

AUA  
2026  
Washington, DC

MAY 15-18

Avoiding Overtreatment in Prostate  
Cancer Recurrence Post-Radical  
Prostatectomy with PSA Doubling

Time:

A 10-Year Follow-Up of Outcomes

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## Financial Disclosure

I do not have any relationships to report with ACGME defined ineligible companies.

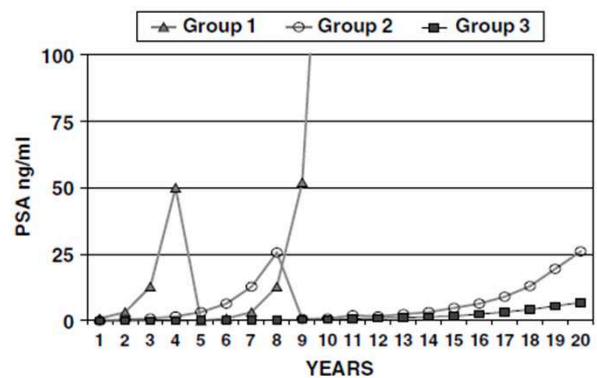
I **will not be** discussing unlabeled/investigational uses of medical devices or pharmaceuticals.

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- Following RARP, GUIDELINES, sometimes suggest immediate treatment intervention (Adjuvant) based on pathologic findings or following PSA recurrence (Salvage)
- BCR = PSA  $\geq 0.2$ ng/ml twice
- **BCR is a limited predictor** of prostate cancer progression and mortality. (Remmers et al.)

- **PSA doubling time (PSADT)** has been widely used to predict tumor progression after a BCR
- Aids the counseling of secondary treatment and assessing risk of metastasis or cancer mortality. (D'Amico et al, 1993)
- More men will die WITH prostate cancer and NOT of it



Ahlering and Skarecky, 2005  
Prostate Cancer and Prostatic Diseases, (Nature)

## Previous Publication:

- (Cancers Journal, 2022) – Looking at the impact of PSADT in determining need for secondary treatment.
  - 1 out of 3 men with BCRs are either benign or have minimal prostate cancer mortality risk.
  - ADT/RT initiation was best based on PSADT kinetics over surgical pathology

### Simple Summary

This observational study on 407 patients experiencing biochemical recurrence (BCR) following radical prostatectomy (RP) reveals that 33% of men were managed with active observation without risk of prostate-related death (0%), at an average of 7.5 years follow-up. These findings support that a significant portion of men following RP develop a benign recurrence that does not require treatment intervention.

## Study Objective:

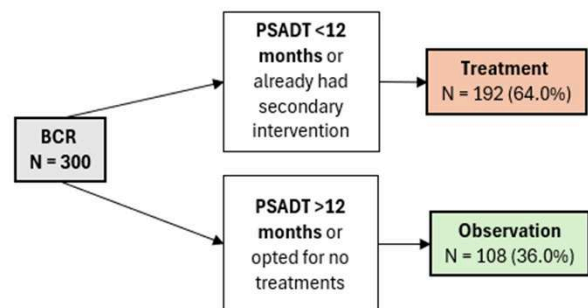
- Retrospective study, extending follow-up time to 9-21 years of cancer progression
- Investigate RARP BCR patients who did not undergo castrating ADT/RT compared to those that had treatment

## Database Utilized

Our database is an approved institutional review board protocol at the **University of California, Irvine USA (HS#1998-84)**. Data collection and storage was conducted properly in accordance with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act with informed consent given to patients.

## Patients & Methods

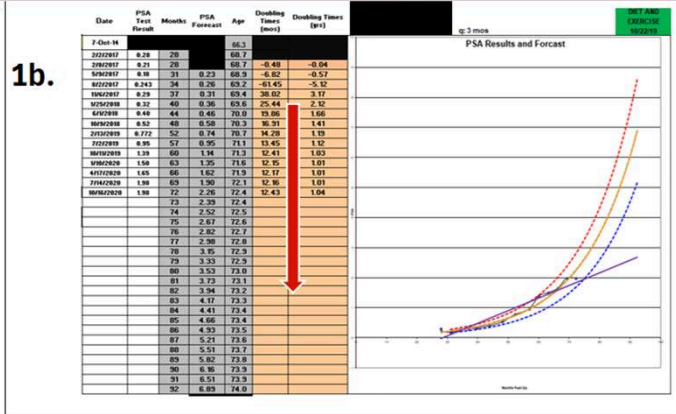
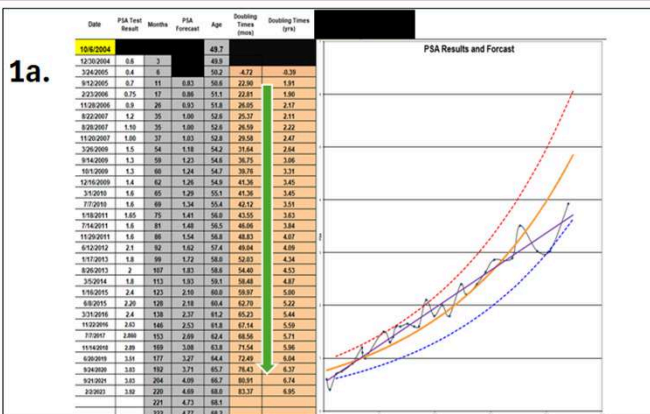
- 1455 patients underwent a RARP (2002 through 2015) under a single surgeon
  - 300 had a BCR.
- Separated into two groups based on their initial PSADT at time of BCR.



