







# **Potenziare** la medicina generale per migliorare PACTIVE AGEING

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# RM multiparametrica e biopsia prostatica FUSION: dalla diagnosi al trattamento

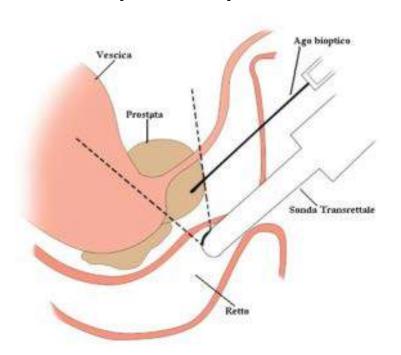
Dr. Flavio Forte ROMA

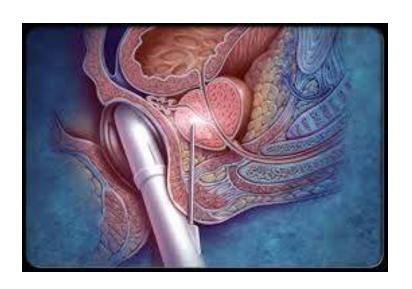












La necessità di praticare una biopsia prostatica è basata sul PSA e/o su una esplorazione rettale dubbia.

Età, comorbidità ed eventuali conseguenze, anche terapeutiche, devono essere prese in considerazione e discusse anticipatamente col paziente

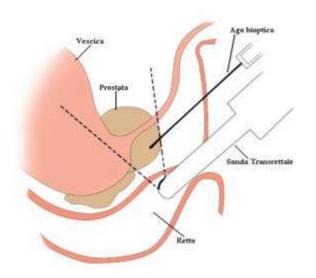
Roobol, M.J., et al. A risk-based strategy improves prostate-specific antigen-driven detection of

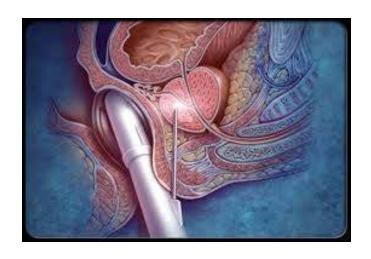
prostate cancer. Eur Urol, 2010. 57: 79











Il solo rialzo del PSA non è più una indicazione a biopsia prostatica immediata: il PSA va verificato con un nuovo dosaggio dopo qualche settimana, usando la stessa tecnica presso lo stesso laboratorio, ed in condizioni standard (assenza di eiaculazione, lontano da manipolazione prostatica ed in assenza di infezione urinaria)

Eastham, J.A., et al. Variation of serum prostate-specific antigen levels: an evaluation of year-to-year fluctuations. JAMA, 2003. 289: 2695

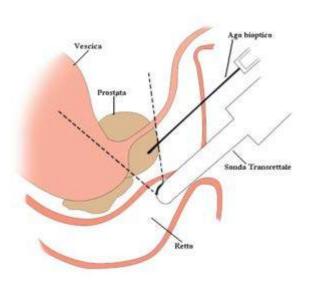
Stephan, C., et al. Interchangeability of measurements of total and free prostate-specific antigen in serum with 5 frequently used assay combinations: an update, Clin Chem. 2006, 52: 59

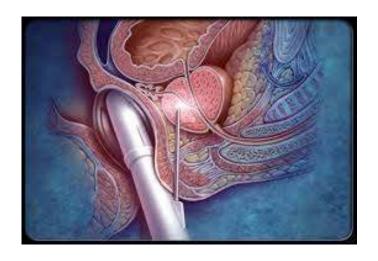












L'impiego empirico di antibiotici in pazienti asintomatici per abbassare il PSA non dovrebbe essere preso in considerazione

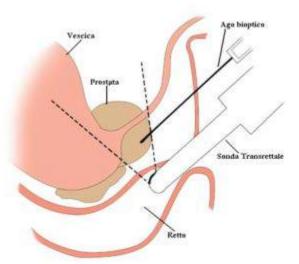
Eggener, S.E., et al. Empiric antibiotics for an elevated prostate-specific antigen (PSA) level: a randomised, prospective, controlled multi-institutional trial.

