

M1 CRPC: First and Second Line Treatment Options

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Disclosures

Consulting or Advisory Role: AstraZeneca, Astellas, AAA, Bayer, BMS, Clarity, Curium, Exact Science, Johnson and Johnson, Lantheus, Merck, Novartis, Pfizer, Sumitomo Pharma, Inc., Telix, Tolmar

Research Collaborations: Astellas, Bayer, Curium, Johnson and Johnson, Lantheus, Merck, Novartis, Pfizer, Sumitomo Pharma, Inc., Telix



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General Principle: Clinical Factors Still Key

- **Prior treatments - Novel mechanism of action preferred**
- Is the cancer PSMA PET positive?
- Are there visceral metastases? Bone only metastases?
- How is the cancer progressing (symptomatic/aggressive, asymptomatic)?
- Is the patient a candidate for chemotherapy?
- Is there small cell/neuroendocrine differentiation?
- Are there targetable DRD mutations, MMR mutations, or is the tumor MSI high (did I do genetic testing to look for these?)?
- Which options are available in my practice location? What limitations may the patient have (support at home, number of bathrooms/ability to distance, etc.)?
- Clinical trials?

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M1 CRPC FIRST LINE	
CLINICAL STATE	PRIOR THERAPY
M1 CRPC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADT only
M0 CRPC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADT plus NHT
mHSPC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADT plus docetaxel plus NHT • ADT plus NHT

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SYSTEMIC THERAPY FOR M1 CRPC: ADENOCARCINOMA^{a,aa,ajj,kkk}

Pre-ARPI ^{aa,ajj}	Post-ARPI ^{ajj} /Pre-Docetaxel ^{aa}	Post-ARPI ^{ajj} /Post-Docetaxel ^{aa}
<p>Preferred:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abiraterone (category 1) Enzalutamide (category 1) <p>Other Recommended:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Docetaxel^{h,hh} (category 1) <p>Useful in Certain Circumstances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Molecular Biomarker-Directed Therapy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BRCA mutation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Niraparib/abiraterone^{m,mm} (category 1) Olaparib/abiraterone^{m,mm} (category 1) Talazoparib/enzalutamide^{m,mm} (category 1) HRRm (other than BRCA1/2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talazoparib/enzalutamide^{m,mm} (category 1) Disease State-Specific Therapy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bone metastases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radium-223^{oo}/enzalutamide 	<p>Preferred:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Docetaxel^{h,hh} (category 1) <p>Useful in Certain Circumstances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Molecular Biomarker-Directed Therapy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BRCA mutation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Olaparib^{m,mm} (category 1, preferred) Rucaparib^{m,mm} (category 1, preferred) Niraparib/abiraterone^{m,mm} (category 2B) Talazoparib/enzalutamide^{m,mm} (category 2B) HRRm (other than BRCA1/2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Olaparib^{m,mm} Talazoparib/enzalutamide^{m,mm} (category 2B) Disease State-Specific Therapy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PSMA-positive metastases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lutetium Lu 177 vipivotide tetraxetan (Lu-177-PSMA-617)^{qq} Aggressive variant^{lll} <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cabazitaxel/Carboplatin^{h,hh} 	<p>Preferred:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cabazitaxel^{h,hh} (category 1) Docetaxel rechallenge^{h,hh} <p>Useful in Certain Circumstances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Molecular Biomarker-Directed Therapy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BRCA mutation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Olaparib^{m,mm} (category 1) Rucaparib^{m,mm} HRRm (other than BRCA1/2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Olaparib^{m,mm} Other FDA-approved agents for tissue agnostic indications^{h,hh} Disease State-Specific Therapy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PSMA-positive metastases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lu-177-PSMA-617^{qq} (category 1) Aggressive variant^{lll} <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cabazitaxel/carboplatin^{h,hh} Palliation for symptomatic patients unable to tolerate other therapies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitoxantrone^{h,hh}
<p>Additional Options Irrespective of Prior ARPI or Prior Docetaxel (Useful in Certain Circumstances)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disease State-Specific Therapy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asymptomatic without visceral metastases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sipuleucel-T^{h,hh,ppp} Oligometastatic^o/Oligoprogressive disease <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Metastasis-directed therapy^{m,mm} with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC) systemic therapy Symptomatic bone-predominant metastases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radium-223^{oo} (category 1) Molecular Biomarker-Directed Therapy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MSI-High (MSI-H)/dMMR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pembrolizumab^{h,hh} (category 2B) 		

Spratt DE, et al. NCCN Prostate Cancer V5.2026.

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American Urological Association

American Urological Association (AUA)
Society of Urologic Oncology (SUO)

METASTATIC CASTRATION RESISTANT PROSTATE CANCER

ADVANCED PROSTATE CANCER: AUA/SUO GUIDELINE
(Published 2020; Amended 2023)

William Lowrance, MD, MPH, MBA; Rodney Breaux, MSc, MD; Roger Chou, MD; Brian F. Chapin, MD; Tony Crispino; Robert Dreicer, MD, MS, MACP; David F. Jarrard, MD; Adam S. Kibel, MD; T. J. Liaw, MD; Marcia K. Manning, MD, MPH; M. M. Meeks, MD; Matt MD; Matt MD, MMD; Amendum David F. Jarrard, MD; C. Griffin,

To know where to go, we must know where we have been.

Prognosis

Clinicians SHOULD

- Obtain baseline labs and review location of metastatic disease, disease-related symptoms, and performance status
- Perform imaging at least annually in mCRPC patients without PSA progression or new symptoms
- Order PSMA PET imaging in mCRPC

Treatment (cont.)

Clinicians SHOULD (cont.)

- Recommend cabazitaxel rather than an alternative androgen pathway directed therapy in patients who received prior docetaxel and abiraterone acetate plus prednisone or enzalutamide
- Offer a PARP inhibitor to patients with deleterious or suspected deleterious somatic HRR gene-mutated prostate cancer following prior treatment with docetaxel and abiraterone, and/or a PARP inhibitor; platinum therapy may be offered for patients who cannot use or obtain a PARP inhibitor

Clinicians SHOULD

- Offer continued ADT with abiraterone acetate plus prednisone, docetaxel, or enzalutamide in mCRPC patients who have not received prior androgen receptor pathway inhibitors
- Offer radium-223 to patients with symptoms from bony metastases from mCRPC and without known visceral disease or lymphadenopathy >3cm
- Offer ¹⁷⁷Lu-PSMA-617 to patients with progressive mCRPC having previously received docetaxel and androgen pathway inhibitor with a positive PSMA PET imaging study

- Offer pembrolizumab to patients with mismatch repair deficient or microsatellite instability high mCRPC

Clinicians MAY

- Offer sipuleucel-T to asymptomatic/minimally symptomatic patients
- Offer cabazitaxel to patients who received prior docetaxel with or without prior abiraterone acetate plus prednisone or enzalutamide

Lowrance W, et al. J Urol. 2023.

