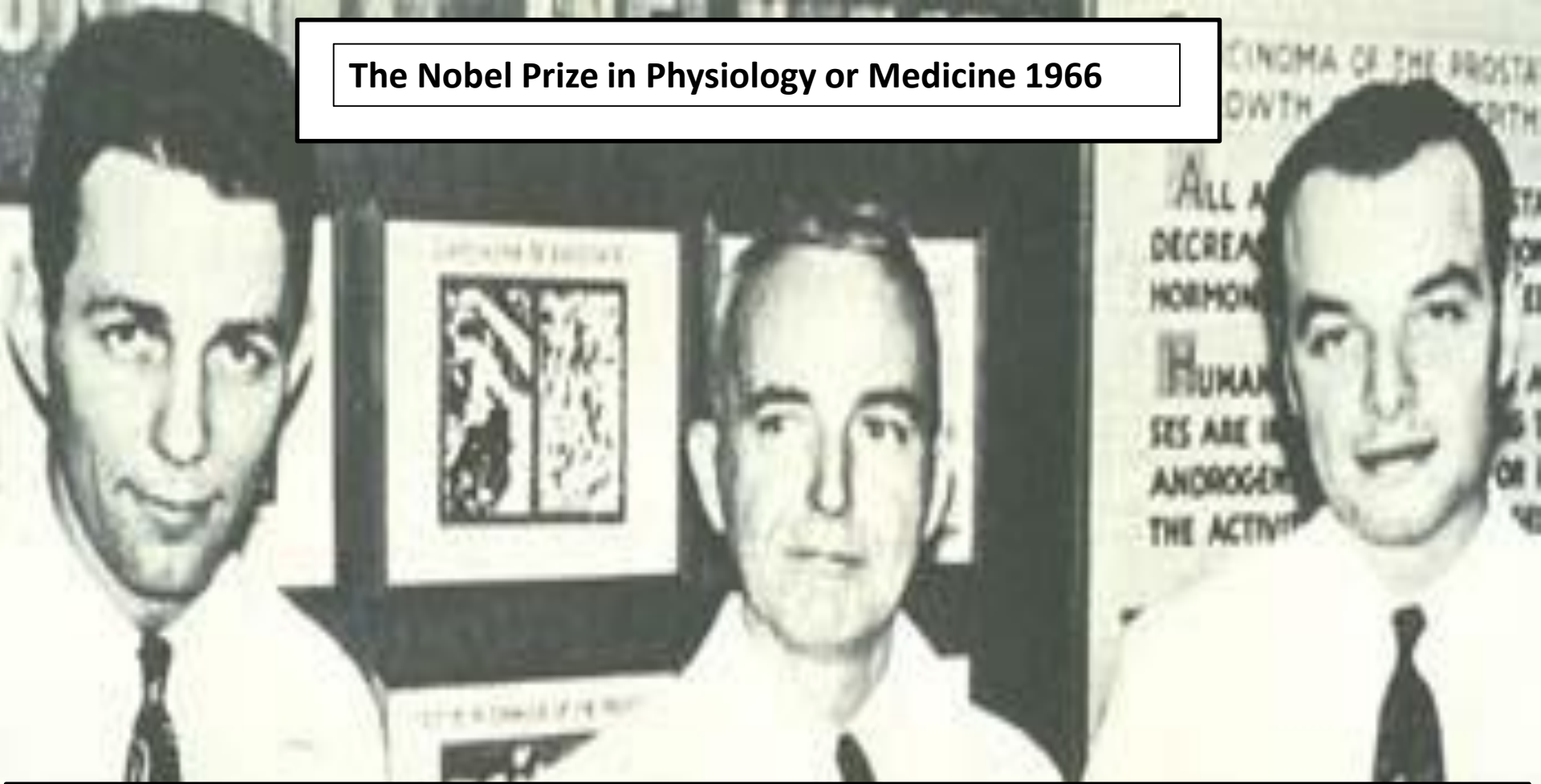
(From the Department of Surgery, the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois)

1941



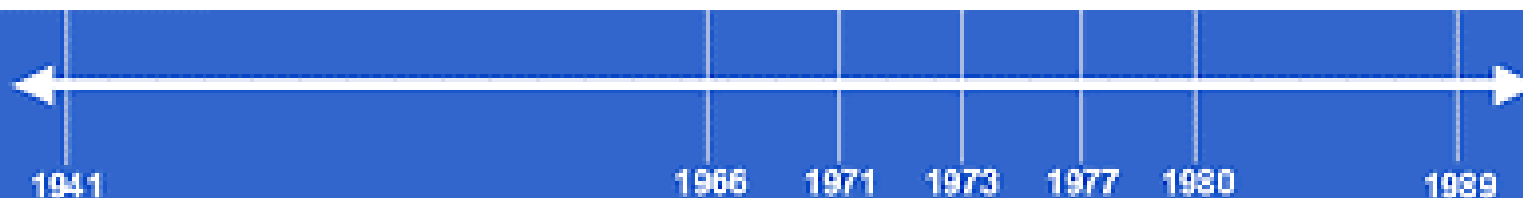
Charles B. Huggins, M.D. (1901-1997)

The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 1966



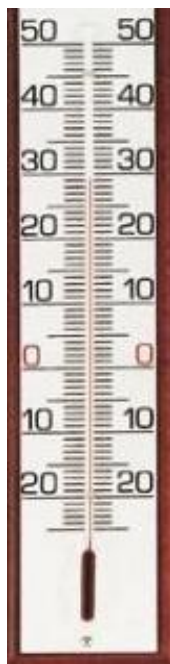
Dr. Huggins, in collaboration with his students Clarence V. Hodges and William Wallace Scott, published three papers in 1941 that demonstrated the relationship between the endocrine system and the normal functioning of the prostate gland. They also showed that by blocking the male hormones that were involved in prostate function--through removal of the testicles or administration of estrogens which would neutralize the male hormones--they could cause regression of prostate tumors.

ADT: Where we have come from



- 1977: Schally and Guillemin receive Nobel prize for discoveries concerning peptide hormone production of the brain
- 1980: Labrie, Coy, Schally, and colleagues are the first to use LHRH agonist in patients with prostate cancer
- 1989: FDA approves monthly LHRH analog

