

2° Convegno Nazionale

## IL TEAM INTERDISCIPLINARE NEL CARCINOMA DELLA PROSTATA

NEGRAR DI VALPOLICELLA 6-7 DICEMBRE 2019  
Sala Perez - IRCCS Ospedale Sacro Cuore Don Calabria



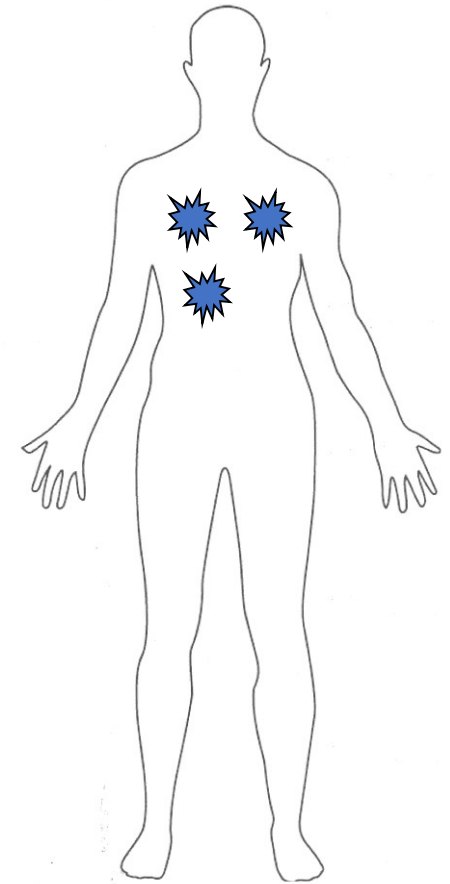
# Ruolo della Radioterapia nel paziente oligometastatico ed oligoprogressivo

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Università degli studi di Roma, Tor Vergata

# Definition of Oligometastatic PCa

Hellman and Weichselbaum (1995).. *“there is a subgroup of patients with an intermediate phase of metastatic disease, that presents a potential for disease control with the ablation of the few metastases”*

Ολιγοσ: poche lesioni secondarie



# Definition of Oligometastatic PCa

Is oligometastatic disease, just an issue of number?

Therefore, how many mets?

Does site matter?

What about time of occurrence?

How to detect mets?

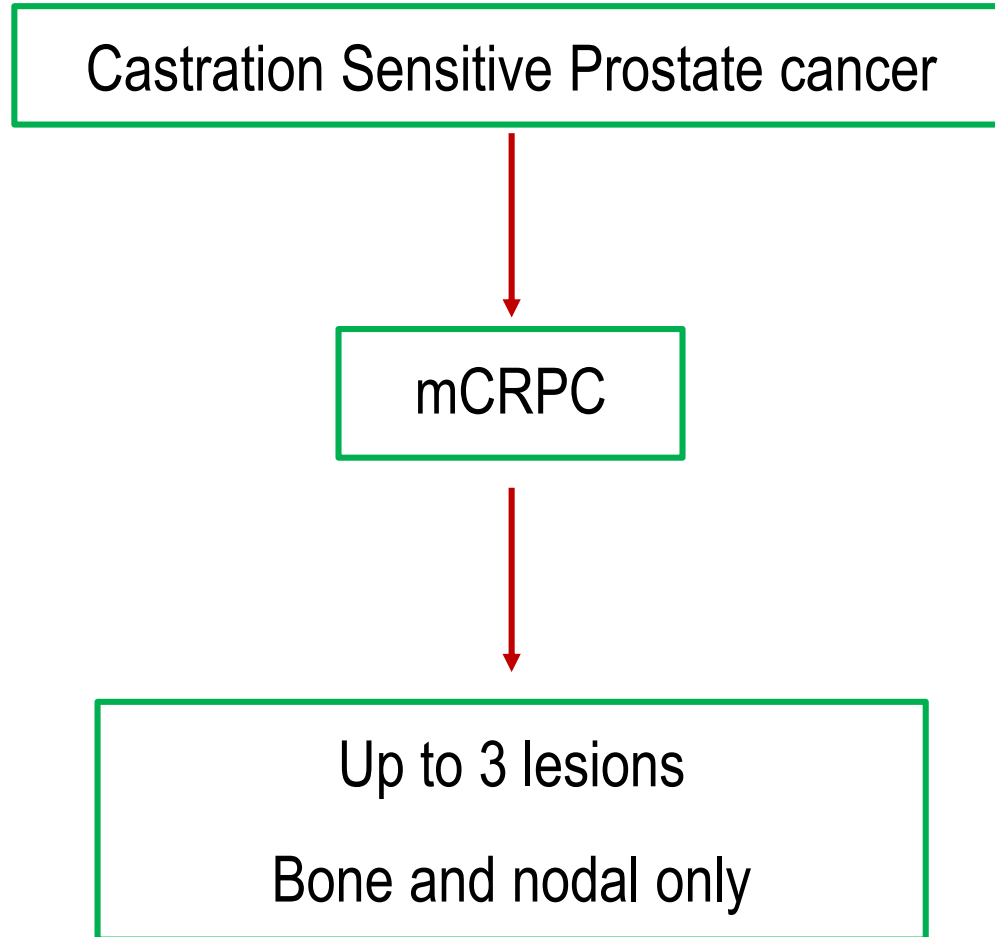
What about tumor biology?

# Definition of Oligometastatic PCa

Ολιγοσ: ... ποσο...