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M1 CRPC FIRST OR SECOND LINE

- Sipuleucel-T
- Docetaxel
- Abiraterone
- Enzalutamide
- Radium-223
- Cabazitaxel
- ¹⁷⁷Lu PSMA-617
- Pembrolizumab (select patients with MSI high, dMMR mutation)
- PARP inhibitor (plus or minus abiraterone or enzalutamide) (separate talk)

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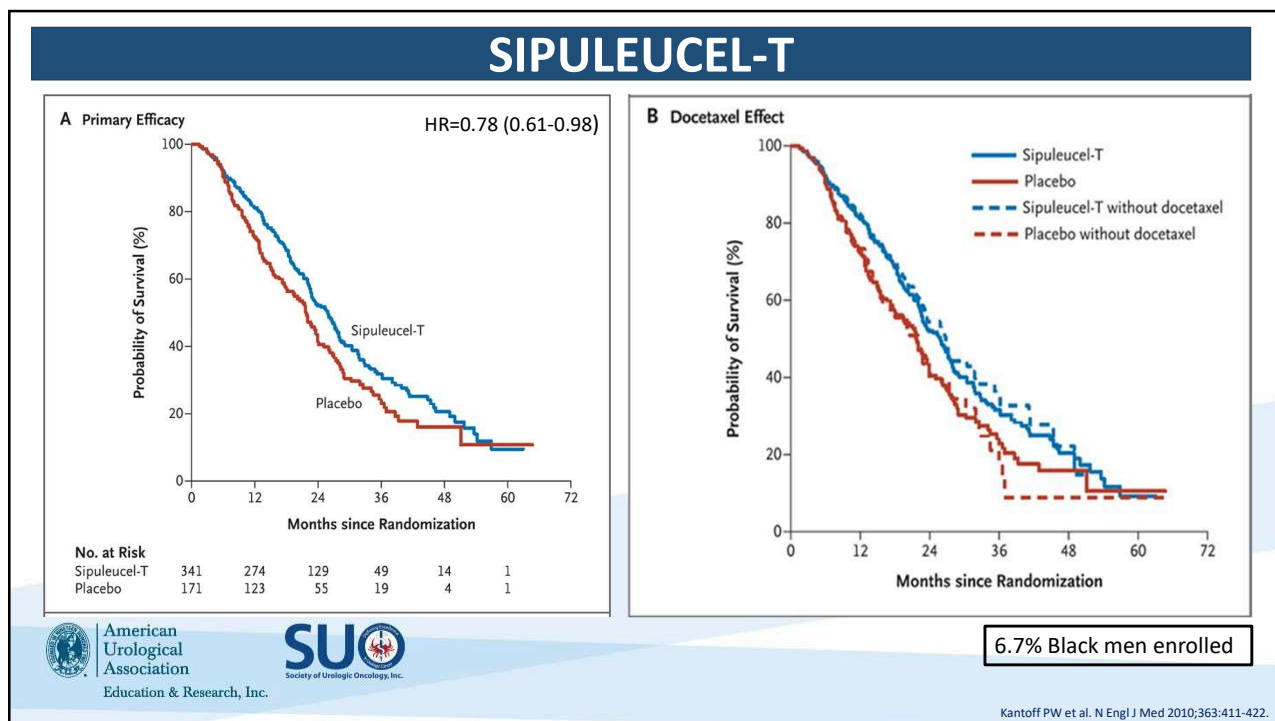
SIPULEUCEL-T

- Autologous cellular immunotherapy for men with asymptomatic or minimally asymptomatic mCRPC (FDA approval 2010)
- Intravenous infusion 3 doses every 2 weeks
- **IMPACT trial**
 - Overall survival 4.1 months longer with sipuleucel-T versus placebo (25.8 months versus 21.7 months)
 - Overall survival 13 months longer with sipuleucel-T in PSA <22.1 versus placebo (41.3 months versus 28.3 months)

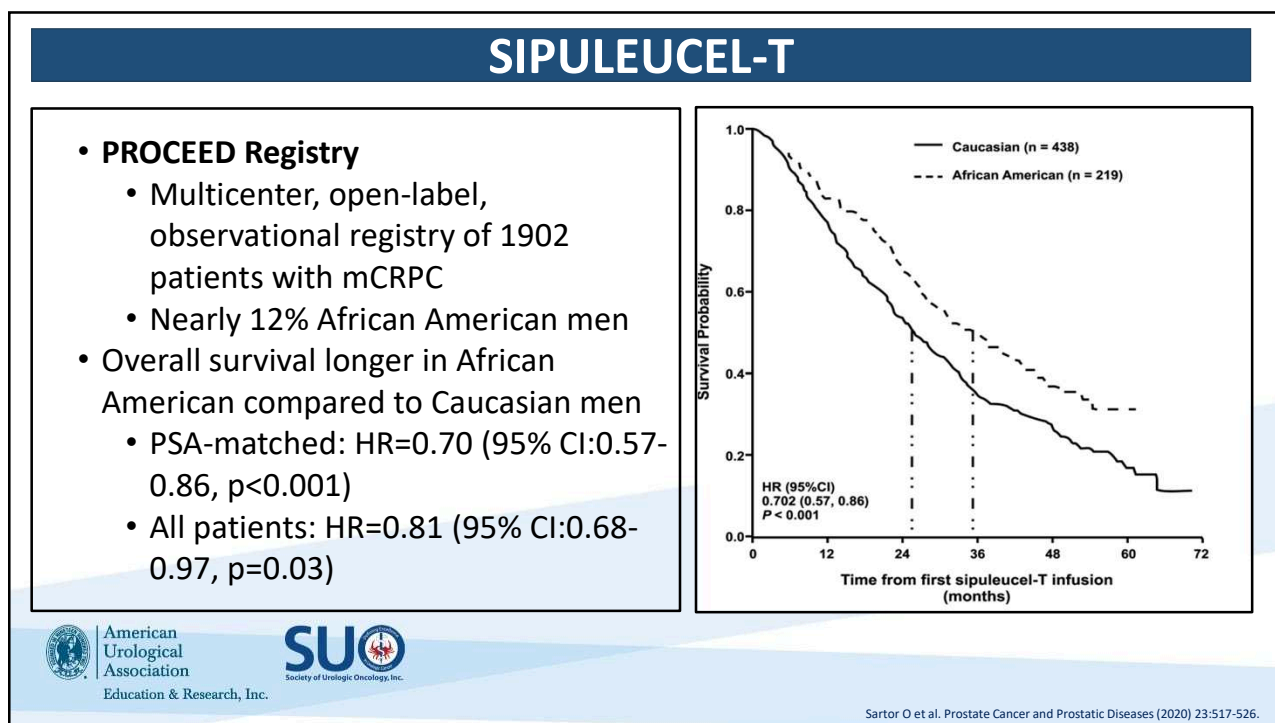
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SIPULEUCEL-T

