Prostate Cancer Infographic

Prostate cancer is the second most common cancer in men worldwide.¹

What are the different types of prostate cancer?

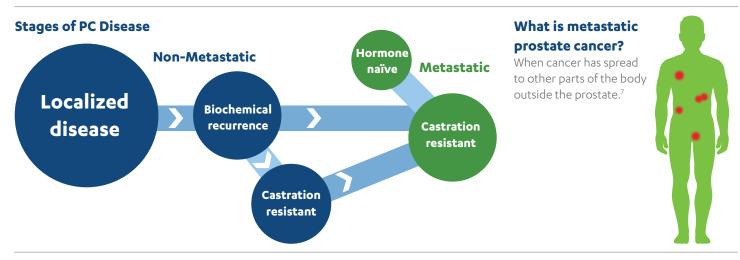
Not all prostate cancer is the same.² It ranges from cancer confined to the prostate gland to cancer that has spread outside of the prostate to the lymph nodes, bones, or other parts of the body. The extent or spread of prostate cancer determines the stage.² Doctors use a staging system to determine the severity or extent of the cancer, and these stages are broadly categorized as:

Localized Disease: This means the prostate cancer is confined within the prostate. At this stage, the cancer is sensitive to hormone therapy and can potentially be cured with local therapy consisting of radical prostatectomy or radiation therapy with or without androgen deprivation therapy.³ This stage can also be **locally advanced**, meaning most of the cancer is confined within the prostate, but some cancer cells have started to escape to the immediate surrounding tissues such as the capsule or seminal vesicles.³

Biochemical Recurrence: Among men treated with prostatectomy (surgical removal of all or part of the prostate) or radiation therapy for localized prostate cancer, the state of an increasing prostate-specific antigen (PSA) level is known as biochemical recurrence.⁴

Hormone-Naïve Prostate Cancer (HNPC): Prostate cancer that has become advanced and has not been treated with hormone therapy previously is considered hormone-naïve. Such HNPC that spreads to other areas of the body is referred to as metastatic hormone-naïve prostate cancer (mHNPC)⁵ or castration-naïve prostate cancer.

Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer (CRPC): During the course of the illness, prostate cancer may become resistant to medical or surgical treatments that lower testosterone. Such CRPC that spreads to other areas of the body is called metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer or mCRPC.



How are metastatic prostate cancer patients typically treated?8

ADT, via either surgical or medical

Anti-androgens

Palliative radiation therapy

Chemotherapy

The following treatment options are available for patients with metastatic prostate cancer:

ADT (via either surgical or medical castration) combined with **chemotherapy**, is the current standard of care for metastatic prostate cancer patients who are fit enough for chemotherapy.

Studies are ongoing to assess the potential benefits of combining androgen synthesis inhibitors with ADT for the treatment of metastatic hormone-naïve prostate cancer to prevent progression to castration-resistance.

For men with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer, novel hormonal agents, chemotherapy, palliative radiation therapy, or other anti-cancer/bone-targeted agents may be used.

References:

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