Optimal Testosterone control in Pca



1. Food and Drug Administration , 1980

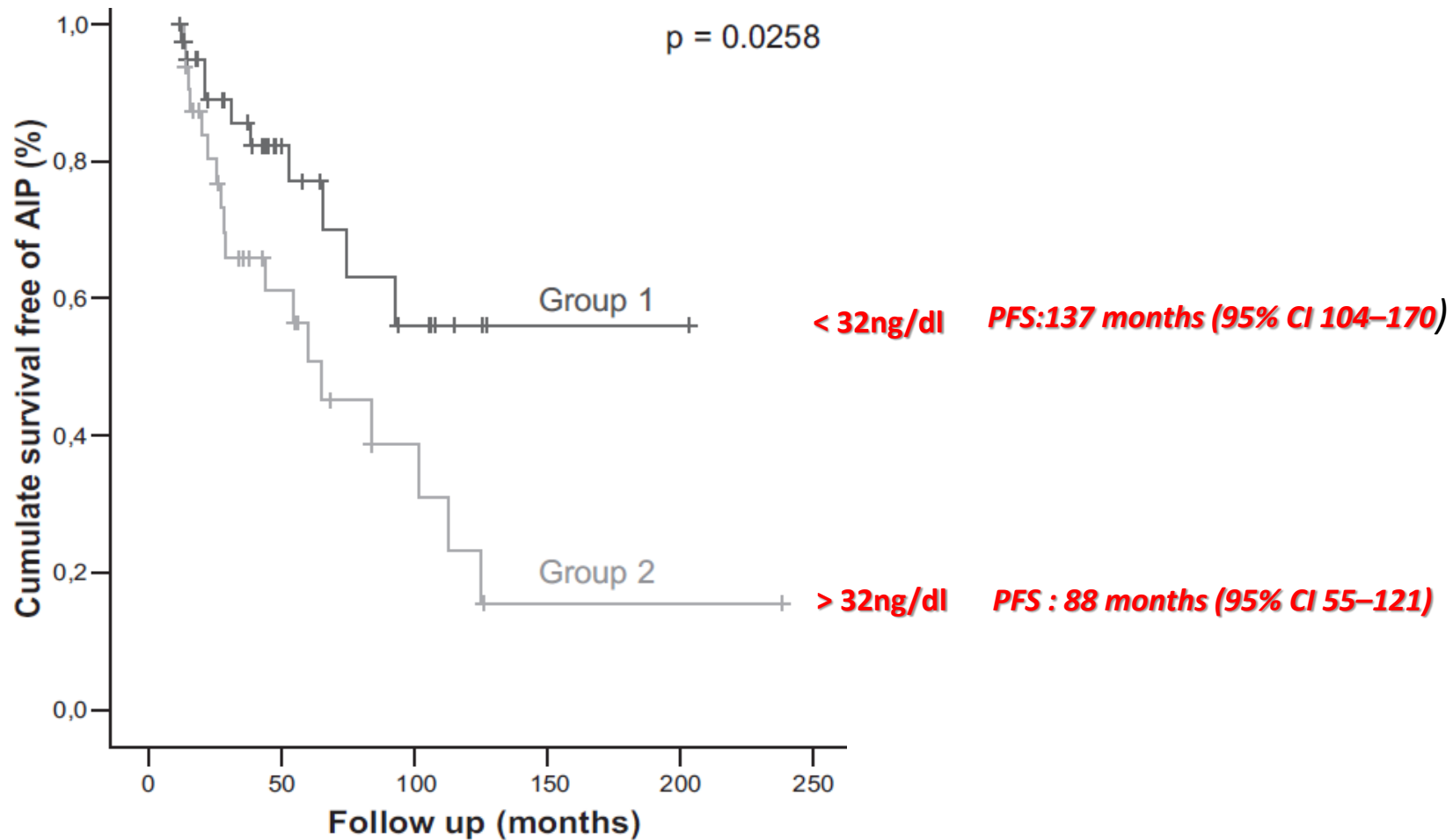


Similarly to the experts, a large group of delegates at the 6th International Consultation on New Developments in Prostate Cancer and Prostate Diseases confirmed that achieving “the lowest testosterone level possible” is their main goal of hormone therapy. 64% of this group agreed that they would consider a castrate level of below or equal to 20 ng/dL to be optimal.

Redefining Clinically Significant Castration Levels in Patients With Prostate Cancer Receiving Continuous Androgen Deprivation Therapy

Juan Morote, Anna Orsola,* Jacques Planas, Enrique Trilla, Carles X. Raventós, Lluís Cecchini
and Roberto Catalán

From the Department of Urology, Vall d'Hebron Hospital and Autònoma University of Barcelona School of Medicine, Barcelona, Spain



Milestones

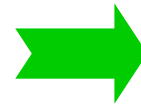
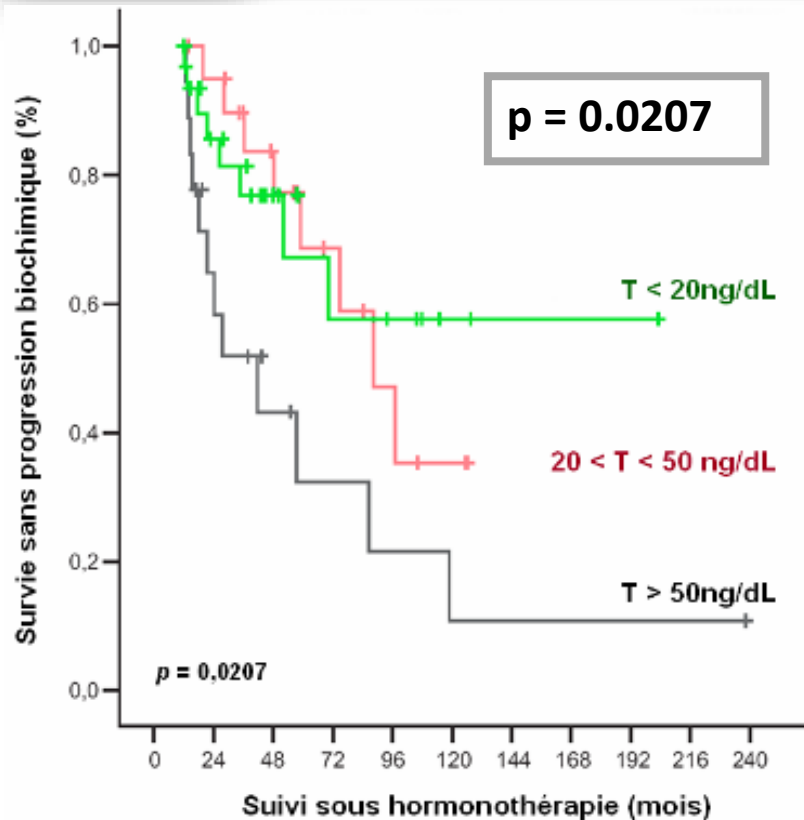
Redefining Clinically Significant Castration Levels in Patients With Prostate Cancer Receiving Continuous Androgen Deprivation Therapy

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THE JOURNAL OF UROLOGY®

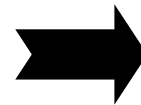
Vol. 178, 1290-1295, October 2007
Printed in U.S.A.