Patient profile

- Asymptomatic or minimally symptomatic
- Life expectancy > 6 months
- ECOG PS status 0-1
- No liver metastasis
- Prostate adenocarcinoma



Monitor

- Acute infusion reaction
- Syncope and hypotension
- Used with caution in men with risk factors for thromboembolic events
- May require central access to administer treatment



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Sartor O et al. Prostate Cancer and Prostatic Diseases (2020) 23:517-526.

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DOCETAXEL

- Antineoplastic agent which binds to free tubulin and promotes the assembly of tubulin into stable microtubules while simultaneously inhibiting their disassembly, ultimately resulting in inhibition of mitosis (FDA approval 2004)
- Intravenous infusion 75 mg/m² every 3 weeks
- **TAX 327 trial:** Docetaxel plus prednisone versus mitoxantrone plus prednisone
- **SWOG 9916:** Docetaxel plus estramustine versus mitoxantrone plus prednisone



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Berthold DR et al. J Clin Oncol 2008;26:242-245. Tannock IF et al. N Engl J Med 2004;351:1502-1512. Petrylak EP et al. N Engl J Med 2004;351:1513-1520.

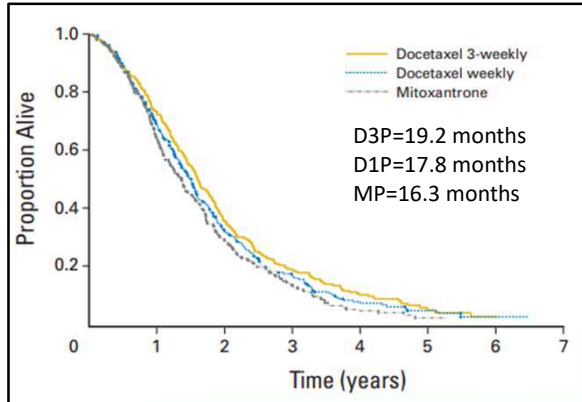
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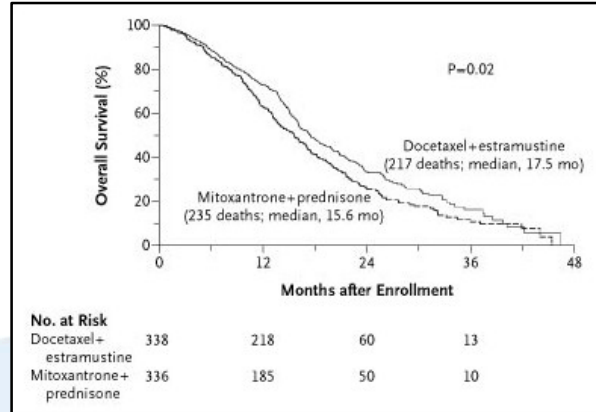
DOCETAXEL

TAX327



% Black men enrolled not reported

SWOG 9916



15 % Black men enrolled



Berthold DR et al. J Clin Oncol 2008;26:242-245. Tannock IF et al. N Engl J Med 2004;351:1502-1512. Petrylak EP et al. N Engl J Med 2004;351:1513-1520.

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DOCETAXEL

- Large meta-analysis of docetaxel regimens in mCRPC from 9 Phase 3 trials
- Of 8,820 men, 85% white, 6% black, 5% asian
- Black men younger, worse PS, higher testosterone, higher PSA
- Median OS 21 months versus 21.2 months
- Pooled multivariable HR=0.81 (95% CI, 0.72-0.91)
- Statistically significant increased OS in black versus white men

Trial	Median OS, Months (95% CI)		HR (95% CI)
	Whites (n = 7,528)	Blacks (n = 500)	
SWOG 9916	17 (16 to 20)	24 (14 to 26)	0.8 (0.5 to 1.4)
TAX 327	20 (18 to 22)	NR (14 to NR)	0.5 (0.2 to 1.1)
CALGB 90401	22 (21 to 23)	23 (20 to 29)	0.8 (0.6 to 1)
SWOG 0421	18 (17 to 20)	19 (17 to 23)	0.7 (0.6 to 0.9)
VENICE	24 (22 to 25)	25 (19 to 33)	1.1 (0.7 to 1.7)
ENTHUSE 33	19 (18 to 21)	25 (22 to NR)	0.5 (0.3 to 0.9)
READY	22 (21 to 24)	18 (14 to 22)	1.1 (0.8 to 1.5)
MAINSAIL	18 (17 to NR)	18 (13 to NR)	1.1 (0.6 to 2)
SYNERGY	22 (21 to 24)	17 (13 to NR)	0.8 (0.5 to 1.4)
Overall	21 (21 to 22)	21 (19 to 23)	0.81 (0.72 to 0.91); P < .001



Halabi S et al. J Clin Oncol 37:403-410.