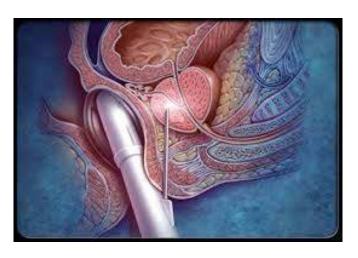
BJU Int, 2013. 112: 925











La biopsia eco-guidata è al momento il gold-standard per la diagnosi di tumore prostatico. L'approccio transrettale è utilizzato per la maggior parte delle biopsie prostatiche, nonostante alcuni urologi preferiscano ed eseguano l'approccio trans-perineale: le due tecniche comunque mostrano la stessa accuratezza diagnostica

Hara, R., et al. Optimal approach for prostate cancer detection as initial biopsy: prospective randomized study comparing transperineal versus transrectal systematic 12-core biopsy. Urology, 2008. 71: 191

Takenaka, A., et al. A prospective randomized comparison of diagnostic efficacy between transperineal and transrectal 12-core prostate biopsy. Prostate Cancer Prostatic Dis, 2008. 11: 134





## Re-biopsia

#### Sono indicazioni a ripetizione di biopsia prostatica:

- Aumento o persistenza di elevati valori di PSA
- Esplorazione rettale sospetta; rischio di cancro del 5-30%
- Diagnosi di ASAP (atypical small acinar proliferation) alla prima biopsia; rischio di cancro del 40%
- Multipli prelivi (> 3) con diagnosi di HGPIN (high grade prostatic intraepithelial neoplasia); rischio di cancro del 30% circa
- Alcune ghiandole atipiche adiacenti a zone di HGPIN (PINATYP); rischio di cancro del 50% circa
- Carcinoma intraduttale come singolo risultato; rischio di associazione con cancro prostatico di alto grado > 90%
- RM prostatica multiparametrica positiva

Indicazioni aggiuntive potrebbero risultare dall'uso di tests quali Progensa, PCA3, 4K e PHI





#### Saturation biopsy

Re-biopsia eseguita con un numero di prelievi > 20. La probabilità di diagnosi con tale procedura è del 30-43% e dipende dal numero di prelievi eseguiti alla prima biopsia

Walz, J., et al. High incidence of prostate cancer detected by saturation biopsy after previous negative biopsy series. Eur Urol, 2006. 50: 498

Dovrebbe essere eseguita con approccio trans-perineale, che permette di individuare una percentuale addizionale di tumori del 38%. E' gravata da un alto tasso di ritenzioni urinarie (10%)





## Numero di prelievi

Ad una prima biopsia, i siti di prelievo devono essere

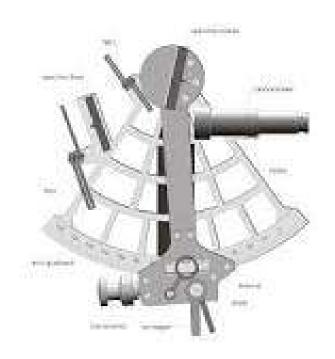
- ✓ Bilaterali
- ✓ Partendo dall'apice prostatico fino alla base
- ✓ Il più posteriormenete e lateralmente possibili nella zona periferica della prostata.

Campioni aggiuntivi vanno ottenuti da aree sospette rilevate all'esplorazione rettale e/o durante l'ecografia transrettale.





## Numero di prelievi



La tecnica "a sestante" originaria di Hodge (1989) non è più considerata adeguata: per una prostata di 30-40 mL, devono essere eseguiti > 8 prelievi.

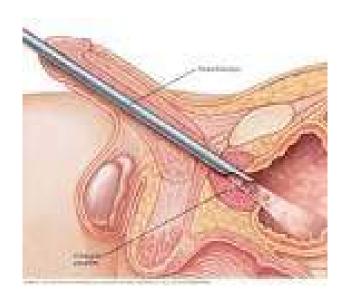
E' raccomandata l'esecuzione da 10 a 12 prelievi, mentre l'esecuzione di un numero > 12 non si è dimostrato maggiormente conclusivo in termini diagnostici

Eichler, K., et al. Diagnostic value of systematic biopsy methods in the investigation of prostate cancer: a systematic review. J Urol, 2006. 175: 1605

Shariat, S.F., et al. Using biopsy to detect prostate cancer. Rev Urol, 2008. 10: 262







# La TURP nel tumore prostatico non deve essere utilizzata a fini diagnostici

Zigeuner, R., et al. Detection of prostate cancer by TURP or open surgery in patients with previously negative transrectal prostate biopsies. Urology, 2003. 62: 883