# RT in Oligom+ CRPC (first occurrence)



# Sc RT in Oligom+ CRPC (first occurrence)

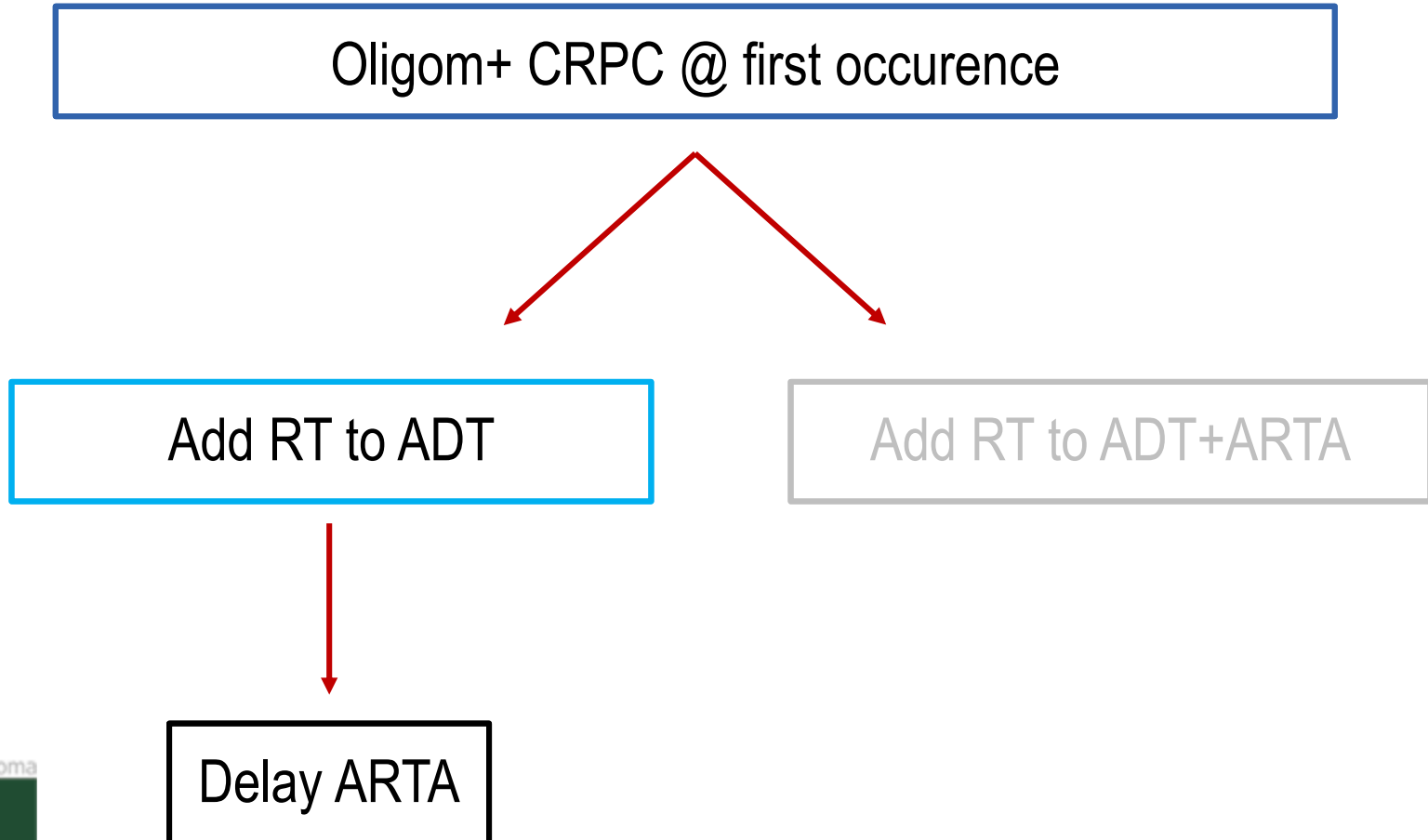
Oligom+ CRPC @ first occurrence

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graph TD; A["Oligom+ CRPC @ first occurrence"] --> B["Add RT to ADT"]; A --> C["Add RT to ADT+ARTA"];
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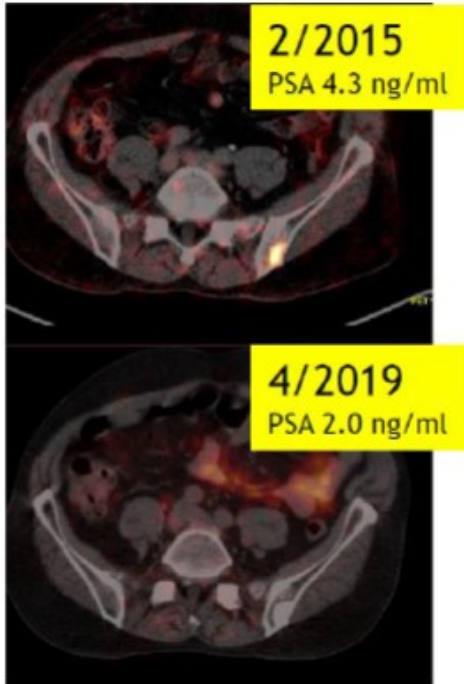
Add RT to ADT

Add RT to ADT+ARTA

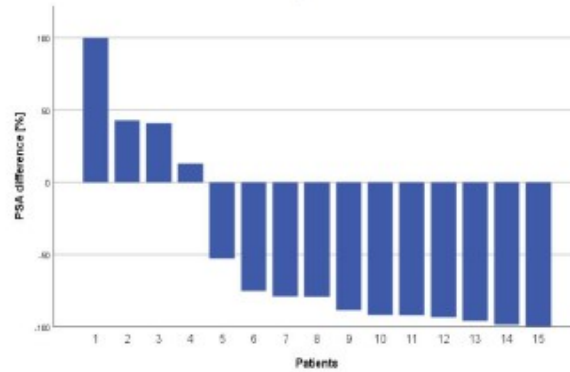
# RT in Oligom+ CRPC (first occurrence)