106 Months



90 Months



72 Months

Milestones

BJUI
BJU INTERNATIONAL

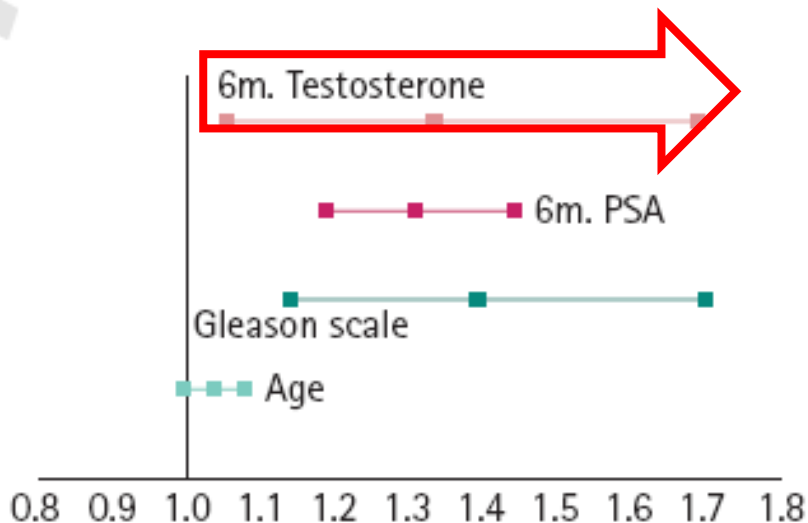
Testosterone levels in patients with metastatic prostate cancer treated with luteinizing hormone-releasing hormone therapy: prognostic significance?

Massimo Perachino, Valerio Cavalli and Fabio Bravi*

Department of Urology, Santo Spirito Hospital, Casale Monferrato, Alessandria, and *Department of Biometry, Ibis Informatica s.r.l., Milan, Italy

Accepted for publication 5 June 2009

FIG. 1. Hazard ratios and related 95% CI.



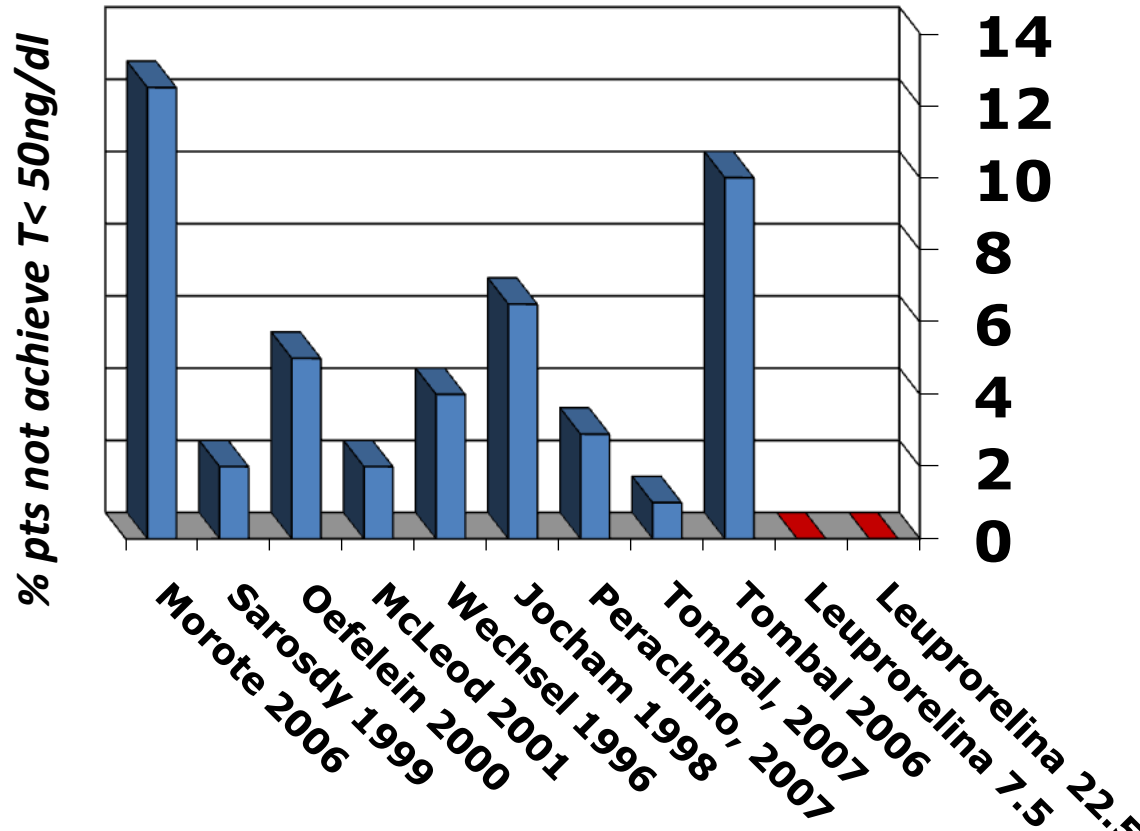
Statistical analysis using Cox's model showed that in these patients the risk of death was directly correlated to :

-**Gleason score** ($P < 0.01$)

-**6-months PSA level** ($P < 0.01$)

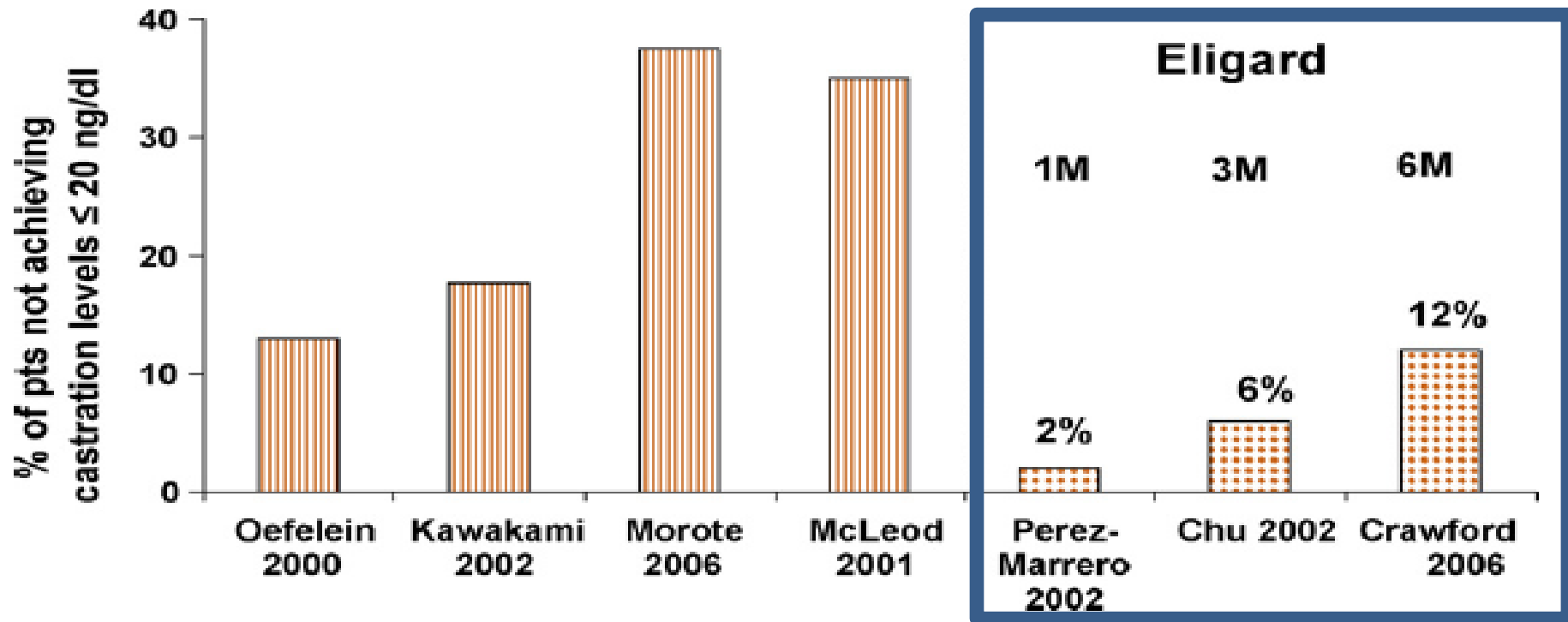
-**6-months serum testosterone level** ($P < 0.05$)