Biopsia delle vescicole seminali: indicazione ancora scarsamente definita; lo studio bioptico delle vescicole seminale ha valore solo se impatta in maniera decisiva sulla strategia terapeutica





Il campionamento della zona di transizione durante una prima biopsia ha un basso potere diagnostico: andrebbe quindi riservato alle re-biopsie

Pelzer, A.E., et al. Are transition zone biopsies still necessary to improve prostate cancer detection? Results from the tyrol screening project. Eur Urol, 2005. 48: 916







Profilassi antibiotica: è raccomandata, in somministrazione orale o endovenosa. I chinoloni sono la categoria di scelta. Purtroppo però l'aumento delle resistenze a tale categoria di farmaci, è la responsabile di importanti infezioni post-bioptiche

Aron, M., et al. Antibiotic prophylaxis for transrectal needle biopsy of the prostate: a randomized controlled study. BJU Int, 2000. 85: 682

Cuevas, O., et al. Significant ecological impact on the progression of fluoroquinolone resistance in Escherichia coli with increased community use of moxifloxacin, levofloxacin and amoxicillin/clavulanic acid. J Antimicrob Chemother, 2011. 66: 664.Loeb, S., et al. Complications after prostate biopsy: data from SEER-Medicare. J Urol, 2011. 186: 1830





# **Fusion Biopsy**

- La biopsia a fusione d'immagine consente di unire i vantaggi iconografici e diagnostici della Risonanza Magnetica alla versatilità e maneggevolezza dell'ecografia transrettale.
- Le immagini della Risonanza Magnetica vengono elaborate e ricostruite in 3D. Le aree sospette per tumore alla Risonanza vengono marcate sullo schermo. L'immagine tridimensionale della Risonanza viene fatta combaciare e sovrapposta ("fusa") a quella della ecografia transrettale.



 Con tale procedura appaiono sull'ecografia transrettale in "real time" le zone sospette, segnalate dalla Risonanza. Cosi, oltre alla tradizionale biopsia prostatica ecoguidata, vengono eseguiti dei prelievi mirati su quelle aree che sembrano normali all' ecografia, ma in cui la Risonanza ha individuato dei sospetti tumori.





# MRI multiparametrica prostatica

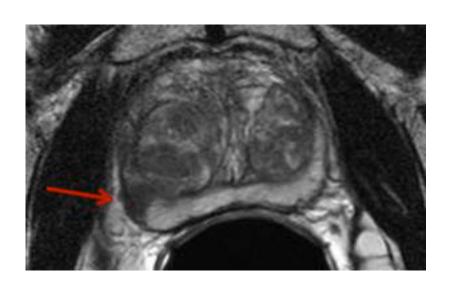
 Nel corso dell'ultimo quinquennio la Risonanza Magnetica Multiparamaterica (mpMRI) della prostata (eseguita anche con bobina endorettale) ha dimostrato di essere una metodica estremamente accurata nel evidenziare la presenza di tumore della prostata. Il valore della mpMRI risiede proprio nella sua capacità di identificare soprattutto quei tumori della prostata clinicamente significativi, ovvero potenzialmente pericolosi per la vita del paziente.

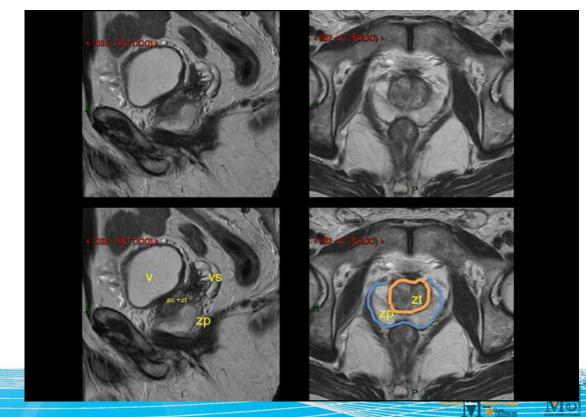




- Al contratrio, i tumori che la mpMRI non riesce ad identificare sono generalmente di bassa aggressività (ovvero clinicamente insignificanti o indolenti) e non dannosi per la vita del paziente. L'attuale tendenza, infatti, e di non procedere con l'esecuzione della biopsia in caso di negatività della mpMRI dato che il potere predittivo negativo di questa metodica è vicino al 95%.
- Utilizzando una scala di valutazione a 5 punti, il **PI-RADS score**, e considerando come positivi alla RM i pazienti con uno score tra **4 e 5**, l'accuratezza diagnostica raggiunge addirittura il 78,2%.