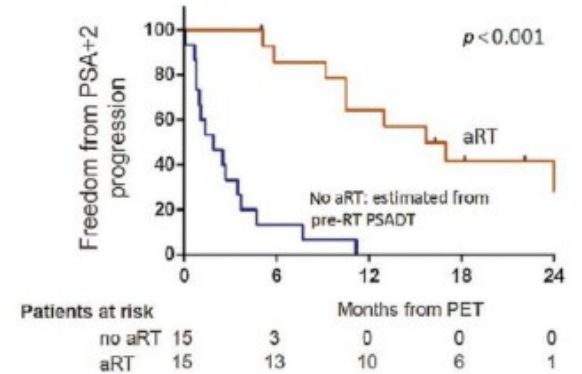
# RT in Oligom+ CRPC (first occurrence)



PSMA+ oligomets CRPC



PSA-response (%) in 11/15 pts. after local ablative RTx (aRT)

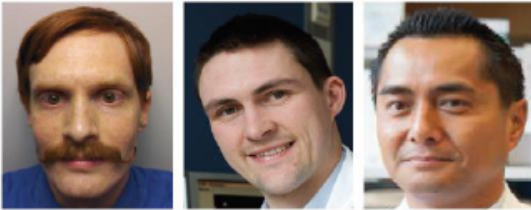


Estimated delay of PSA-progression of 3.3 to 15.6 mo.

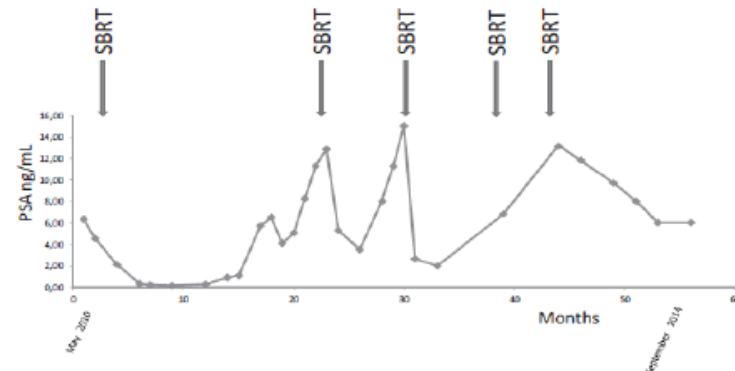


# RT in Oligom+ CRPC (first occurrence)

What role does stereotactic ablative radiotherapy have in advanced castrate-resistant prostate cancer?



Ryan Phillips<sup>1</sup>, Piet Ost<sup>2</sup> & Phuoc T Tran<sup>1,3</sup>



Oncol Res Treat 2016;39:217–220

*«OligometCRPC in the setting of 2<sup>nd</sup> line hormonal agents can also be converted back to a responsive state...*

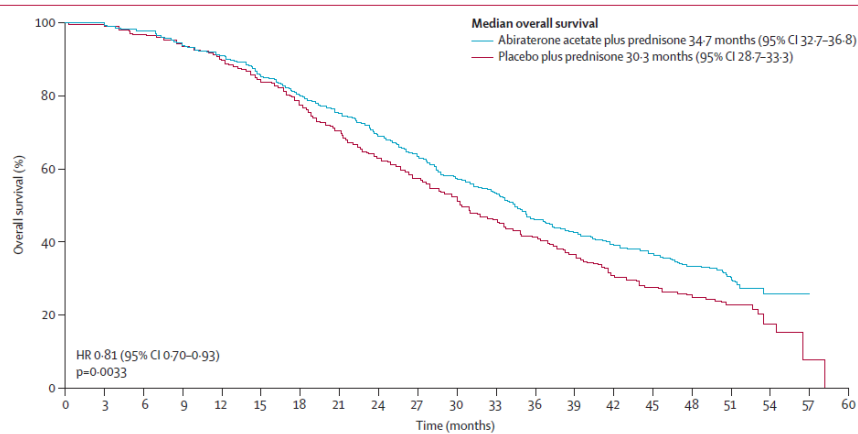
*SBRT may be a valuable addition to the armamentarium of management of mCRCP»*

**Future Oncol.** (2017) 13(24), 2121–2124

# RT in Oligom+ CRPC (first occurrence)

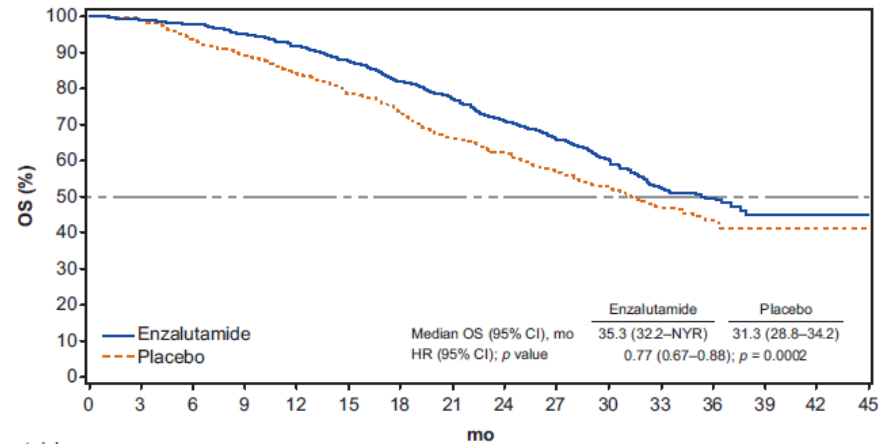
## Available systemic treatment: CT or ARTA

### Androgen Receptor Target Agent (ARTA)



Time (months)	0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48	51	54	57	60
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

B



Patients at risk	0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45
Enzalutamide	872	863	850	824	798	758	710	665	597	441	289	174	86	21	2	0
Placebo	845	835	782	745	702	657	612	551	504	365	254	153	72	16	2	0

## Abiraterone Acetate (AAP)

COU-AA-302, *Lancet Oncol* 2015;16:152-60.

## Enzalutamide (Enza)

Prevail, *Eur Urol* 2017;71:151-4.

