

TITLE

Long-term effectiveness: 10 years follow-up of the “Spanish multicentric study of localized prostate cancer” cohort

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SUMMARY OF PROJECT

Objectives: 1) To compare the effectiveness of the three most established therapeutic options for localized prostate cancer (radical prostatectomy, prostate brachytherapy and external conformal radiotherapy), after 10 years follow-up of the “Spanish Multicentric Study of Localized Prostate Cancer”, in terms of: biochemical recurrence-free survival, all causes and prostate cancer-specific mortality, and health-related quality of life (HRQL). 2) To determine the allelic and genotypic frequencies of the different polymorphisms and their ability to predict the prostate cancer's clinical response and toxicity in genes related to DNA repair.

Methodology: Prospective follow-up study at years 8, 9, and 10 after treatment of a cohort of patients diagnosed with localized prostate cancer who were consecutively recruited (n=704) in 10 Spanish centers. Treatment election was jointly made between the doctor and the patient. In order to compare the treatments'effectiveness, Cox models were applied for survival and Generalized Estimation Equation (GEE) models for HRQL repeated measures, adjusting by propensity scores.

Results: Survival at 10 years after treatment was similar among groups. Patients present similar side effects in the sexual, intestinal, hormonal and urinary obstruction/irritation domains of the EPIC; as well as in the mental summary component of the SF-36. However, the external radiotherapy group continues to present worse results in the SF-36 physical summary component; and the radical prostatectomy group had the worst scores in urinary incontinence. The results obtained by combining international cohorts show similar results among countries.

Conclusions: It is important to evaluate whether these results are confirmed among the new modalities currently applied in the different therapeutic options.