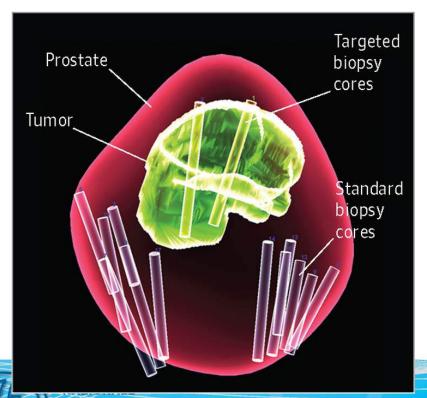


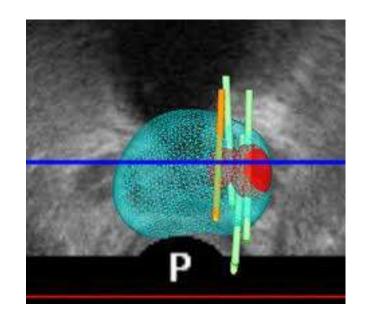


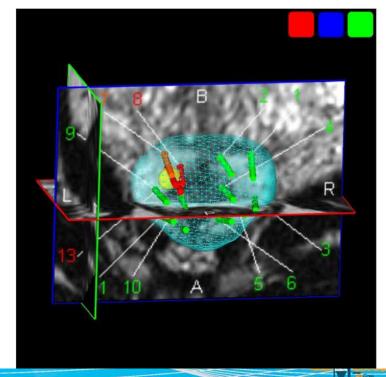














# Anestesia locale periprostatica: raccomandata

von Knobloch, R., et al. Bilateral fine-needle administered local anaesthetic nerve block for pain control during TRUS-guided multi-core prostate biopsy: a prospective randomised trial. Eur Urol, 2002. 41: 508





#### Complicanze

| Complications                                      | Percentage of patients affected |
|--|---------------------------------|
| Haematospermia                                     | 37.4                            |
| Haematuria > 1 day                                 | 14.5                            |
| Rectal bleeding < 2 days                           | 2.2                             |
| Prostatitis  | 1.0                             |
| Fever > 38.5°C                                     | 0.8                             |
| Epididymitis                                       | 0.7                             |
| Rectal bleeding > 2 days +/- surgical intervention | 0.7                             |
| Urinary retention                                  | 0.2                             |
| Other complications requiring hospitalisation      | 0.3                             |

# Complicanze post-bioptiche gravi erano inizialmente < 1%, ma l'antibiotico-resistenza le ha aumentate

Loeb, S., et al. Systematic review of complications of prostate biopsy. Eur Urol, 2013. 64: 876

#### L'assunzione di Aspirina a basse dosi non è più una controindicazione assoluta

Giannarini, G., et al. Continuing or discontinuing low-dose aspirin before transrectal prostate biopsy: results of a prospective randomized trial. Urology, 2007. 70: 501





#### Ruolo dell'ecografia nella diagnosi del tumore alla prostata

# TRUS: <u>ecografia prostatica trans-rettale</u>: è dimostrato che l'ecografia trans-rettale <u>non è affidabile nel rilevare tumori</u> <u>prostatici</u>

Smeenge, M., et al. Role of transrectal ultrasonography (TRUS) in focal therapy of prostate cancer report from a Consensus Panel. BJU Int, 2012. 110: 942





# Gleason score and International Society of Urological Pathology (ISUP) 2014 grade groups

Sistema Anatomo - Patologico di classificazione del tumore prostatico

Il Gleason score (modificato ISUP 2005), è costituito da un numero (da 6 a 10), il quale risulta dalla somma di due valori: il Gleason score del pattern tumorale più frequentemente rappresentato sul tessuto prelevato (es. agobiopsia prostatica), più il secondo pattern più frequentemente rappresentato.