Failure to Achieve T Level to castration



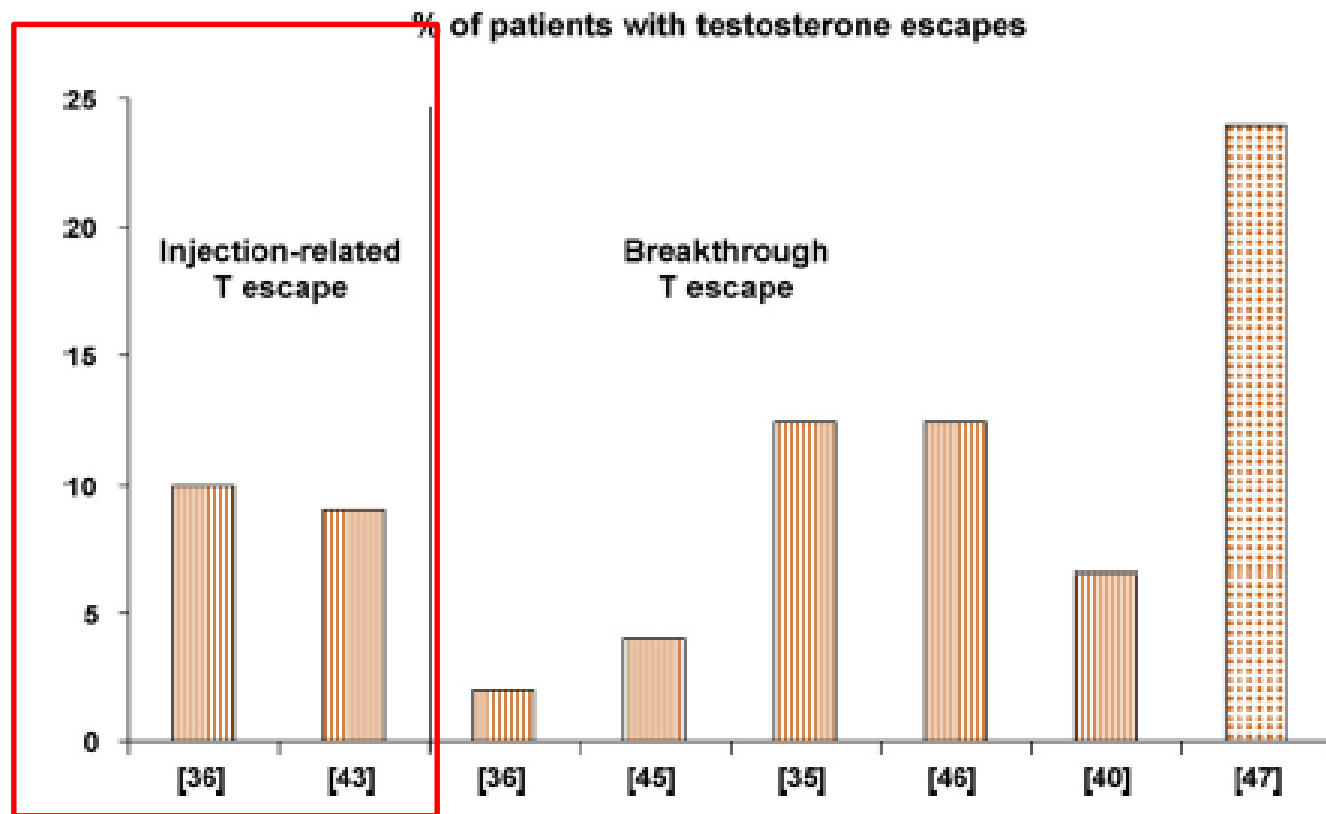
Morote J, et al. *Urol Int* 2006;77:135; Sarosdy MF, et al. *BJU Int* 1999;83:801-6; Oefelein MG, et al. *J Urol* 2000;164:726-9; Wechsel HW, et al. *Eur Urol* 1996;30(Suppl 1):7-14; McLeod D, et al. *Urology* 2001;58:756-61; Jocham D, et al. *Urol Int* 1998;60:18-24. Perachino, EAU 2007, A258, Tombal, EAU 2007, A260

Testosteron Control in PCa



Testosterone escapes

Miniflares are defined as rises in testosterone levels 50 ng/dl within 12 h after the second or subsequent injection of the LHRH agonist