## ADT+ additional tx vs. ADT + Ablative RT

### Results

#### ADT + ARTA

# pts: 2805

**Efficacy** over placebo with:

OS: 35 mo

rPFS: 16-20 mo

#### ADT+Ablative RT

#pts: 107

**Activity** with:

Local control: 95%

dPFS: 11 mo

Ryan CJ et al, *Lancet Oncol* 2015 Feb;16(2):152-60  
Beer TM et al, *Eur Urol* 2017 Feb;71(2):151-54.

Muldermans et al. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2016 Jun 1;95(2):696-702; Triggiani L et al *BJC* 2017,1-6 doi:10.1038

# RT in Oligom+ CRPC (first occurrence)

## ADT+ additional tx vs. ADT + Ablative RT

### Side effects

#### ADT + ARTA

Type	All Grade	G3+
Fatigue	36-40%	2%
Hypertension	14-22%	7-14%
Cardiac event	12-22%	3-7%
Any to discontinuation	6-13%	
Any G3-4	48-54%	
Any G5	4-5%	

Ryan CJ et al, *Lancet Oncol* 2015 Feb;16(2):152-60.  
Beer TM et al, *Eur Urol.* 2017 Feb;71(2):151-54.

#### ADT+Ablative RT

Type	Grade 1-2	G3
Fatigue	0.7%	---
Pain Flair	12%	---
GI	5%	---
GU	3%	---
Ileus	---	11%
Lymphocele	---	9%

Muldermans et al. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2016 Jun 1;95(2):696-702.; Triggiani L et al *BJC* 2017,1-6 doi:10.1038; Ost P, *European Urology* 2015;67:852-63.

# RT in Oligom+ CRPC (first occurrence)

Oligoprogressive CRPC @ first occurrence



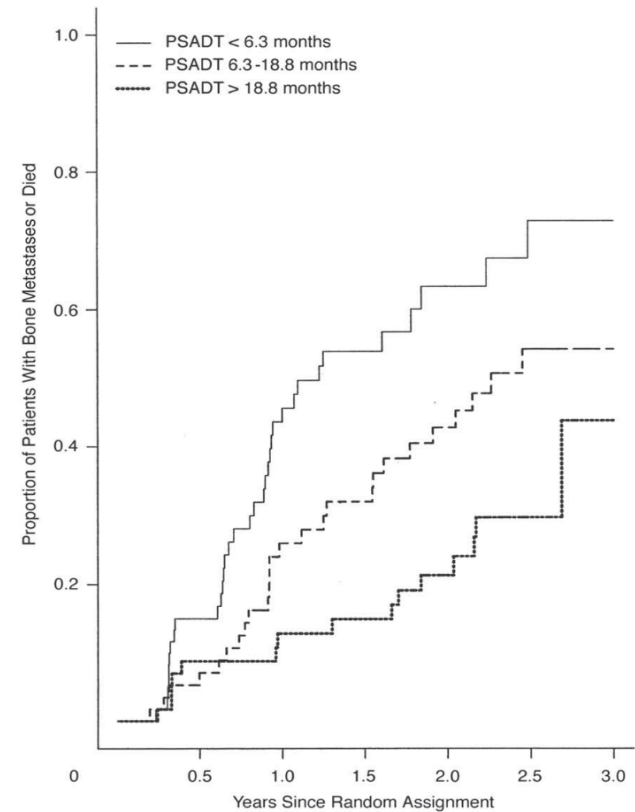
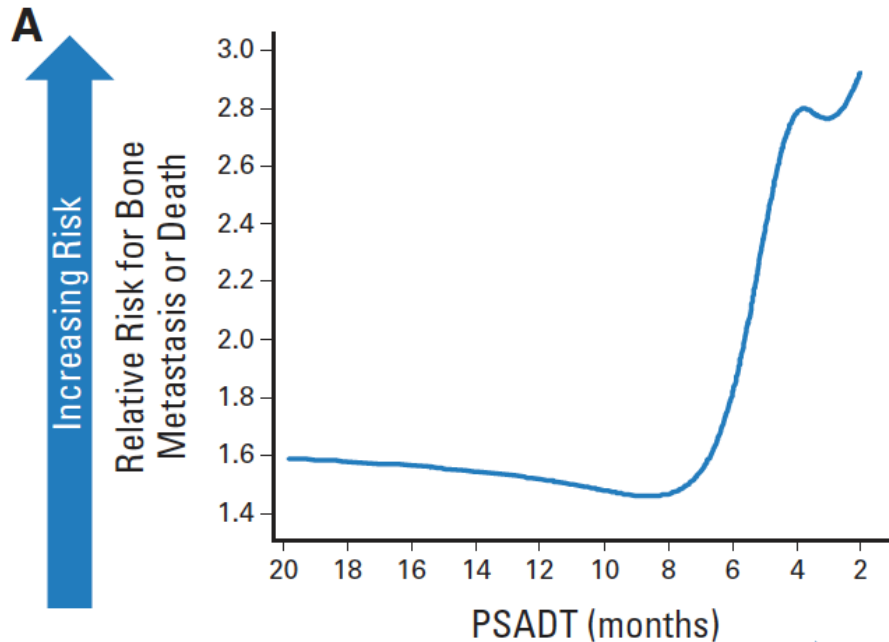
Add RT to ADT



Delay ARTA → Which pt could benefit?