# International Society of Urological Pathology (ISUP) 2014 grades

| Gleason score                  | Grade group |  |
|--------------------------------|-------------|--|
| 2-6                            | 1           |  |
| 7 (3 + 4)                      | 2           |  |
| 7 (4 + 3)                      | 3           |  |
| 8 (4 + 4) or (3+ 5) or (5 + 3) | 4           |  |
| 9-10                           | 5           |  |





## Classificazione e stadiazione

| T - Pr | T - Primary Tumour  |   |  |  |  |
|--------|---|---|--|--|--|
| TX     |   | y tumour cannot be assessed   |  |  |  |
| то     | No evi  | dence of primary tumour   |  |  |  |
| T1     | Clinica   | lly inapparent tumour that is not palpable  |  |  |  |
|        | T1a   | Tumour incidental histological finding in 5% or less of tissue resected                             |  |  |  |
|        | T1b   | Tumour incidental histological finding in more than 5% of tissue resected                           |  |  |  |
|        | T1c   | Tumour identified by needle biopsy (e.g. because of elevated prostate-specific antigen (PSA) level) |  |  |  |
| T2     | Tumou   | r that is palpable and confined within the prostate   |  |  |  |
|        | T2a   | Tumour involves one half of one lobe or less  |  |  |  |
|        | T2b   | Tumour involves more than half of one lobe, but not both lobes                                      |  |  |  |
|        | T2c   | Tumour involves both lobes  |  |  |  |
| Т3     | Tumour extends through the prostatic capsule <sup>1</sup>   |   |  |  |  |
|        | T3a   | Extracapsular extension (unilateral or bilateral) including microscopic bladder neck involvement    |  |  |  |
|        | T3b   | Tumour invades seminal vesicle(s)   |  |  |  |
| T4     | Tumour is fixed or invades adjacent structures other than seminal vesicles: external sphincter, rectum, |   |  |  |  |
|        | levator muscles, and/or pelvic wall   |   |  |  |  |
| N - R  | N - Regional Lymph Nodes²   |   |  |  |  |
| NX     | Regior  | nal lymph nodes cannot be assessed  |  |  |  |
| N0     | No reg  | ional lymph node metastasis   |  |  |  |
| N1     |   | nal lymph node metastasis   |  |  |  |
| M - D  | istant M  | letastasis <sup>3</sup>   |  |  |  |
| MO     | No dis  | tant metastasis   |  |  |  |
| M1     | Distan  | t metastasis  |  |  |  |
|        | M1a   | Non-regional lymph node(s)  |  |  |  |
|        | M1b   | Bone(s)   |  |  |  |
|        | M1c   | Other site(s)   |  |  |  |

Brierley, A., et al., TNM classification of malignant tumors. UICC International Union Against Cancer. 8th edn. 20016





# EAU risk groups for biochemical recurrence of localised and locally advanced prostate cancer

| Definition                |                          |                            |                  |  |  |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|--|--|
| Low-risk                  | Intermediate-risk        | High-risk                  |                  |  |  |
| PSA < 10 ng/mL            | PSA 10-20 ng/mL          | PSA > 20 ng/mL             | any PSA          |  |  |
| and GS < 7 (ISUP Grade 1) | or GS 7 (ISUP Grade 2/3) | or GS > 7 (ISUP Grade 4/5) | any GS cT3-4     |  |  |
| and cT1-2a                | or cT2b                  |                            | or cN+           |  |  |
|                           |                          | or cT2c                    | Any ISUP Grade   |  |  |
| Localised                 |                          |                            | Locally advanced |  |  |





#### Scopo della standardizzazione ISUP

- 1. Uniformare la classificazione del PCa a quella di altri tumori
- 2. Eliminare l'anomalia per la quale i tumori più altamente differenziati avevano un Gleason score di 6
- 3. Definire ulteriormente la distinzione clinicamente significativa tra il Gleason score 7 (3 + 4) ed il Gleason score 7 (4 + 3)

#### **Dunque:**

- ➤ Gleason scores < 6 → ISUP grade 1
- ➤ Gleason scores 9-10 ———>ISUP grade 5
- Gleason score 7 diviso in:
  - ISUP grade 2 Gleason 7 (3 + 4)
  - ISUP grade 3 Gleason 7 (4 + 3)





#### Armi a disposizione:

- 1. Sorveglianza attiva/vigile attesa (AS/WW)
- 2. Prostatectomia radicale
- 3. Radioterapia
- 4. Opzioni alternative (non chirurgiche, non radioteraiche, non farmacologiche)
- 5. Terapia ormonale