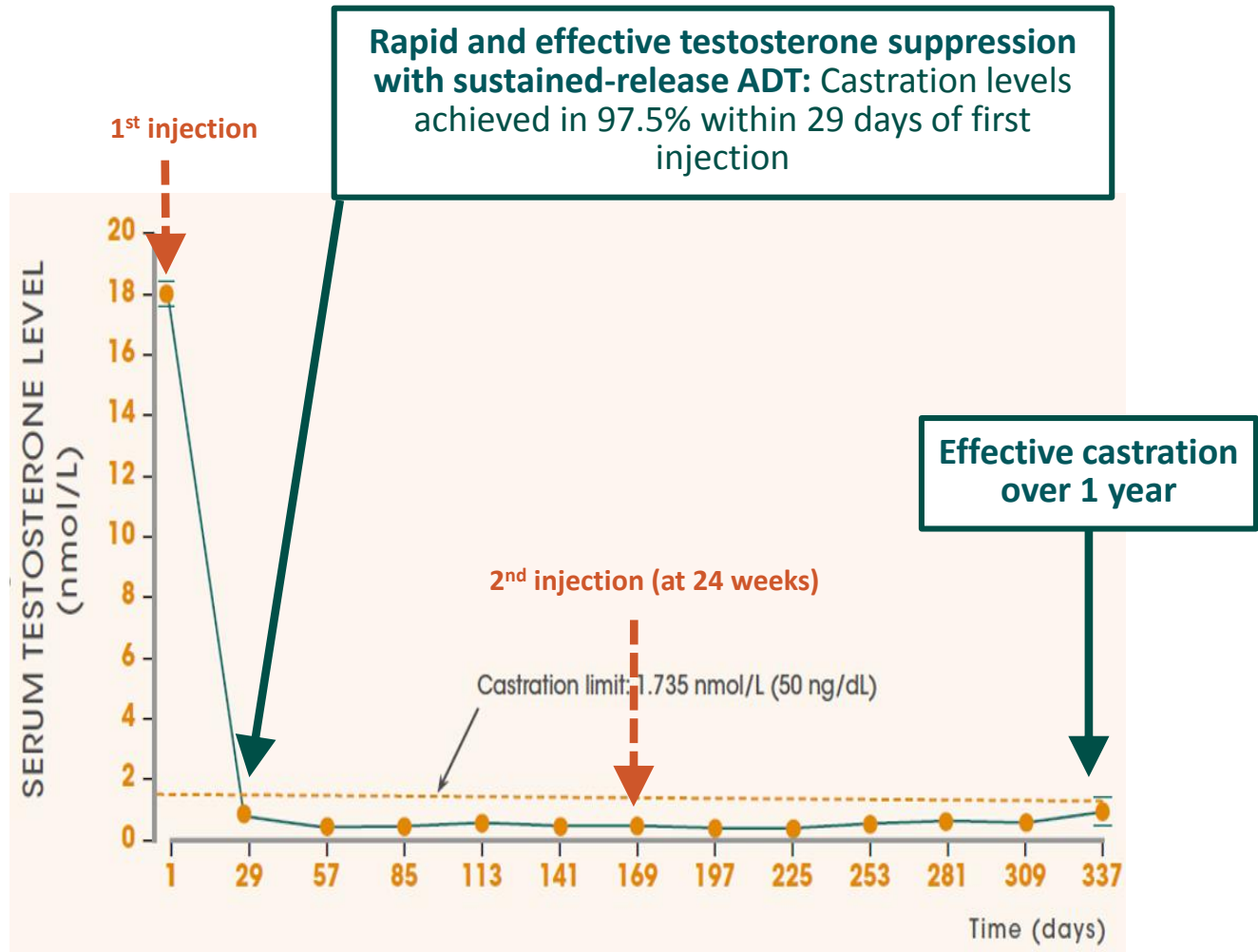


Pivotal Study of the 6-month SR formulation of Triptorelin

Demographics and Disease characteristics (ITT)

		N =120
Age (years) ^a		71.1 ± 8.5
BMI		
	Normal (≤ 25 kg/m ²)	31.7% (n=38)
	Overweight (> 25 kg/m ²)	68% (n=81)
Race		
	Caucasian	64.2% (n=77)
	Black	22.5% (n=27)
	Colored (mixed race)	13.3% (n=16)
Duration of prostate cancer (years)		2.8 ± 3.6
TNM stage with incidence ≥ 5%		71.1 ± 8.5
	T3N0MX	5.8% (n=7)
	T3NXMX	45.8% (n=55)
	T4NXM1	5% (n=6)
	T4NXMX	17.5% (n=21)
Increased PSA after failed local therapy		28.3% (n=34)
Serum testosterone (mmol/L)		17.8 ± 7.2
Serum PSA ^b (µg/L)		19.1 (0.1-1630.0)

ADT provides consistent testosterone suppression over the long-term



Pivotal Study of the 6-month SR formulation of Triptorelin

Primary efficacy results

Triptorelin 6 Months	
Patients castrated at Month 1 (95% CI)	97.5% 92.9 - 99.5%
Patients maintaining castration at Month 12 (end of study)	98.3% 113/115

Patients maintaining castration (Month 2 to 12)	93% 86.8 – 97.0%
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97.5% of patients achieved castrate serum testosterone levels by day 29

93% maintained castration from month 2 to month 12 (entire period of the study)

ORIGINAL RESEARCH

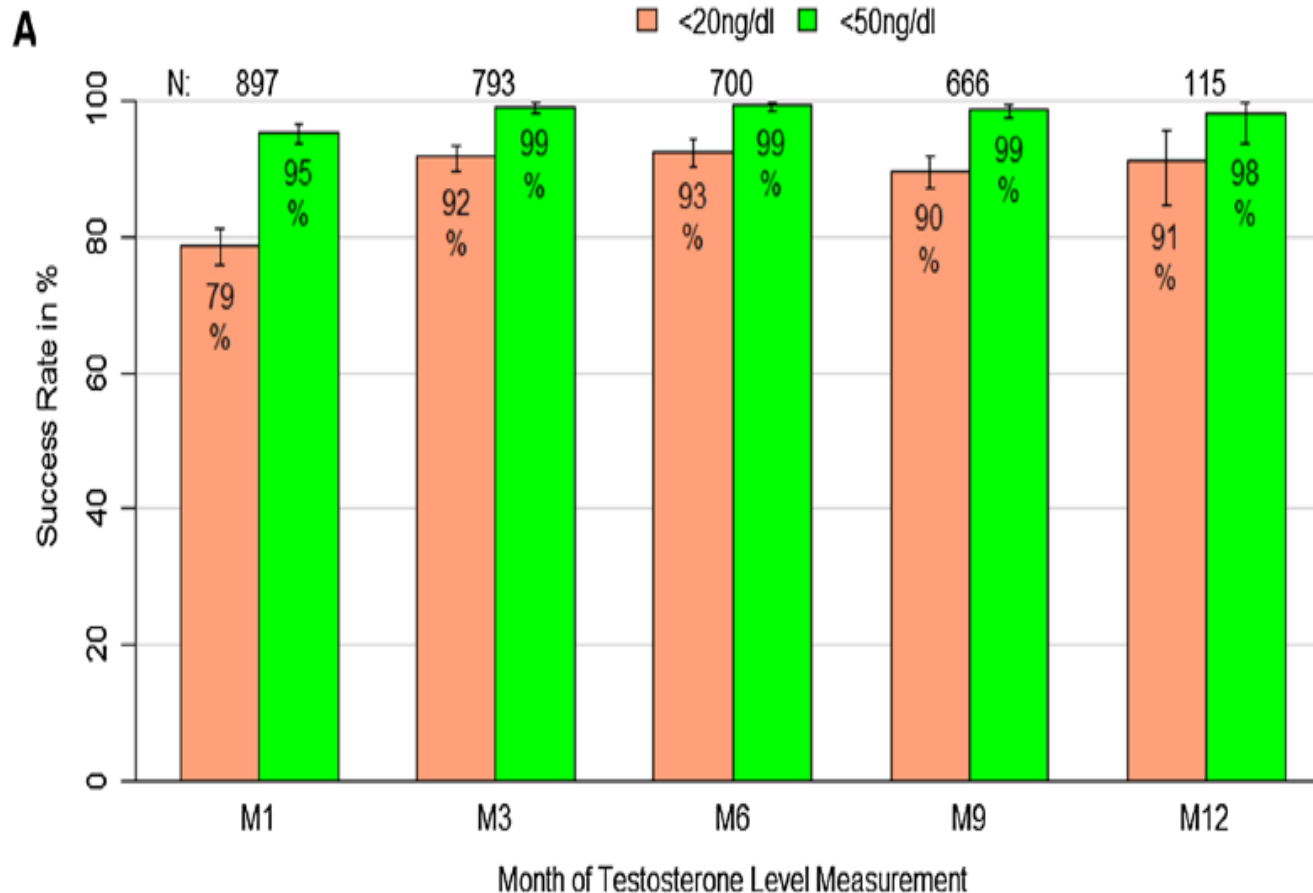
Efficacy of Testosterone Suppression with Sustained-Release Triptorelin in Advanced Prostate Cancer