# Collection Methods:

- PSA observation began 8 weeks post-surgery.
- PSADT are obtained after 3-4 detectable PSAs are inputted onto a formula sheet

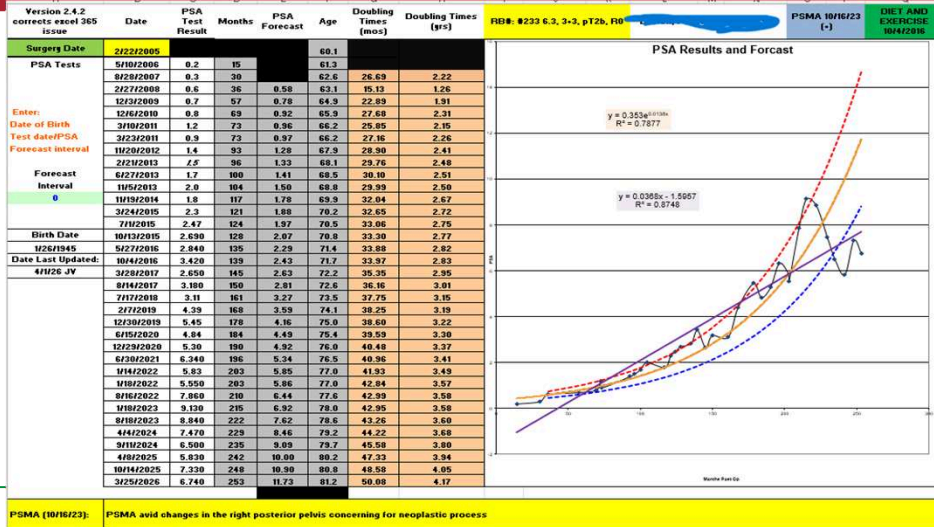
# PSA Doubling Time:



- **Increasing PSADT:** 22.9 to 83.4 mos
  - Slower growth, indolent disease
- **Decreasing PSADT:** 38.02 to 12.43 mos
  - Faster growth, more aggressive



# PSA Doubling Time:



# Statistical Analysis:

- ANOVA and chi-squared for categorical variables and t-tests for continuous variables.
- **Kaplan Meiers** curves measured the time to BCR, overall survival, and PCSM.

# Demographic Table

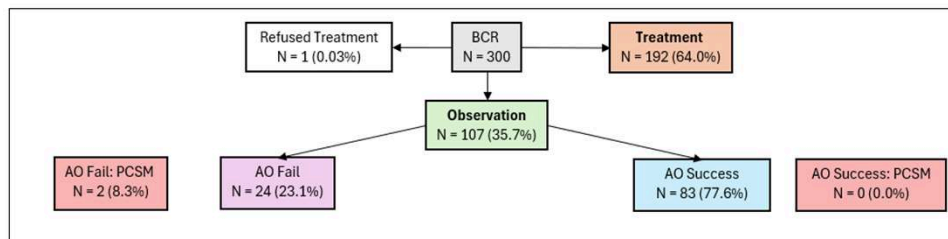
	Observation (AO) (N=107)		Treatment (N=192)		P-Value	
	Mean	(SD)	Mean	(SD)		
Age at Surgery (yrs)	63.6	(7.4)	63.7	(7.4)	0.9109	
Pre-Operative PSA (ng/ml)	7.9	(5.4)	11.4	(11.2)	0.0026	
BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	27.6	(3.9)	27.5	(4.0)	0.8345	
SHIM	20.2	(6.5)	18.1	(7.5)	0.0156	
Prostate Weight (g)	51.7	(21.1)	53.7	(19.4)	0.4084	
Total Time of Follow Up (yrs)*	11.3	(4.3)	10.9	(4.4)	0.4481	
Time to BCR (yrs)	5.2	(3.4)	3.0	(3.2)	< 0.001	
Initial PSADT (months)*	35.2	(29.6)	9.2	(9.6)	< 0.001	
Time to Positive PSMA Scans from Surgery (yrs)	11.1	(3.3)	8.1	(3.7)	< 0.001	
Time to Positive PSMA Scans from BCR (yrs)	4.8	(3.8)	3.5	(2.8)	< 0.001	
Age at Death (yrs)	78.5	(6.8)	75.0	(9.4)	< 0.001	
	<b>N</b>	<b>(%)</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>(%)</b>		
Testosterone Replacement Therapy	20	(18.7)	10	(5.2)	< 0.001	
Diet & Exercise Regimen	31	(29.0)	19	(9.9)	< 0.001	
Surgical Margins					0.0243	
	NSM	86	(80.4)	131	(68.2)	
	PSM	21	(19.6)	61	(31.8)	
Gleason Grade Group					< 0.001	
	1	17	(15.9)	3	(1.6)	
	2	38	(35.5)	45	(23.4)	
	3	34	(31.8)	57	(29.7)	
	4	6	(5.6)	16	(8.3)	
	5	12	(11.2)	71	(37.0)	
Pathological Stage					0.0217	
	pT2	61	(57.0)	58	(30.2)	
	pT3/4	46	(43.0)	134	(69.8)	
Mortality Rates						
	Overall mortality (OM)	20	(18.7)	48	(25.0)	0.2130
	Prostate Cancer Specific Mortality (PCSM)	2	(1.9)	24	(12.5)	0.0018