#### • 1. Sorveglianza attiva/Vigile attesa (AS/WW)

| Recommendations - active surveillance  | LE | GR |
|--|----|----|
| Discuss surgery and radiotherapy as treatment options with patients suitable for such              | 1a | Α  |
| treatments.  |    |    |
| Offer active surveillance to patients with the lowest risk of cancer progression: > ten years life | 2a | Α  |
| expectancy, cT1/2, PSA ≤ 10 ng/mL, biopsy Gleason score ≤ 6, ≤ 2 positive biopsies, minimal        |    |    |
| biopsy core involvement (≤ 50% cancer per biopsy).   |    |    |
| Counsel patients about the possibility of needing further treatment in the future.                 | 2a | Α  |
| Perform multiparametric magnetic resonance imaging before a confirmatory biopsy.                   | 2b | В  |
| During confirmatory biopsy include systematic and targeted biopsies.                               | 2a | В  |
| Base follow up on digital rectal examination, prostate-specific antigen (PSA) and repeated         | 2a | Α  |
| biopsies.  |    |    |

| Recommendations - watchful waiting for localised prostate cancer                                    | LE | GR |
|---|----|----|
| Offer watchful waiting to patients not eligible for local curative treatment and those with a short | 1b | Α  |
| life expectancy.  |    |    |
| While on watchful waiting, base the decision to start non-curative treatment on symptoms and        |    | В  |
| disease progression (see Section 6.1.2.2).  |    |    |

| Recommendations - watchful waiting for locally advanced prostate cancer                     | LE | GR |
|---|----|----|
| In locally advanced M0 patients unwilling or unable to receive any form of local treatment, | 1b | Α  |
| offer a deferred treatment policy using androgen-deprivation therapy as monotherapy to      |    |    |
| asymptomatic patients with a PSA doubling time > 12 months and a PSA < 50 ng/mL and non-    |    |    |
| poorly differentiated tumour.   |    |    |

Sorveglianza Attiva (Active Surveillance)

- Intento curativo
- Pazienti a basso rischio di progressione di malattia
- Il trattamento è solo procrastinato nel tempo





#### • 1. Sorveglianza attiva/Vigile attesa (AS/WW)

| Recommendations - active surveillance  | LE | GR |
|--|----|----|
| Discuss surgery and radiotherapy as treatment options with patients suitable for such              | 1a | Α  |
| treatments.  |    |    |
| Offer active surveillance to patients with the lowest risk of cancer progression: > ten years life | 2a | Α  |
| expectancy, cT1/2, PSA ≤ 10 ng/mL, biopsy Gleason score ≤ 6, ≤ 2 positive biopsies, minimal        |    |    |
| biopsy core involvement (≤ 50% cancer per biopsy).   |    |    |
| Counsel patients about the possibility of needing further treatment in the future.                 | 2a | Α  |
| Perform multiparametric magnetic resonance imaging before a confirmatory biopsy.                   | 2b | В  |
| During confirmatory biopsy include systematic and targeted biopsies.                               | 2a | В  |
| Base follow up on digital rectal examination, prostate-specific antigen (PSA) and repeated         | 2a | Α  |
| biopsies.  |    |    |

| Recommendations - watchful waiting for localised prostate cancer                                    | LE | GR |
|---|----|----|
| Offer watchful waiting to patients not eligible for local curative treatment and those with a short | 1b | Α  |
| life expectancy.  |    |    |
| While on watchful waiting, base the decision to start non-curative treatment on symptoms and        |    | В  |
| disease progression (see Section 6.1.2.2).  |    |    |

| Recommendations - watchful waiting for locally advanced prostate cancer                     | LE | GR |
|---|----|----|
| In locally advanced M0 patients unwilling or unable to receive any form of local treatment, | 1b | Α  |
| offer a deferred treatment policy using androgen-deprivation therapy as monotherapy to      |    |    |
| asymptomatic patients with a PSA doubling time > 12 months and a PSA < 50 ng/mL and non     | -  |    |
| poorly differentiated tumour.   |    |    |

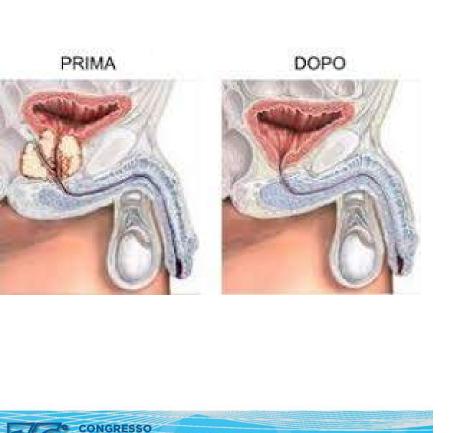
Vigile Attesa (Watchful Waiting)