Jürgen Breul · Eija Lundström · Daniela Purcea · Werner P. Venetz ·
Patrick Cabri · Pascale Dutailly · Evan R. Goldfischer

Table 2 Demographic data and baseline characteristics, means (range) or *n* (%)

Triptorelin formulation	1 month (3.75 mg)	3 month (11.25 mg)	6 month (22.5 mg)	All
Patients enrolled	489	303	128	920
Age (years)	71.1 (42–96)	70.5 (48–93)	71.1 (51–93)	70.9 (42–96)
Weight (kg)	74.2 (40–129)	74.6 (38–132)	83.3 (47–136)	75.8 (38–136)
BMI (kg/m ²)	24.8 (13–43)	25.2 (16–44)	27.6 (19–42)	25.4 (13–44)
Testosterone (ng/dl)	358.6 (3–1015)	383.1 (40–1296)	502.6 (54–1171)	386.7 (3–1296)
Race ^a , <i>n</i> (%)	421 (100)	240 (100)	128 (100)	789 (100)
Caucasian	231 (54.9)	147 (61.2)	85 (66.4)	463 (58.7)
Black	128 (30.4)	65 (27.1)	27 (21.1)	220 (27.9)
Coloured	61 (14.5)	27 (11.3)	16 (12.5)	104 (13.2)
Other	1 (0.2)	1 (0.4)	0 (0)	2 (0.2)

Efficacy of Testosterone Suppression with Sustained-Release Triptorelin in Advanced Prostate Cancer

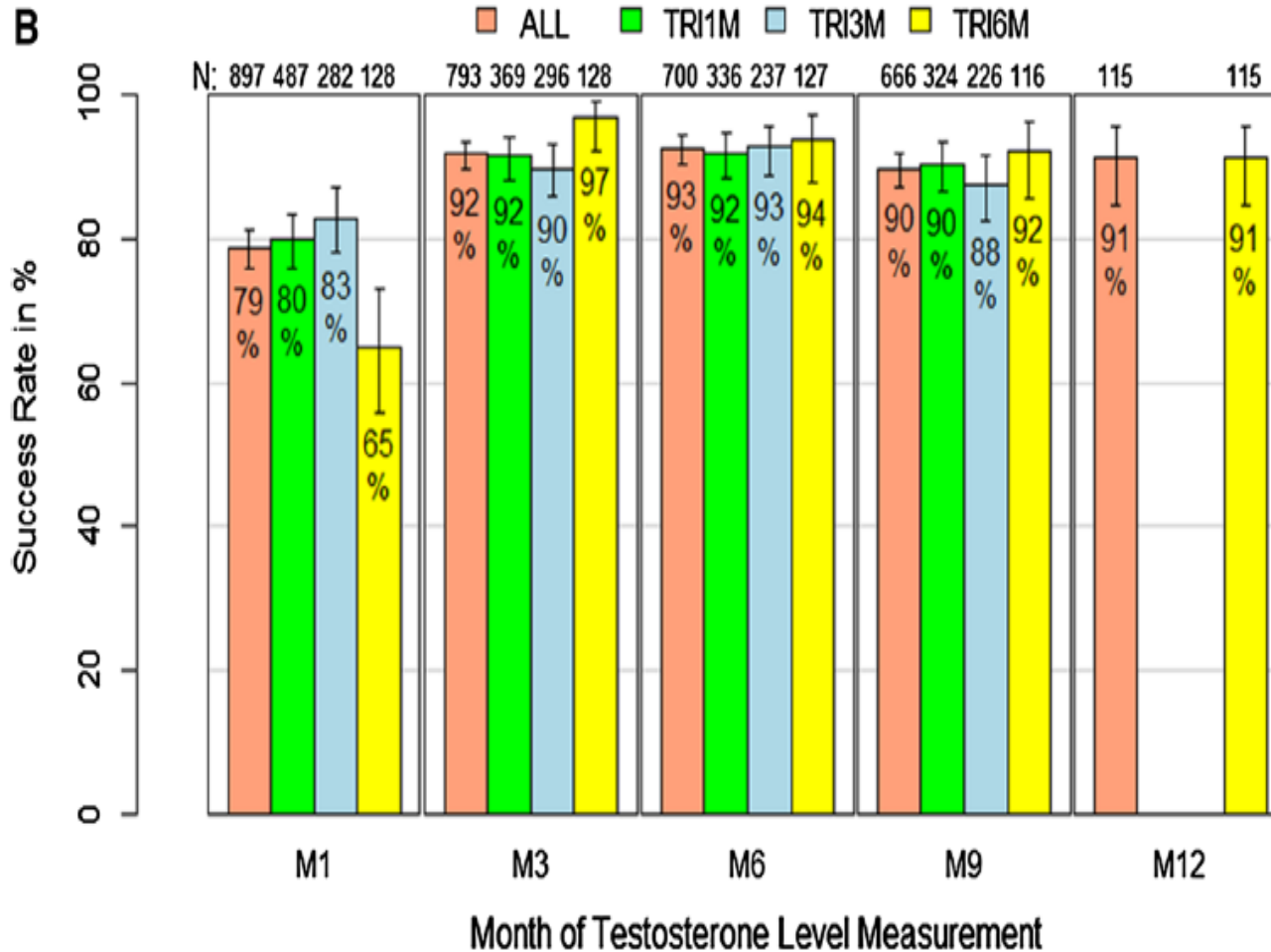


Retrospective study
Data collected from
9 prospective studies

- 920 pts
- Treated with 1, 3, 6 mo formulation
- ENDpoint: Testosterone level

The success rates
based on the standard
castration limit of 50
ng/dl
**ranged from 95–
99%**

Efficacy of Testosterone Suppression with Sustained-Release Triptorelin in Advanced Prostate Cancer