➤ Median follow-up was 10.7 years.

➤ The treatment group had a higher risk of PCSM (12.5% vs 1.9%, p=0.0018).

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## Patients Flow Chart



**AO Success** = continue through monitoring **without** undergoing definitive treatments

**AO Fail** = received treatment as **PSADT kinetics later worsened (less than 12 months)**.

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# Demographics within Observation (AO):

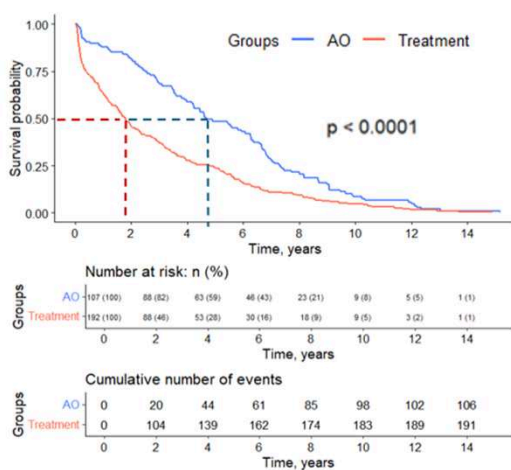
	AO Fail (N=24)		AO Success (N=84)		P-Value	
	Mean	(SD)	Mean	(SD)		
Age at Surgery (years)	63.5	(8.5)	63.7	(7.1)	0.9076	
Pre-Operative PSA (ng/ml)	8.6	(6.9)	7.9	(5.1)	0.5863	
BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	28.6	(3.4)	27.3	(4.1)	0.1589	
SHIM	20.1	(5.9)	20.3	(6.8)	0.8963	
Current PSADT (months) *	17.0	(9.3)	59.4	(94.0)	<b>0.0300</b>	
Time to BCR (years)	5.1	(3.2)	5.2	(3.5)	0.9002	
Time to Positive PSMA Scans from Surgery (yrs)	10.5	(3.9)	11.7	(2.9)	0.1021	
Time to Positive PSMA Scans from BCR (yrs)	3.6	(2.9)	5.7	(4.3)	<b>0.0267</b>	
	N	(%)	N	(%)		
Positive PSMA Scan	13	(54.2)	19	(22.6)	<b>0.0029</b>	
Surgical Margins					0.3320	
	NSM	21	(87.5)	66	(78.6)	
	PSM	3	(12.5)	18	(21.4)	
Gleason Grade Group					<b>0.0030</b>	
	1-2	6	(25.0)	50	(59.5)	
	3-5	18	(75.0)	34	(40.5)	
Pathological Stage					<b>0.0016</b>	
	pT2	7	(29.2)	55	(65.5)	
	pT3/4	17	(70.8)	29	(34.5)	
Doubling Time (DT) Kinetics					<b>0.0102</b>	
	Increasing/Stable	11	(45.8)	62	(73.8)	
	Decreasing	13	(54.2)	22	(26.2)	
Mortality Rates						
	Overall mortality (OM)	2	(8.3)	19	(22.6)	0.1201
	Prostate Cancer Specific Mortality (PCSM)	2	(8.3)	1	(1.2)	0.0632

\*\*SHIM = Sexual Health Inventory for Men (measures severity of ED)