- Intento palliativo
- Pazienti non elegibili a trattamento con intento curativo o con aspettativa di vita breve
- Il trattamento è guidato dai sintomi e dalla progressione della patologia

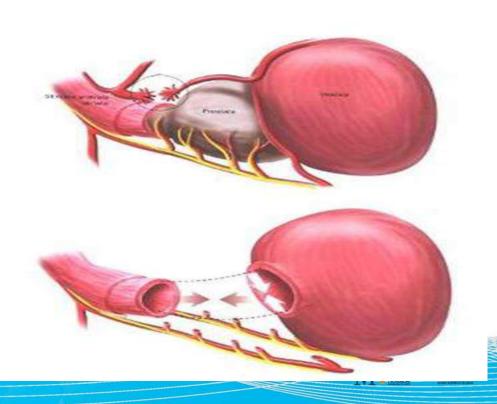




#### • 2. Prostatectomia radicale



VAZIONALE



#### • 2. Prostatectomia radicale

| Recommendations   | LE | GR |
|---|----|----|
| Offer both radical prostatectomy (RP) and RT in patients with low- and intermediate-risk          | 1b | Α  |
| disease and a life expectancy > 10 years.   |    |    |
| Offer AS as an alternative to surgery or RT in patients with low-risk disease and a life          | 1b | Α  |
| expectancy of > 10 years.   |    |    |
| Offer nerve-sparing surgery in patients with a low risk of extracapsular disease (refer to Partin | 2b | В  |
| tables/nomograms).  |    |    |
| Offer RP in patients with high-risk localised PCa and a life expectancy of > 10 years only as     | 2a | Α  |
| part of multi-modal therapy.  |    |    |
| Offer RP in selected patients with locally advanced (cT3a) disease and a life expectancy > 10     | 2b | В  |
| years only as part of multi-modal therapy.  |    |    |
| Offer RP in highly selected patients with locally advanced disease (cT3b-T4 N0 or any T N1)       | 3  | С  |
| only as part of multi-modal therapy.  |    |    |
| Do not offer neoadjuvant hormonal therapy before RP.  | 1a | Α  |
| Do not offer adjuvant hormonal therapy after RP for pN0 disease.                                  | 1a | Α  |

- Pazienti a rischio basso ed intermedio ed aspettativa di vita > 10 aa
- Pazienti ad alto rischio ma con approccio multidisciplinare
- Nerve-sparing in pazienti a basso rischio di malattia extracapsulare (tab. risch. Partin)





#### **Radioterapia**



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#### • 3. Radioterapia

| Recommendations  | LE                                | GR |
|--|-----------------------------------|----|
| Offer external beam radiation therapy (EBRT) to all risk groups of non-metastatic PCa  | 1b                                | Α  |
| In low-risk PCa, use a total dose of 74 to 78 Gy.  | 1a                                | Α  |
| In patients with low-risk PCa, and selected intermediate-risk PCa, without a previous transurethral resection of the prostate (TURP) and with a good International Prostate Symptom Score and a prostate volume < 50 mL, offer low-dose rate (LDR) brachytherapy.                                    | 2a                                | A  |
| In patients with intermediate-risk PCa use a total dose of 76-78 Gy, in combination with short-term ADT (four to six months).  | 1b                                | А  |
| In patients with high-risk localised PCa and locally advanced cN0 PCa, use EBRT to a dose of 76-78 Gy, or combined EBRT with brachytherapy boost (either high-dose rate [HDR] or LDR). Radiotherapy should be given in combination with long-term androgen deprivation therapy (two to three years). | 1a<br>EBRT<br>1b<br>brachytherapy | Α  |
| Offer intensity-modulated radiotherapy (IMRT) for definitive treatment of PCa by EBRT.   | 2a                                | Α  |
| Moderate hypofractionation (HFX) with IMRT including image-guided radiation therapy (IGRT) to the prostate only can be offered to carefully selected patients with localised disease (as discussed in the text).   | 1a                                | A  |
| Moderate HFX should adhere to radiotherapy-protocols from trials with equivalent outcome and toxicity, i.e. 60 Gy/20 fractions in four weeks or 70 Gy/28 fractions in six weeks.   | 1a                                | А  |
| In patients with cN+ or pN+ PCa offer pelvic external irradiation in combination with immediate long-term ADT.   | 2b                                | В  |
| In patients with pT3, N0M0 PCa and an undetectable prostate-specific antigen (PSA) following radical prostatectomy, discuss adjuvant EBRT because it improves at least biochemical-free survival.  | 1a                                | A  |
| Inform patients with an undetectable PSA following RP about salvage irradiation as an alternative to adjuvant irradiation when PSA increases (see Section 6.9.5.1).  | 1b                                | Α  |