## Which patient could benefit adding RT to ADT only?

PSA-DT <6 mos & new bone mets

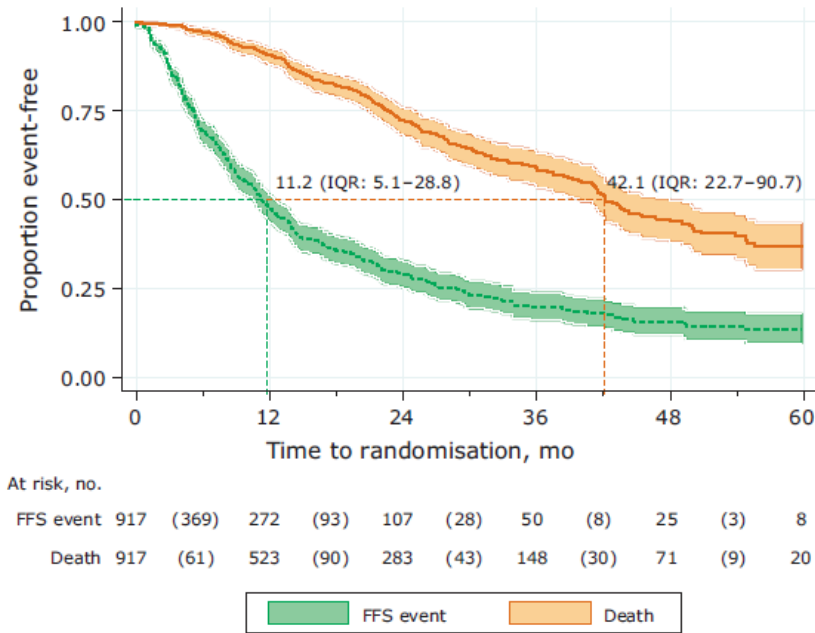


Smith MR et al. *J Clin Oncol* 2013;31:3800-06.  
Smith MR et al. *J Clin Oncol* 2005;23:2918-25.

# RT in Oligom+ CRPC (first occurrence)

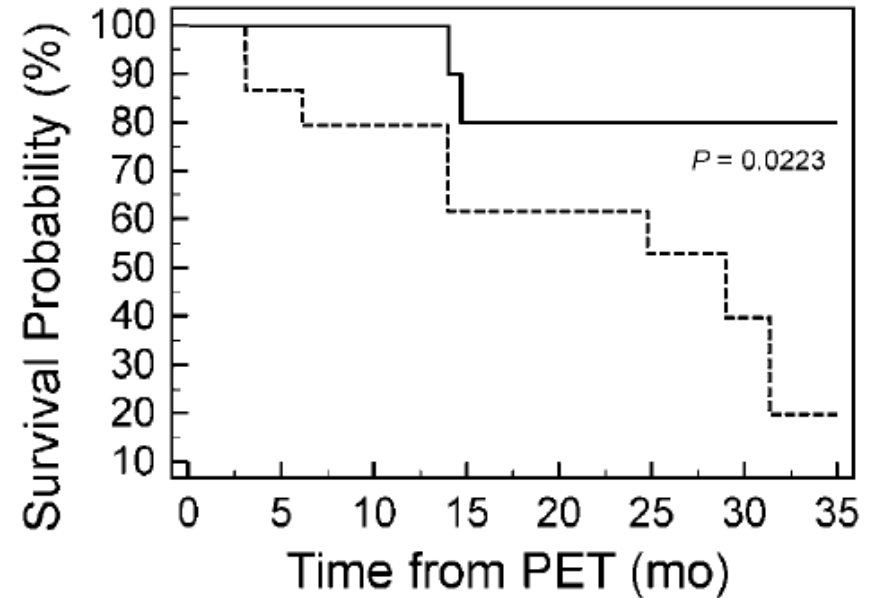
## Which patient could benefit adding RT to ADT only?

### Time from CSPC to CRPC



James ND et al. Eur Urol 2015;67:1028-38.

### M+ burden @PET



Kwee SA et al. J Nucl Med 2014;55:905-10.

# RT in Oligom+ CRPC (first occurrence)



Consensus statements on ablative radiotherapy for oligometastatic prostate cancer: A position paper of Italian Association of Radiotherapy and Clinical Oncology (AIRO)



In an asymptomatic or minimally symptomatic mCRPC patient with a PSA doubling time  $> 6$  months, time to castration-resistant phenotype  $> 12$  months, and oligometastases up to three nodal or bone lesions detected by metabolic imaging, RT with radical intent to metastatic sites could be offered as alternative to ARTA to delay systemic treatment



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In an asymptomatic or minimally symptomatic mCRPC patient with a PSA doubling time > 6 months, time to castration-resistant phenotype >12 months, and oligometastases up to three nodal or bone lesions detected by **metabolic imaging**, RT with radical intent to metastatic sites could be offered as alternative to ARTA to delay systemic treatment

# Next Generation Imaging

RADAR I  
Conventional Scan  
Recommendations

## Newly Diagnosed Patients

Conventional scan high- and intermediate-risk patient with at least 2 of the following criteria positive:

- PSA level >10 ng/ml
- Gleason score  $\geq 7$
- Palpable disease ( $\geq T2b$ )

RADAR III  
NGI Recommendations

If conventional imaging is equivocal or negative with continued high suspicion for metastatic disease, consider NGI

## Biochemical Recurrent Patients

1st conventional scan when PSA level between 5 and 10 ng/ml

Imaging frequency if negative for previous conventional scan:  
2nd scanning when PSA=20 ng/ml and every doubling of PSA level thereafter (based on PSA testing every 3 months)

Consider NGI for PSA  $\geq 0.5$

PSA <0.5 can be considered based on specific performance of various NGI techniques

## M0 Castrate-Resistant Patients

1st conventional scan when PSA level  $\geq 2$  ng/ml

Imaging frequency if negative for previous conventional scan:  
2nd conventional scan when PSA=5 ng/ml and every doubling of PSA level thereafter (based on PSA testing every 3 months)

Only consider NGI in the setting of PSADT <6 months, when M1 therapies would be appropriate

## M1 Castrate-Resistant Patients\*

Utilize conventional scans, and consider NGI only if conventional scans are negative and the clinician still suspects disease progression

NGI based on at least one of the following:

- With every doubling of PSA since the previous image
- Every 6-9 months in the absence of PSA rise
- Change in symptomatology
- Change in performance status

