

## The Prostate Cancer Registry Fact Sheet

### OVERVIEW

- *The Prostate Cancer Registry is the first and largest prospective observational database of patients with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC)*<sup>1</sup>
- **The Registry has the capacity to address the key medical and scientific questions concerning the optimal care of mCRPC patients in routine practice**
- **A total of 3,000 patients are expected to enrol in the registry with a final analysis expected to take place in 2019**<sup>1</sup>

### RATIONALE & BACKGROUND

- Limited data regarding mCRPC treatment patterns and outcomes in routine practice exists<sup>2</sup>
- Real-world studies can offer insights into the experiences of mCRPC patients with pre-existing medical conditions who are usually excluded from controlled clinical trials<sup>3</sup>
- This Registry was set up to provide a large set of real world data in order to address the key medical and scientific questions concerning the optimal care of mCRPC patients in routine practice, such as:
  - treatment sequencing & outcomes
  - impact on quality of life
  - medical resource utilisation
  - patient safety
- The Registry was initiated in 2013 and is looking to enrol 3000 mCRPC patients over 5.5 years, following them up for a maximum of three years. The final analysis is planned to take place in 2019<sup>1</sup>

## SCOPE AND DESIGN

### *Scope:*

- The Registry is the largest real-world study in mCRPC, following the highest number of patients in the most countries across Europe to date<sup>1</sup>
- The Registry is a prospective, non-interventional, multicentre registry of men with mCRPC, aged 18 or older and managed in a range of oncology and urology settings<sup>1</sup>
- To date, over 2500 patients with mCRPC from 192 centres in 16 countries have been enrolled to the study<sup>1</sup>

### *Design:*

- The Registry was designed in consultation with specialists in mCRPC, aiming to reflect routine clinical practice by enrolling a broad range of patients with mCRPC<sup>1</sup>
- Patients are enrolled upon initiating a mCRPC treatment or a period of surveillance, defined as not currently receiving an active treatment for castration resistance<sup>1</sup>
- Information on disease history is collected at enrolment and this is followed by prospective data capture of patient characteristics, clinical status, disease management, quality of life, medical resource utilisation and outcomes, including survival<sup>1</sup>

## FIRST ANALYSIS OF DATA

- The first analysis reports on data of 505 patients enrolled between June 2013 and January 2014 and followed for up to 9 months<sup>1</sup>
- Results indicated that:
  - *Demographics and disease characteristics:*
    - Real-life population has a mean age of 71.5 years and a high incidence of comorbidities (62.8%), the most common being cardiovascular disease (54.9%) and hypertension (44.6%)<sup>1</sup>
    - 79.2% were also receiving concomitant medications, 41.4 percent of patients had previously received chemotherapy and 58.6 percent were chemotherapy-naïve at enrolment<sup>1</sup>
    - Majority (59.8%) of patients at initial diagnosis had a Gleason score of 8 or higher and almost half (45.7%) had distant metastases<sup>1</sup>
  - *Treatment:*

- 76% of patients initiated a new treatment for mCRPC during the first 9 months of follow-up<sup>1</sup>

- ENDS -

## References

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- 1 Chowdhury S et al. The Prostate Cancer Registry: First Results from an International, Prospective, Observational Study of Men with Metastatic Castration- Resistant Prostate Cancer (mCRPC). Poster presented at the European Cancer Congress 2015, September 25-29, Vienna, Austria. Poster Presentation. ECC abstract #2548. Available at: <https://www.europecancercongress.org/Scientific-Programme/Abstract-search?abstractid=21001>. Last accessed September 2015.
- 2 European Association of Urology. Guidelines on Prostate Cancer, 2015.
- 3 Gandaglia G, et al. Eur Urol. 2015; epub June 6th.