- Proporre in tutte le classi di rischio (pz. non metastatici)
- Chirurgia non eseguibile dopo radioterapia

EAU - ESTRO - ESUR - SIOG Guidelines on Prostate Cancer

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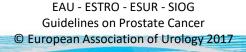
#### 4. Opzioni alternative

(non chirurgiche, non radioterapiche, non farmacologiche)

## 1. Crioterapia

- 2. H.I.F.U.
- 3. Terapia focale

| Recommendations   | LE | GR |
|---|----|----|
| Only offer cryotherapy and high-intensity focused ultrasound within a clinical trial setting. | 3  | Α  |
| Only offer focal therapy within a clinical trial setting.                                     | 3  | Α  |







#### • 5. <u>Terapia ormonale</u>

| Recommendations  | LE | GR |
|--|----|----|
| Offer castration combined with chemotherapy (docetaxel) to all patients whose first                              | 1a | Α  |
| presentation is M1 disease and who are fit enough for chemotherapy.  |    |    |
| Offer castration alone, with or without an anti-androgen, to patients unfit for, or unwilling to                 | 1b | Α  |
| consider, castration combined with chemotherapy.   |    |    |
| Do not prescribe abiraterone acetate or enzalutamide outside of a clinical trial.                                | 3  | Α  |
| Use castration combined with any local treatment (radiotherapy/surgery) in an investigational                    | 3  | Α  |
| setting only.  |    |    |
| Recommendations  | LE | GR |
| In M1 symptomatic patients, offer immediate castration to palliate symptoms and reduce                           | 1b | Α  |
| the risk for potentially catastrophic sequelae of advanced disease (spinal cord compression,                     |    |    |
| pathological fractures, ureteral obstruction, extra-skeletal metastasis).  |    |    |
| In M1 asymptomatic patients, offer immediate castration to defer progression to a                                | 1b | Α  |
| symptomatic stage and prevent serious disease progression-related complications.                                 |    |    |
| In newly diagnosed M1 patients, offer castration combined with docetaxel, provided patients                      | 1a | Α  |
| are fit enough to receive chemotherapy.  |    |    |
| In M1 asymptomatic patients, discuss deferred castration with a well-informed patient since it                   | 2b | В  |
| lowers the treatment side effects, provided the patient is closely monitored.                                    |    |    |
| Anti-androgens   |    |    |
| In M1 patients treated with a luteinising-hormone releasing hormone (LHRH) agonist, offer                        | 2a | Α  |
| short-term administration of anti-androgens to reduce the risk of the 'flare-up' phenomenon.                     |    |    |
| Start anti-androgens used for 'flare-up' prevention on the same day as an LHRH analogue                          | 3  | Α  |
| is started or for up to seven days before the first LHRH analogue injection if the patient has                   |    |    |
| symptoms. Treat for four weeks.  |    |    |
| Do not offer anti-androgen monotherapy.  | 1a | Α  |
| Intermittent treatment   |    |    |
| In asymptomatic M1 patients, offer intermittent treatment to highly motivated men, with a                        | 1b | В  |
| major prostate-specific antigen (PSA) response after the induction period.                                       |    |    |
| <ul> <li>In M1 patients, follow the schedules used in published clinical trials on timing of</li> </ul>          | 4  | С  |
| intermittent treatment.  |    |    |
| <ul> <li>Stop treatment when the PSA level is &lt; 4 ng/mL after six to seven months of treatment.</li> </ul>    |    |    |
| <ul> <li>Resume treatment when the PSA level is &gt; 10-20 ng/mL (or returned to the initial level of</li> </ul> |    |    |
| < 20 ng/mL).   |    |    |
| In M1 patients, offer combined treatment with LHRH agonists and a non-steroidal anti-                            | 1b | Α  |
| androgen.  |    |    |
| Offer LHRH antagonists, especially in patients with an impending spinal cord compression or                      | 2  | В  |
| bladder outlet obstruction.  |    |    |

- Pazienti metastatici
- Antiandrogeno prima dell'agonista LHRH
- Possibile la terapia intermittente





# Grazie per l'attenzione