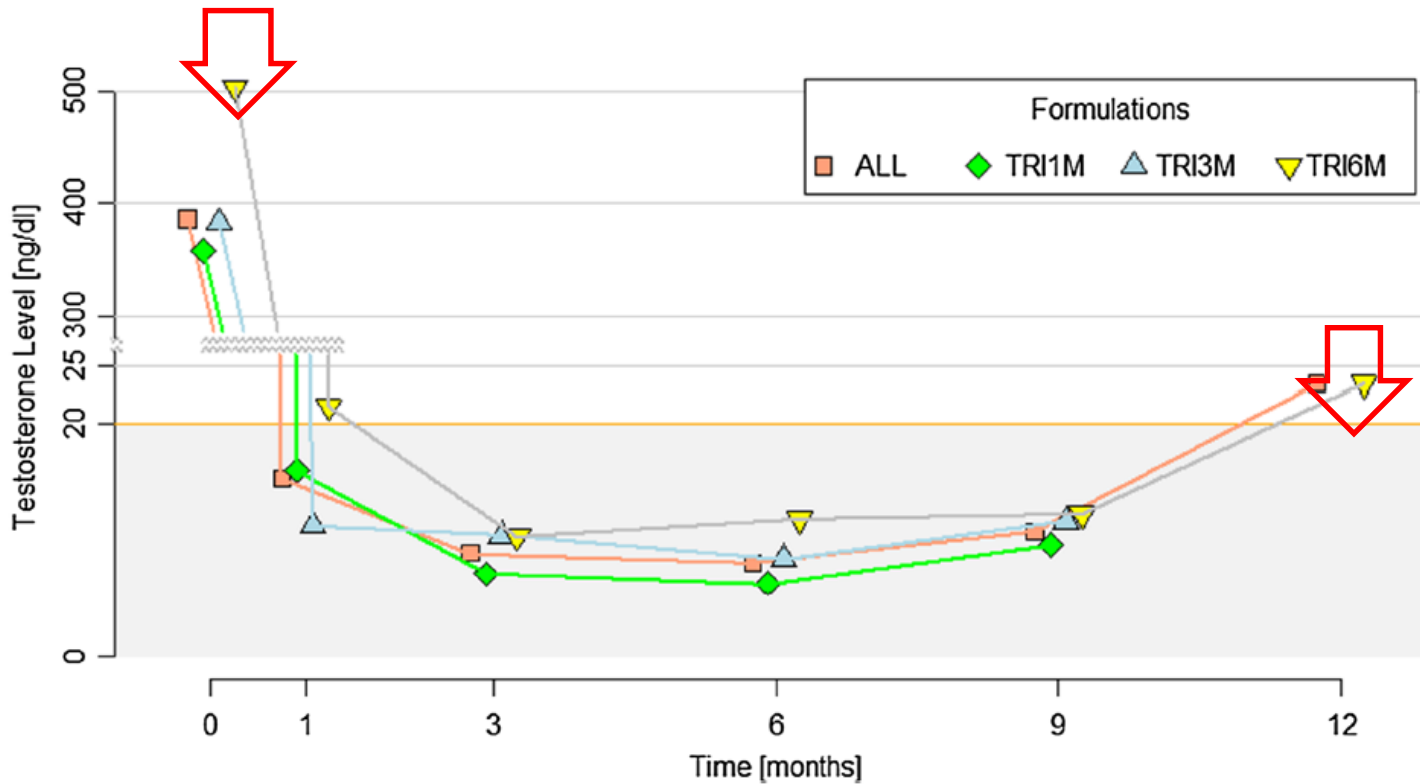


%T_≤ 20ng/dl:

- 80–92% 1-month form.
- 83–93% 3-month form.
- 65–97% 6-monthform.

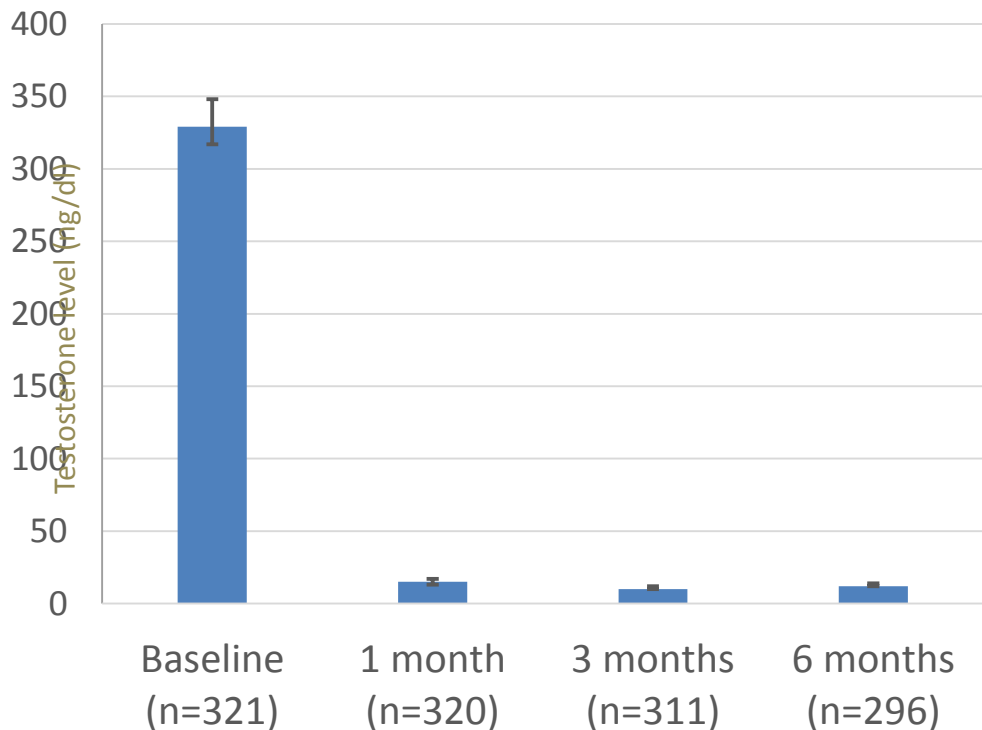
Testosterone Control

Excluding those as outliers would result in mean values of 18.5 and 13.1 ng/dl, respectively.



Triptorelin effectively reduces testosterone

Change in testosterone levels from baseline using SR 6-month triptorelin in men with advanced PCa

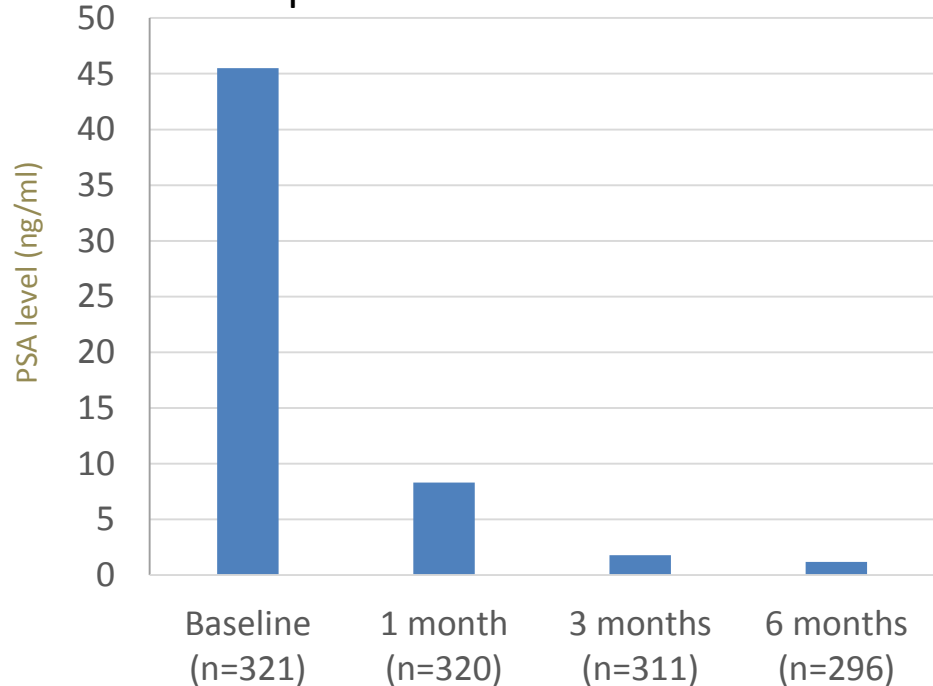


Triptocare study

- 321 pts
- >90% of patients achieved castrate levels of testosterone (<50 ng/dL) at 1, 3, and 6 months.