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DOCETAXEL

Patient profile

- Symptomatic
- Life expectancy > 6 months
- ECOG PS status 0-2
- Bone and visceral metastasis
- Prostate adenocarcinoma



Monitor

- Hypersensitivity reactions including fatal anaphylaxis
- Monitor liver function (contraindicated if bilirubin > ULN, AST and/or ALT > 1.5 x ULN)
- Neurologic toxicities including peripheral neuropathy
- Cutaneous reactions including erythema and desquamation
- Severe fluid retention in 6.5% despite dexamethasone premedication

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ABIRATERONE

- Selective, irreversible inhibitor of CYP17, an enzyme critical in production of androgens by the testes, adrenal gland, and prostate tumor tissues (FDA approval 2011)
- Oral agent 1000 mg daily given with prednisone 5 mg PO BID
- **COU-AA-301:** Abiraterone versus placebo after chemotherapy
- **COU-AA-302:** Abiraterone versus placebo before chemotherapy

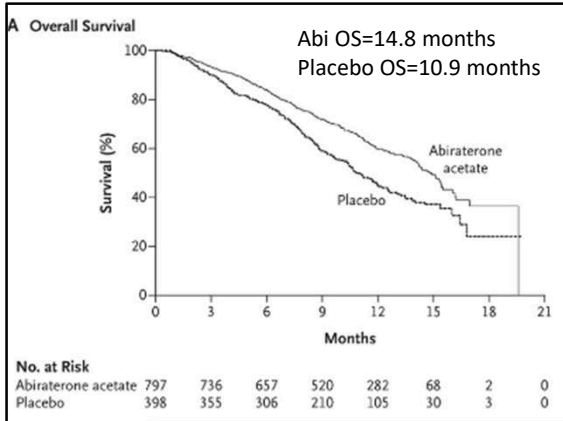
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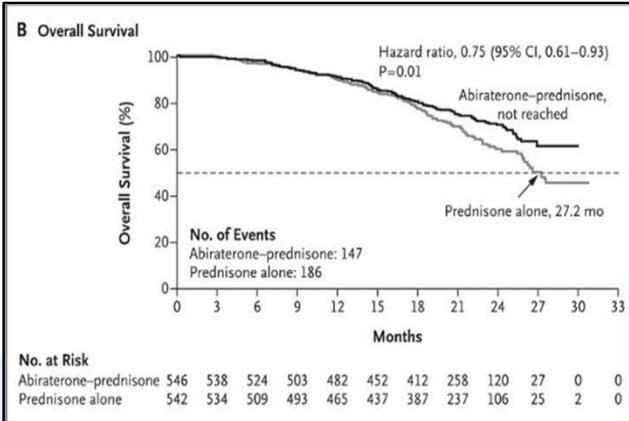
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ABIRATERONE

COU-AA-302



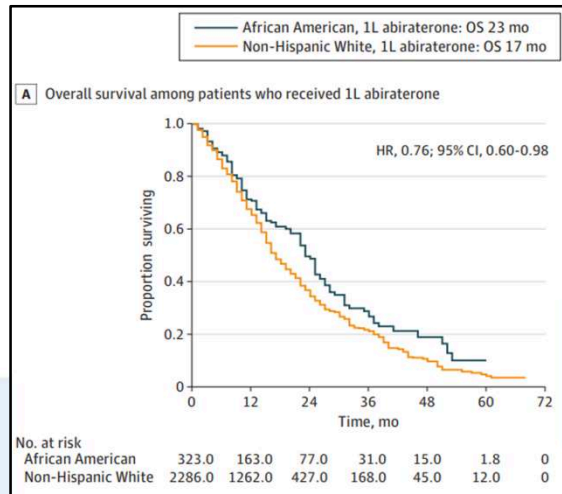
COU-AA-301



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ABIRATERONE

- Real world, retrospective cohort study
- Flatiron Health database
- 2615 white and 404 black men, no prior chemotherapy
- Black men had higher median overall survival of 23 months compared to white men at 17 months



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ABIRATERONE

Patient profile

- Symptomatic
- Life expectancy > 6 months
- ECOG PS status 0-2
- Bone and visceral metastasis
 - No visceral metastasis in pre-chemotherapy
- Prostate adenocarcinoma



Monitor

- Signs of mineralocorticoid excess
- Hypertension
- Hypokalemia
- Peripheral edema
- Monitor liver function
- Reduce dose in patients with moderate hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh Class B)
- Taken on empty stomach (exposure increases 10-fold when taken with meals)
- Monitor drug-drug interactions (pioglitazone)

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ENZALUTAMIDE

- Androgen receptor inhibitor acts by competitively inhibiting androgen binding to androgen receptors, then inhibiting nuclear translocation of androgen receptors and their interaction with DNA (FDA approval 2014)
- Oral agent 160 mg daily
- **AFFIRM:** Enzalutamide versus placebo after chemotherapy
- **PREVAIL:** Enzalutamide versus placebo before chemotherapy
- **TERRAIN:** Enzalutamide versus bicalutamide
- **STRIVE:** Enzalutamide versus bicalutamide

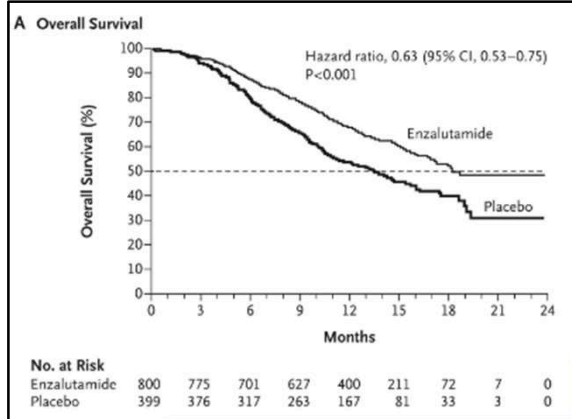
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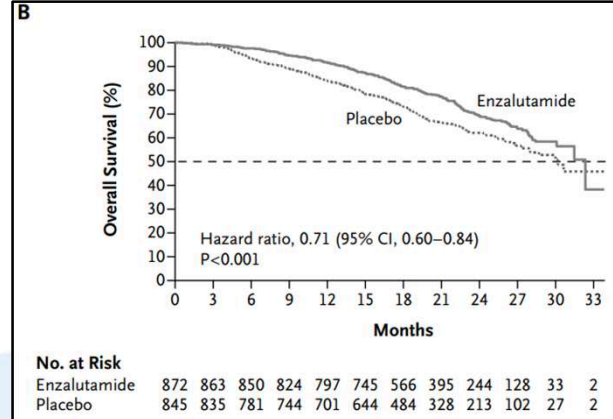
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ENZALUTAMIDE