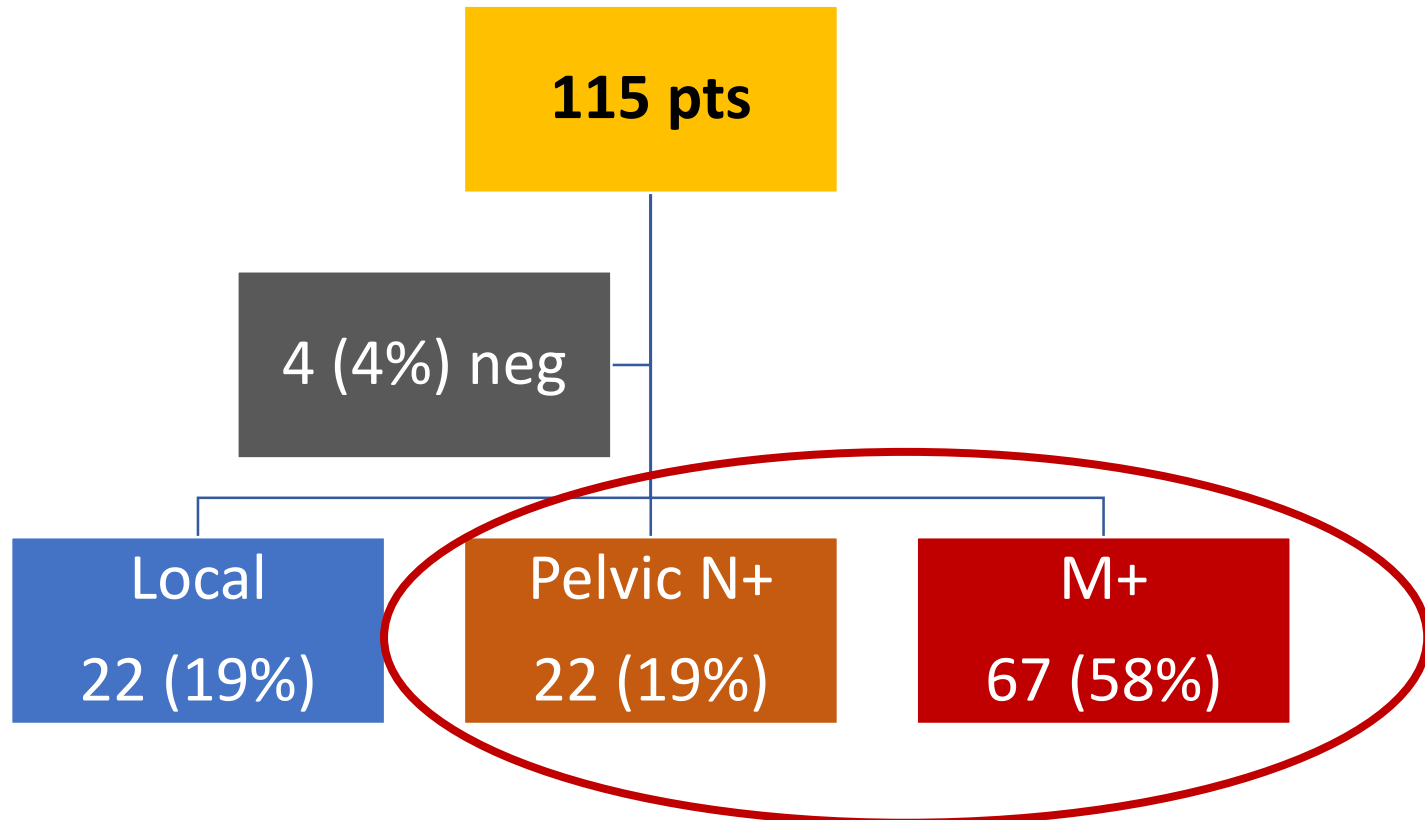
# RT in Oligom+ CRPC (first occurrence)

## NGI: PSMA PET-CT

115 M0 CRPC pts with PSA > 2 ng/ml and PSA-DT < 10 months

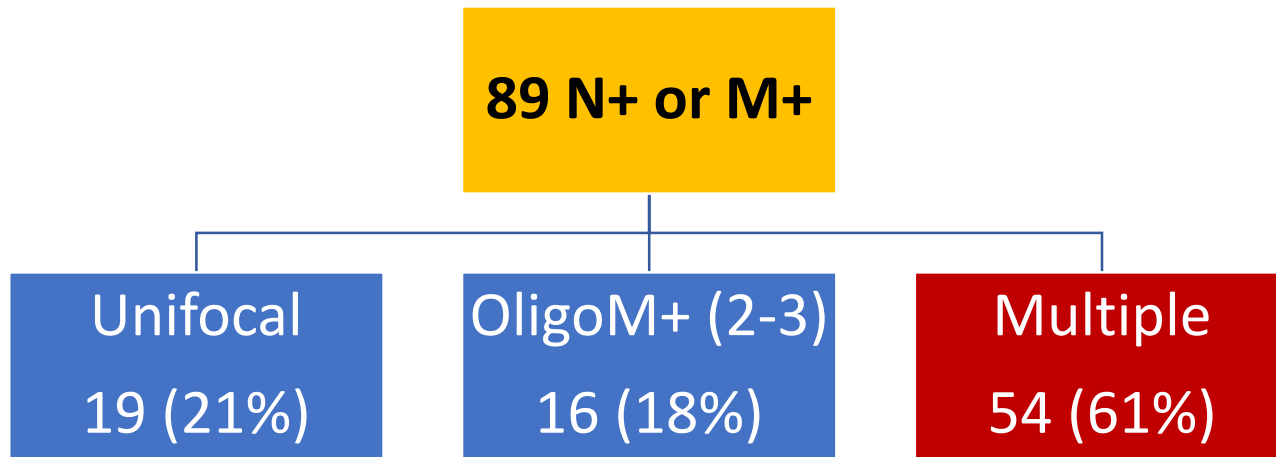
PSA DT < 6mos: 85 (74%)

PSA-DT > 6mos: 30 (26%)



# RT in Oligom+ CRPC (first occurrence)

NGI: PSMA PET-CT



Potentially suitable for Ablative/Radical RT: 57/115 (49.5%)

# RT in Oligom+ CRPC (first occurrence)

Oligom+ CRPC @ first occurrence

Add RT to ADT

Add RT to ADT+ARTA

New progression:  
Re-RT or Drugs?