Triptorelin effectively reduces serum PSA

Change in median serum PSA levels from baseline using SR 6-month triptorelin in men with advanced PCa



Triptocare study

- 321 pts
- >90% of patients achieved castrate levels of testosterone (<50 ng/dL) at 1, 3, and 6 months.

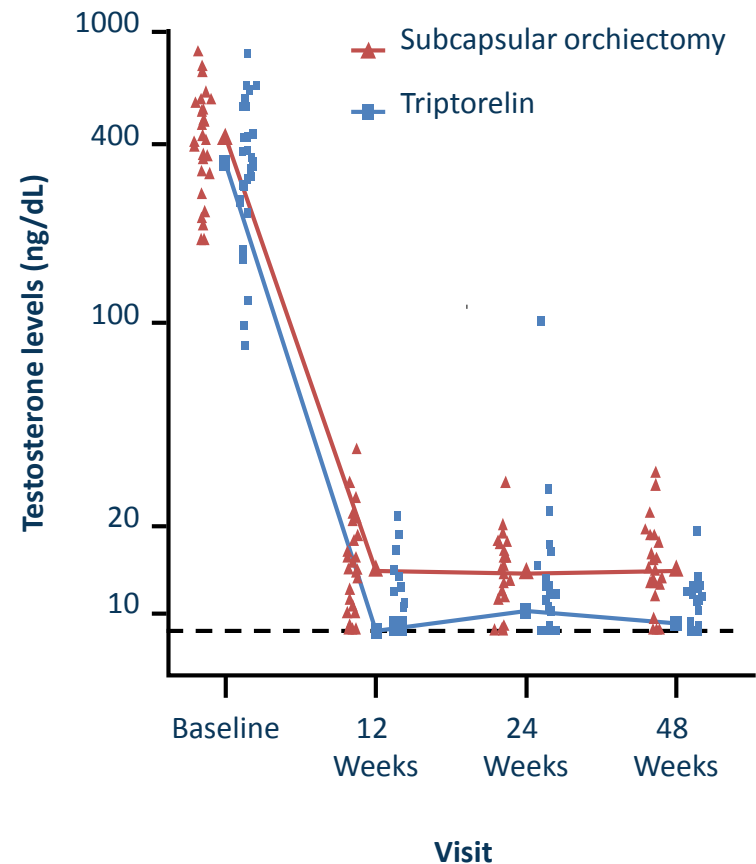
Surgical versus chemical androgen deprivation therapy

Objective: To compare post-treatment androgen levels between men undergoing surgical castration and men treated with a GnRH agonist

Study design

- Open-label, randomised, controlled trial of triptorelin 22.5 mg every 24 weeks and subcapsular orchiectomy (patients randomised 1:1)
- Hormone naive men with prostate cancer and indication for life-long ADT (n=58)
- Follow-up 48 weeks (baseline, 12, 24 and 48 weeks)
- Assay: LCMS

Significantly higher proportion of men receiving triptorelin had testosterone levels <20 ng/dl at 12 and 48 weeks compared with men undergoing orchiectomy (97% vs 79% and 100% vs 87%, respectively, $p < 0.05$).



6-month Side Effects

95.8% of patients experienced an adverse event (AE)

- ***71.7% had hot flushes***
- ***10% had erectile dysfunction***
- ***7,5% had testicular atrophy***

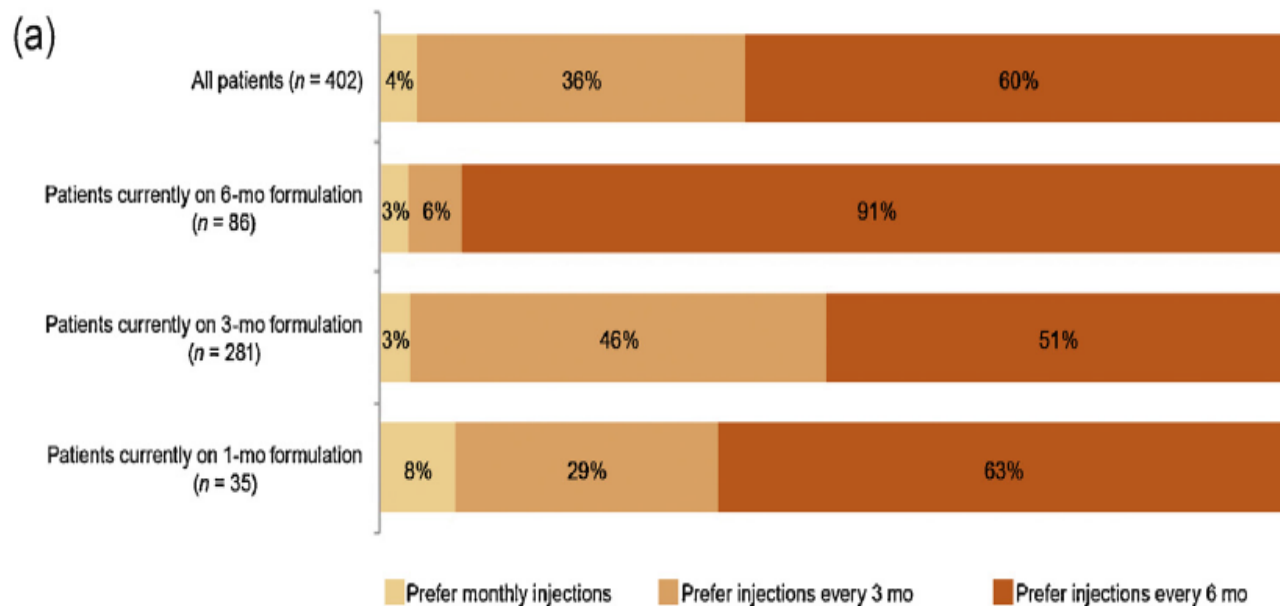
***14% had a serious AE (SAE) and 3 deaths were reported
(not drug related)***

Local Tolerance



Injection-site reactions 6.7% vs 11.8% and 15.3% of the other available formulations

Which Luteinising Hormone-Releasing Hormone Agonist Injection Schedule Do Men with Prostate Cancer Prefer? Results of a European Patient Survey



Patient survey
400 European patients
(Italian N=100)

“Limitations of our study include selection of appropriate and potentially willing participants by physicians, which could have introduced some bias.”

Triptorelin 6-month formulation: Conclusions

- Efficacious in inducing chemical castration for treatment of advanced prostate cancer
- Comparable efficacy and safety with the marketed 3-month formulation
- This new formulation is more convenient in long-term management of Prostate Cancer.

Grazie

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