AFFIRM



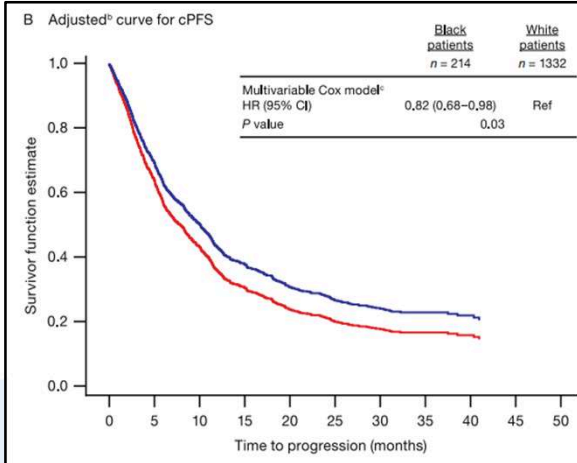
PREVAIL



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ENZALUTAMIDE

- Real world, retrospective cohort study
- InstrinsiQ Specialty Solutions database from community urology practices
- 1332 white and 214 black men, no prior chemotherapy
- Black men younger, high baseline PSA
- PSA > 50% decline similar, > 90% numerically higher trend
- Black men had better clinical progression-free survival than white men



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ENZALUTAMIDE

Patient profile

- Life expectancy > 6 months
- ECOG PS status 0-2
- Bone and/or visceral metastasis
- Prostate adenocarcinoma



Monitor

- Seizure occurred in 2.2% in men with predisposing factors
- Posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome
- Ischemic heart disease
- Falls and fractures
- Drug-drug interactions
 - Major interactions: apixaban, amlodipine, tramadol, venlafaxine



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Beer TM et al. N Engl J Med 2014;371:424-322.

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RADIUM-223

- Alpha particle-emitting radioactive therapeutic agent for mCRPC patients with symptomatic bone metastasis and no known visceral metastatic disease (FDA approval 2013)
- Injection of 50 kBq (1.35 microcurie) per kg body weight q4 weeks for 6 doses
- **ALSYMPCA:** Radium-223 versus placebo



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Parker C et al. N Engl J Med 2013;369:213-223.

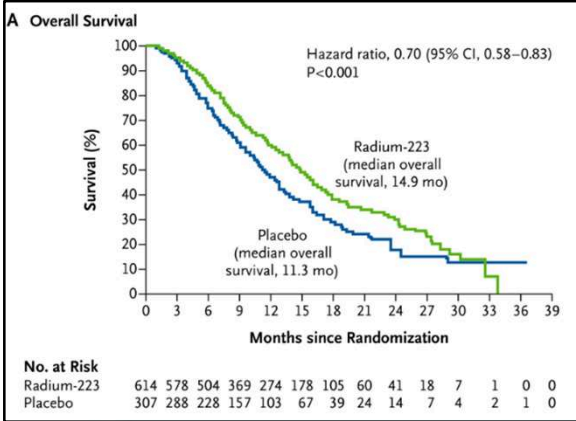
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RADIUM-223

ALSYMPCA



Subgroup	Radium-223 no. of patients	Placebo no. of patients	Radium-223 median overall survival (mo)	Placebo median overall survival (mo)	Hazard Ratio (95% CI)
All patients	614	307	14.9	11.3	0.70 (0.58–0.83)
Total ALP level at baseline					
<220 U/liter	348	169	17.0	15.8	0.85 (0.68–1.05)
≥220 U/liter	266	138	11.4	8.1	0.65 (0.50–0.85)
Current bisphosphonate use					
Yes	250	124	15.3	11.5	0.75 (0.60–0.95)
No	364	183	14.5	11.0	0.70 (0.55–0.90)
Previous docetaxel use					
Yes	352	174	14.4	11.3	0.75 (0.60–0.95)
No	262	133	16.1	11.5	0.65 (0.50–0.85)
Baseline ECOG performance-status score					
0 or 1	536	265	15.4	11.9	0.75 (0.60–0.95)
≥2	77	41	10.0	8.4	0.65 (0.50–0.85)
Extent of disease					
<6 metastases	100	38	27.0	NE	0.50 (0.30–0.85)
6–20 metastases	262	147	13.7	11.6	0.75 (0.60–0.95)
>20 metastases	195	91	12.5	9.1	0.65 (0.50–0.85)
Superscan	54	30	11.3	7.1	0.65 (0.50–0.85)
Opioid use					
Yes	345	168	13.9	10.4	0.75 (0.60–0.95)
No	269	139	16.4	12.8	0.65 (0.50–0.85)



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Parker C et al. N Engl J Med 2013;369:213-223.

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RADIUM-223

Patient profile

- ECOG 0-2
- Symptomatic bone metastasis
- No visceral metastasis
- Lymph node involvement up to 3 cm acceptable
- Adequate bone marrow reserve
- Prostate adenocarcinoma



Monitor

- Bone marrow suppression
- Nausea, diarrhea, vomiting
- Not recommended in combination with abiraterone due to increased incidence of fractures and deaths (ERA-223)
- Radiation protection precautions