# RT in Oligom+ CRPC (first occurrence)



**POKÉMON**  
Gotta catch 'em all!

Progression is not the end of the story...

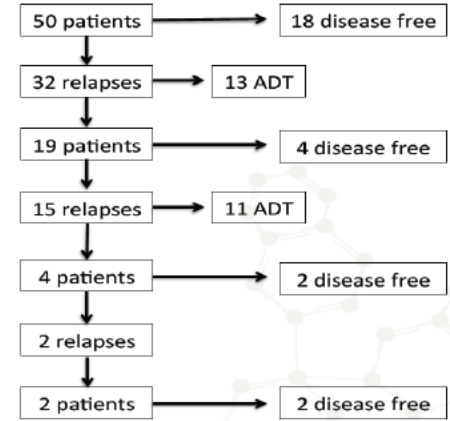
1<sup>st</sup> SBRT course

80% of relapses is oligometastatic

2<sup>nd</sup> SBRT course

3<sup>rd</sup> SBRT course

4<sup>th</sup> SBRT course

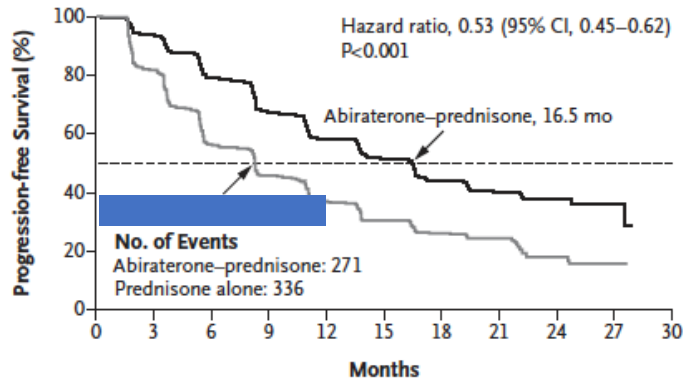


Decaestecker K. *et al.* Radiat Oncol 2014  
Murphy DG *et al.* Eur Urol 2017

# RT in Oligom+ CRPC (first occurrence)

## CT and Bone scan positive

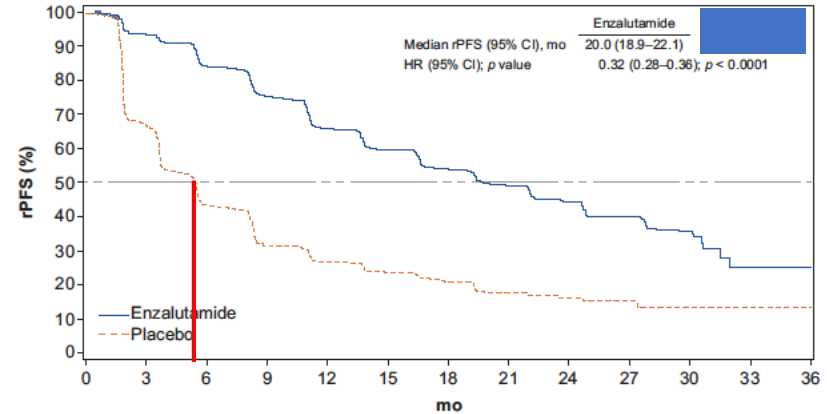
**A Radiographic Progression-free Survival**



**No. at Risk**

Abiraterone-prednisone	546	485	389	311	240	195	155	85	38	9	0
Prednisone alone	542	406	244	177	133	100	80	37	14	1	0

**A**



**Patients at risk**

Enzalutamide	872	784	666	572	472	398	326	231	155	93	53	7	0
Placebo	845	463	239	150	105	83	60	31	18	9	3	0	0

*At least six months or more between each treatment if CT and Bone Scan positive*

*Ryan CJ et al, DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa1209096.  
Beer TM et al, DOI: 10.1016/j.eururo.2016.07.032*

# RT in Oligom+ CRPC (first occurrence)

CT and Bone scan negative, PET-CT positive

	SPARTAN	PROSPER	ARAMIS
MFS – Placebo	16.2 mos	14.7 mos	18.4 mos
PSA progression - Placebo	3.7 mos	3.9 mos	7.3 mos

*More than one year between each treatment*



# RT in Oligoprogressive CRPC

Oligoprogressive CRPC @ first occurrence



Add ARTA to ADT



New progression → RT ?