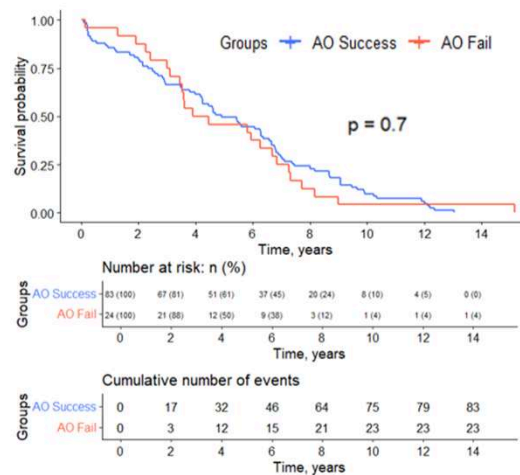
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## 14-year Kaplan Meier of time to BCR

A. Time to BCR: Treatment vs. AO



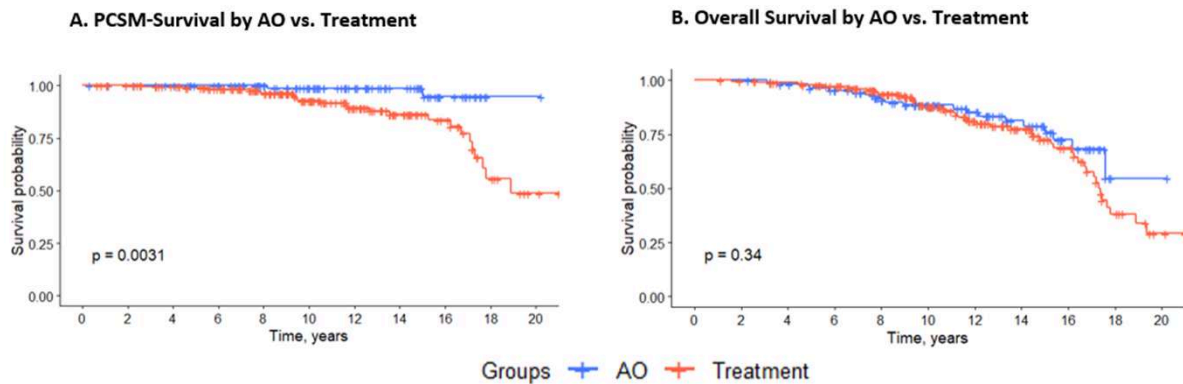
B. Time to BCR: AO Success vs. Fail



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## 20-year Kaplan Meier of overall survival and PCSM-survival



## Brief Discussion:

- Stable or increasing PSADT in 71.1% of Observation Success patients
  - Suggest slowed or non-biologically aggressive tumor disease.
- PSADT <12 months indicates high risk for aggressive progression.

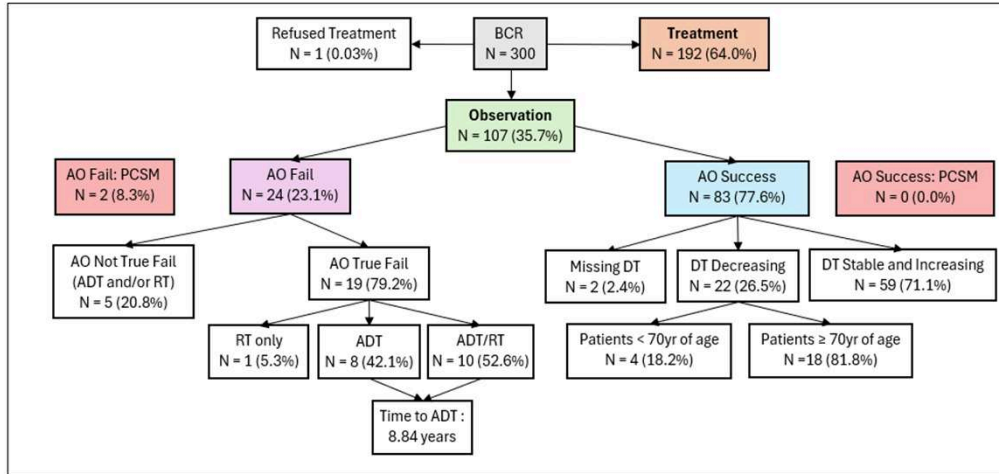
- **36.0% of men with BCR may safely avoid immediate ADT with active observation**
- **Delayed Treatment is reasonable**
- Support decisions to **delay ADT** in select patients

- Educate patients that although **overall PCa survival may differ long-term**, immediate treatment does not always improve early outcomes
- Escalate care (ART/ADT) when **Observation fails or PSA kinetics worsen.**
- Collaborate with urologists and medical oncologists to **trigger timely referral** when progression occurs

## Conclusion

- **36.0% of men with BCR can be managed with patterns of PSADT to guide providers on the need for secondary treatment or intervention**
- **This risk-adapted approach will mitigate RT/ADT overtreatment to preserve quality of life and reduce cost**

# Patients Flow Chart



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