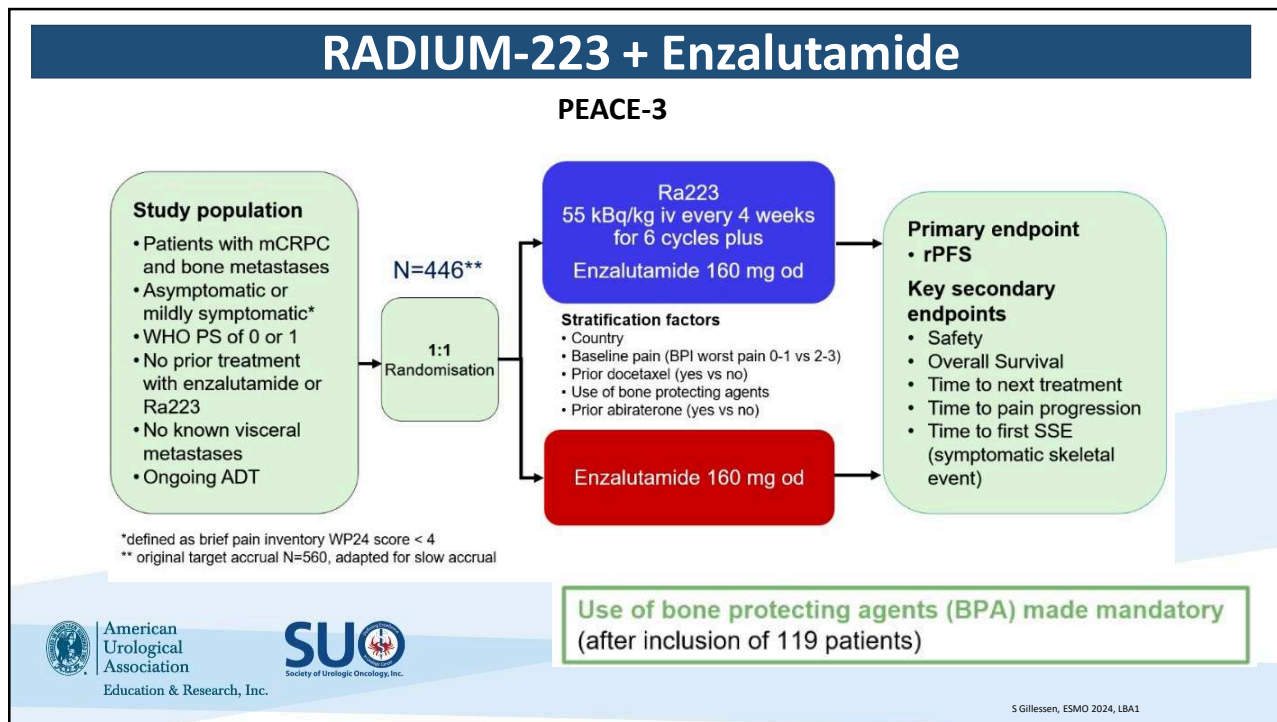
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Parker C et al. N Engl J Med 2013;369:213-223. Smith M et al. Lancet Oncol 2019; 20:408-419.

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RADIUM-223 + Enzalutamide

PEACE-3


Baseline Characteristics

	Enza+Ra223 (N=222) N (%)	Enza (N=224) N (%)
Age, Median (range) years	70.0 (43.0 - 90.0)	70.0 (47.0 - 90.0)
PSA, Median (Q25-Q75) ng/mL	25.3 (6.5 - 68.8)	23.0 (8.5 - 54.9)
WHO Performance status 0	152 (69)	154 (69)
Prior docetaxel ⁽¹⁾	67 (30.2)	66 (30)
Prior abiraterone ⁽¹⁾	4 (2)	7 (3)
Bone lesions⁽²⁾		
<10	109 (49)	105 (47)
≥10	93 (42)	99 (44)
Missing or diffuse lesions	20 (9)	20 (9)
Alkaline phosphatase		
≤ULN	127 (57)	107 (48)
>ULN	82 (37)	110 (49)
Missing	13 (6)	7 (3)
Extra-skeletal disease at baseline	77 (35)	73 (33)


(1) Prior docetaxel or abiraterone was allowed for mHSPC.
(2) Per imaging guidelines, the type of bone lesions is reported by a radiologist and classified into focal, diffuse or equivocal. Only focal bone lesions can be counted.

Treatment Exposure

	Enza+Ra223	Enza
Enzalutamide treatment duration (months)		
	N=218	N=224
Median	17.3	14.0
Q25 - Q75	9.7 - 27.6	8.3 - 23.3
Radium, number of cycles		
	N=215	
< 6 cycles	25 (11.6%)	
6 cycles	189 (87.9%)	
Missing	1 (0.5%)	



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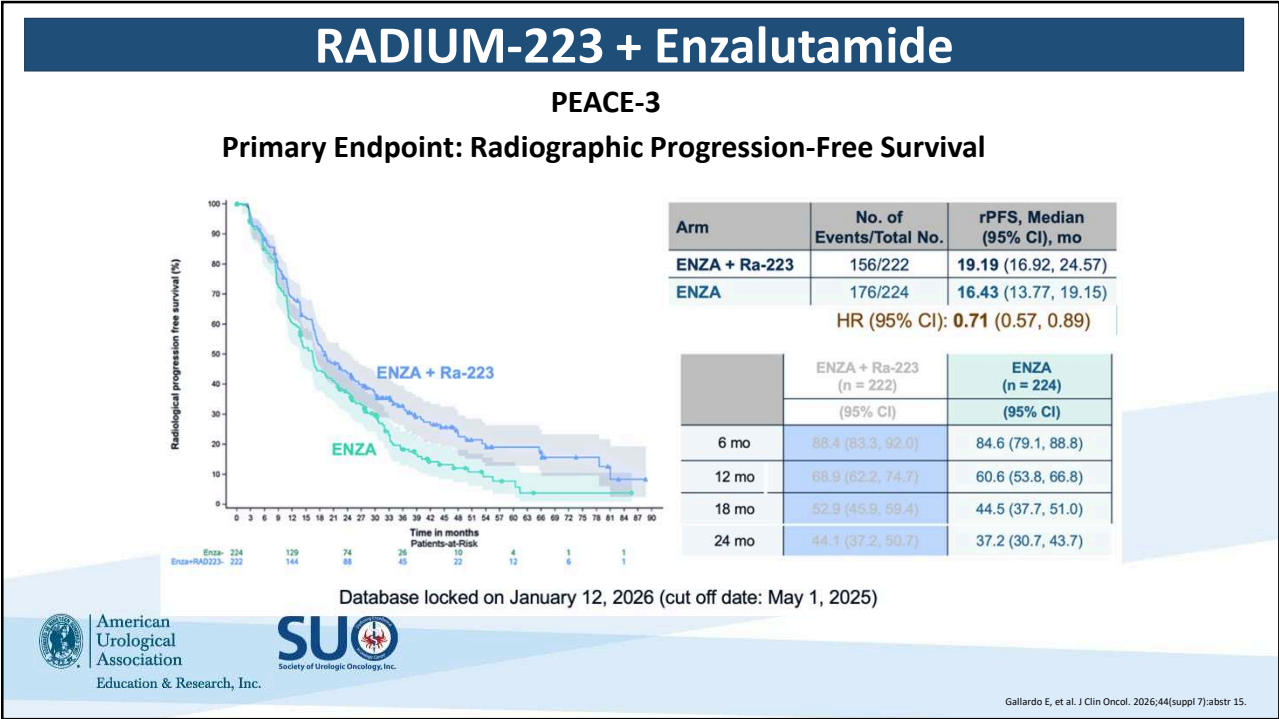
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S Gillissen, ESMO 2024, LBA1

