Treatment patterns among novel hormonal therapy-experienced patients with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer

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Background and Objective
- Metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC) represents the most aggressive form of prostate cancer and is associated with poor prognosis. The median overall survival for patients with mCRPC is less than 2 years.
- Novel hormonal therapies (NHTs), including enzalutamide, abiraterone, apalutamide, and darolutamide, have been introduced in recent years, and resistance to NHTs is common.

Methods
- The retrospective, observational study utilized the Flatiron Health electronic health records data from January 1, 2013, to July 31, 2022.
- All patients with metastatic prostate cancer diagnosed between January 1, 2013, and July 31, 2022, were included.
- The study population included patients with NHT-experienced mCRPC who initiated a subsequent line of therapy after the NHT-containing line of therapy.

Study population
- NHT-experienced mCRPC patients with ≥ 1 line of therapy (LOT) were included in the analysis.
- Patients were excluded if they had a metastatic treatment before or during the index therapy, were less than 18 years old or ≥ 95 years old, or had a primary malignancy other than prostate cancer before the index therapy.

Outcome
- The outcomes assessed were the number of patients receiving specific types of treatment and treatment sequences.

Statistical analysis
- The Kaplan-Meier method was used to estimate overall survival from the initiation of the index therapy to the date of death or last follow-up.

Results
- Of the 10,493 patients diagnosed with mCRPC, 804 patients (7.6%) were NHT-experienced mCRPC patients.
- The median overall survival for patients with NHT-experienced mCRPC was 12.9 months (95% CI: 12.3, 13.5).

Study limitations
- The study results may not be generalizable to patients outside of the Flatiron Health oncology population.

Declaration of Interests
- The authors have no conflicts of interest.

Conclusions
- The results of this study provide insights into the treatment patterns among NHT-experienced mCRPC patients, which can inform clinical decision-making and enhance treatment strategies.