Trial Design and Objectives for Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer: Updated Recommendations From the Prostate Cancer Clinical Trials Working Group 3

## RECOMMENDATION FROM THE PROSTATE CANCER CLINICAL WORKING GROUP 3 (2016):

**In cases in which multiple sites of disease continue to respond but one to two sites grow, focal therapy such as radiation or surgery could be administered to the resistant site(s) and systemic therapy continued.**

*Scher, JCO, 2016*

## Adding RT to ADT + AA

### COU-AA-301 TRIAL

#### Feasibility

More than 60% of patients received RT to bone

No new safety signals were identified with 20.2 months median follow up

# RT in Oligoprogressive CRPC

Study	Design	N. pts	Outcome	Adverse events
<i>Tabata, 2012</i>	Retrospective	35	OS @ 3 yrs: 77.2% PFS @1yr: 64.8%	N.R
<i>Ahmed, 2013</i>	Retrospective	17	LC @6 months:100% bPFS @6 months: 71%	2 G2 Events
<i>Muldermans, 2016</i>	Retrospective	66	MC @2 yrs: 82% bPFS @2 yrs:54% dPFS @2 yrs:45% OS @2 yrs:83	6 G1 Events 2 G2 Events
<i>Triggiani, 2017</i>	Retrospective	41	dPFS@ 1 yr: 43.2% dPFS@ 2 yrs 21.6%	1 G1 Event

## Combining Abiraterone and Radiotherapy in Prostate Cancer Patients Who Progressed During Abiraterone Therapy

BEATRICE DETTI<sup>1</sup>, ROLANDO M. D'ANGELILLO<sup>2</sup>, GIANLUCA INGROSSO<sup>3</sup>,  
EMANUELA OLMETTO<sup>1</sup>, GIULIO FRANCOLINI<sup>1</sup>, LUCA TRIGGIANI<sup>4</sup>, ALESSIO BRUNI<sup>5</sup>,

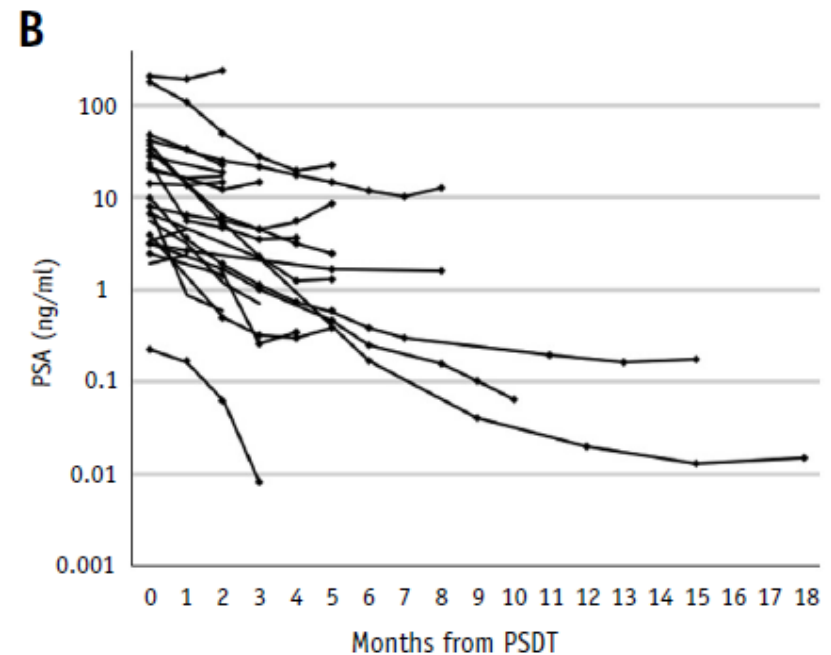
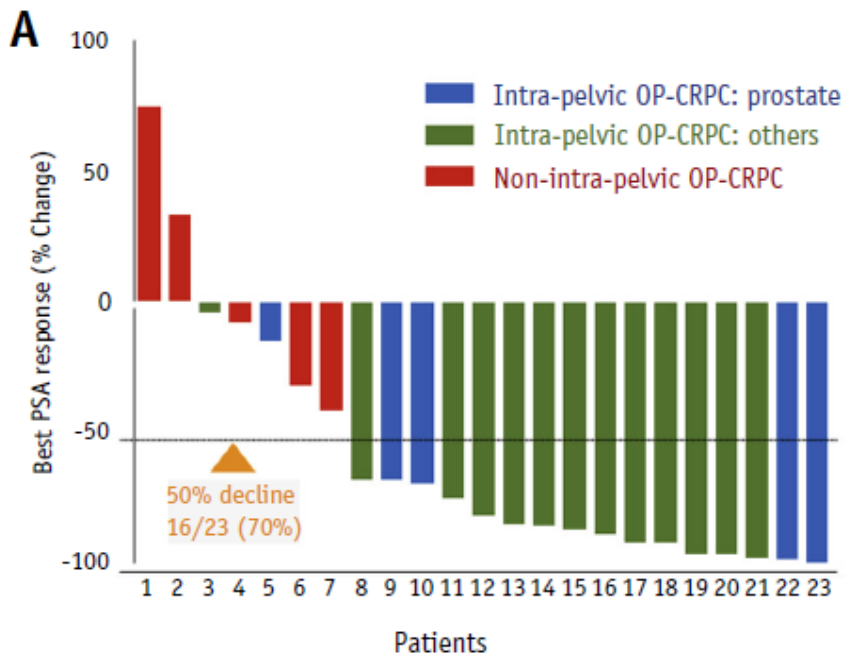
- 32 consecutive patients affected by metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC) treated with abiraterone acetate
- Median progression-free survival (PFS) was 12.6 months from the initiation of abiraterone treatment.
- From RT administration, PFS was 9.6 months
- Median overall survival (OS) since abiraterone initiation was 18.9 months

# RT in Oligoprogressive CRPC

## Treatment of Oligoprogressive mCRPC

23 Oligo-Progressive CRPC pts treated with radical RT on site of progressive disease

18 intrapelvic and 5 extra-pelvic disease



# RT in Oligom+ CRPC (first occurrence)



Consensus statements on ablative radiotherapy for oligometastatic prostate cancer: A position paper of Italian Association of Radiotherapy and Clinical Oncology (AIRO)



In an asymptomatic or minimally symptomatic oligoprogressive mCRPC patient, with up to two nodal or bone lesions, in treatment with ARTA from at least from 6 months, RT with radical intent to sites of progressive disease could be offered as an alternative to the change of systemic treatment

## Conclusions

Consider RT as alternative to drugs in selected CRPC patients, and remember that at least 6-12 months should be awaited from first to second RT

Do not omit local treatment in oligoprogressive disease