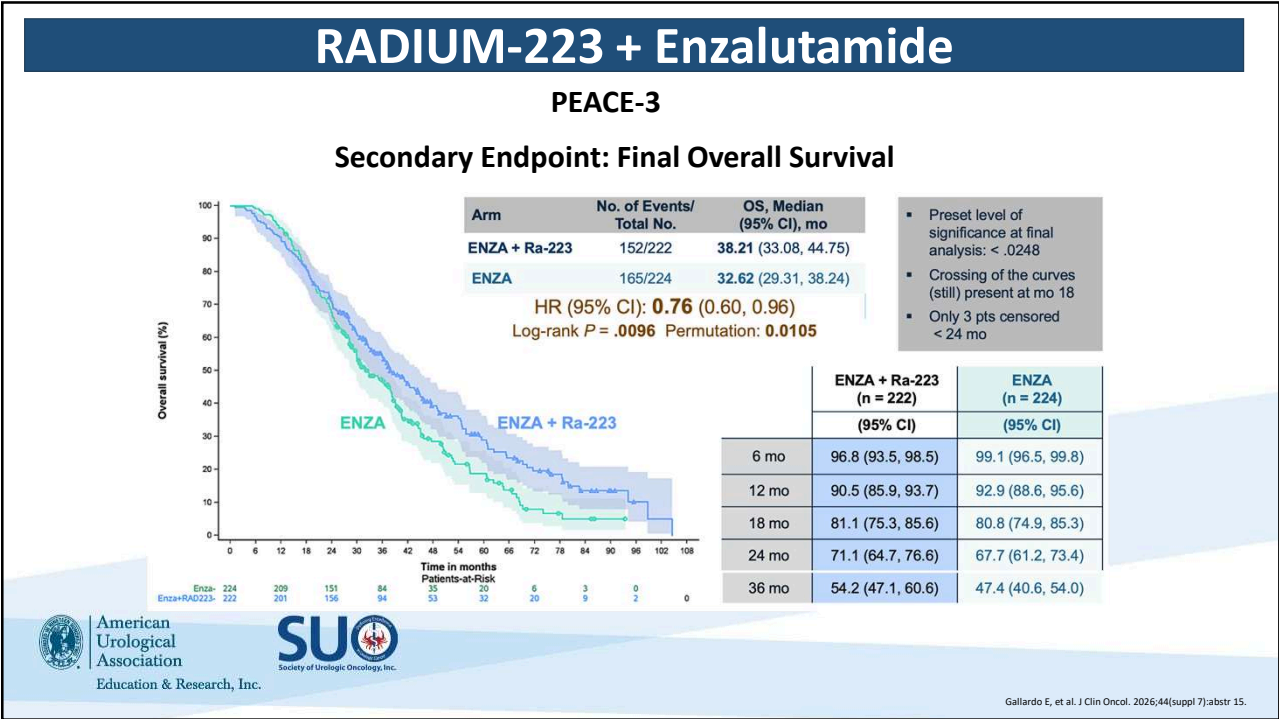
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RADIUM-223 plus enzalutamide

Patient profile

- ECOG 0-2
- Asymptomatic or minimally symptomatic
- Bone metastasis
- No visceral metastasis
- Lymph node involvement
- No prior enzalutamide
- Adequate bone marrow reserve
- Prostate adenocarcinoma

Monitor

- Bone marrow suppression
- Nausea, diarrhea, vomiting
- Use bone health agent (zoledronic acid or denosumab)
- Radiation protection precautions



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Parker C et al. N Engl J Med 2013;369:213-223. Smith M et al. Lancet Oncol 2019; 20:408-419.

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RADIUM-223

- Alpha particle-emitting radioactive therapeutic agent for mCRPC patients with symptomatic bone metastasis and no known visceral metastatic disease (FDA approval 2013)
- Injection of 50 kBq (1.35 microcurie) per kg body weight q4 weeks for 6 doses
- **ALSYMPCA:** Radium-223 versus placebo

Parker C et al. N Engl J Med 2013;369:213-223.

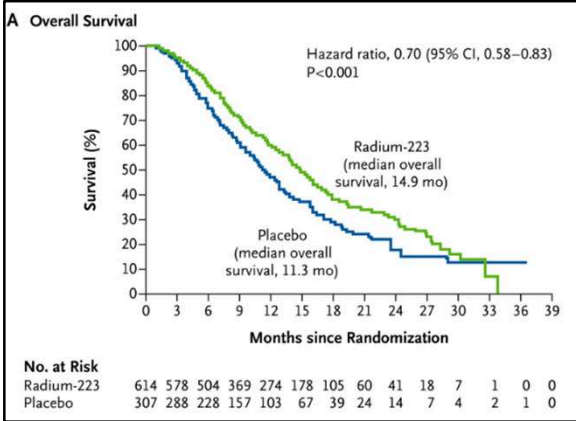
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RADIUM-223

ALSYMPCA



Subgroup	Radium-223 no. of patients	Placebo no. of patients	Radium-223 median overall survival (mo)	Placebo median overall survival (mo)	Hazard Ratio (95% CI)
All patients	614	307	14.9	11.3	0.70 (0.58–0.83)
Total ALP level at baseline					
<220 U/liter	348	169	17.0	15.8	0.85 (0.68–1.05)
≥220 U/liter	266	138	11.4	8.1	0.65 (0.50–0.85)
Current bisphosphonate use					
Yes	250	124	15.3	11.5	0.75 (0.60–0.94)
No	364	183	14.5	11.0	0.70 (0.56–0.88)
Previous docetaxel use					
Yes	352	174	14.4	11.3	0.75 (0.60–0.94)
No	262	133	16.1	11.5	0.65 (0.50–0.85)
Baseline ECOG performance-status score					
0 or 1	536	265	15.4	11.9	0.75 (0.60–0.94)
≥2	77	41	10.0	8.4	0.65 (0.50–0.85)
Extent of disease					
<6 metastases	100	38	27.0	NE	0.50 (0.30–0.85)
6–20 metastases	262	147	13.7	11.6	0.75 (0.60–0.94)
>20 metastases	195	91	12.5	9.1	0.65 (0.50–0.85)
Superscan	54	30	11.3	7.1	0.65 (0.50–0.85)
Opioid use					
Yes	345	168	13.9	10.4	0.75 (0.60–0.94)
No	269	139	16.4	12.8	0.65 (0.50–0.85)

Parker C et al. N Engl J Med 2013;369:213-223.

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¹⁷⁷Lu PSMA-617

Patient profile

- ECOG 0-2
- PSMA PET positive metastatic disease
- Adequate bone marrow reserve
- Prostate adenocarcinoma
- Ability to travel for treatment
- Independently able to manage for three days during isolation
- Has own bathroom/space

Monitor

- Bone marrow suppression
- Nausea
- Radiation protection precautions

Parker C et al. N Engl J Med 2013;369:213-223. Smith M et al. Lancet Oncol 2019; 20:408-419.

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¹⁷⁷Lu PSMA-617

- PSMA targeted radiopharmaceutical used to treat PSMA PET positive advanced prostate cancer
- Intravenous infusion every 6 weeks up to 6 times
- **VISION:** ¹⁷⁷Lu PSMA-617 plus BSC vs BSC (post-chemotherapy)
- **PSMAfore:** ¹⁷⁷Lu PSMA-617 vs abiraterone or enzalutamide (ARPI switch) (pre-chemotherapy)
- **TheraP:** ¹⁷⁷Lu PSMA-617 vs Cabazitaxel 25 mg/m²



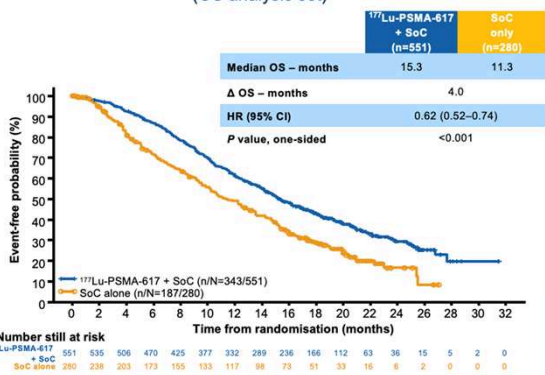
De Bono JS et al. Lancet 2010;376:1147-1154. de Wit R et al. N Engl J Med 2019;381:2506-2518. Eisenberger M et al. J Clin Oncol 2017 35:3198-3206.

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¹⁷⁷Lu PSMA-617

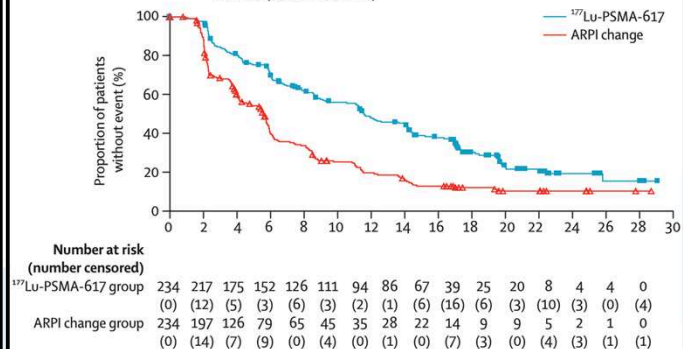
VISION

OS: 38% risk reduction for death
(OS analysis set)



PSMAfore

¹⁷⁷Lu-PSMA-617 group: median 11.60 months (95% CI 9.30–14.19), 154 events
ARPI change group: median 5.59 months (95% CI 4.21–5.95), 180 events
HR 0.49 (95% CI 0.39–0.61)



Sartor AO, et al. New Engl J Med. 2021. Morris M, Lancet, 2024.

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^{177}Lu PSMA-617

Patient profile

- Received prior novel hormone therapy, before or after docetaxel
- Prefers targeted radioactivity rather than chemotherapy



Monitor

- Low blood counts
- Nausea
- Radiation safety requirements
- Dry mouth



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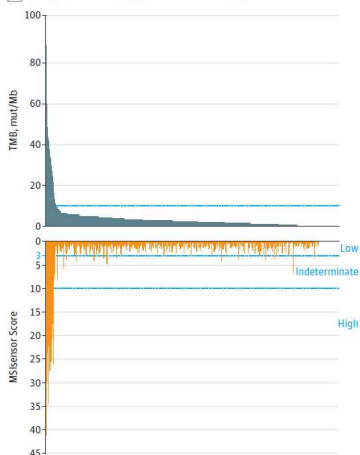
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Parker C et al. N Engl J Med 2013;369:213-223. Corn PG et al. Lancet Oncol 2019;20:1432-1443.

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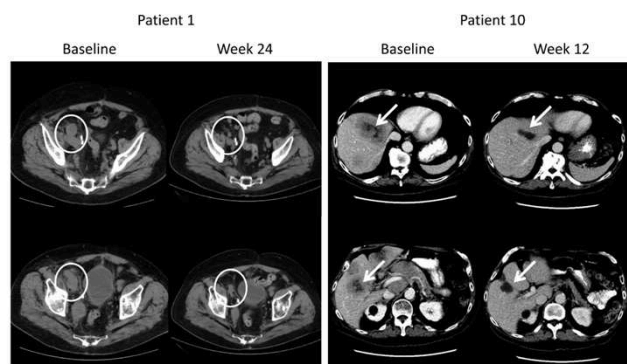
Don't Forget: Pembrolizumab for MSI-H, mutations in Mismatch Repair Proteins (MSH2, MSH6, MLH2, PSM2) for mCRPC

A TMB and MSIsensor score in 1033 patients with prostate cancer



Abida W, et al. JAMA Oncol, 2018.

- Approximately 2-3% of patients with prostate cancer have MSI-H tumors (left) and can have radiographic responses to pembrolizumab (right).



Graff J, et al. Oncotarget, 2016.

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M1 CRPC FIRST OR SECOND LINE

- Treatment selection based on prior therapy both in mHSPC and mCRPC
- Consider patient factors including symptomatic disease, location of metastases, including presence of visceral metastases vs bone only disease, and bone marrow reserve
- Genetic testing important in determining treatment selection with PARP plus novel hormonal therapy (separate talk)
- Adverse event monitoring critical in ensuring timely dose modification and maintaining patients' quality of life