

Prostate Cancer Screening & other controversies...

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MEDICLINIC PAARL

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Content

- **Embryology & Physiology**

- Prostate
- PSA and derivatives

- **Screening**

- Overview
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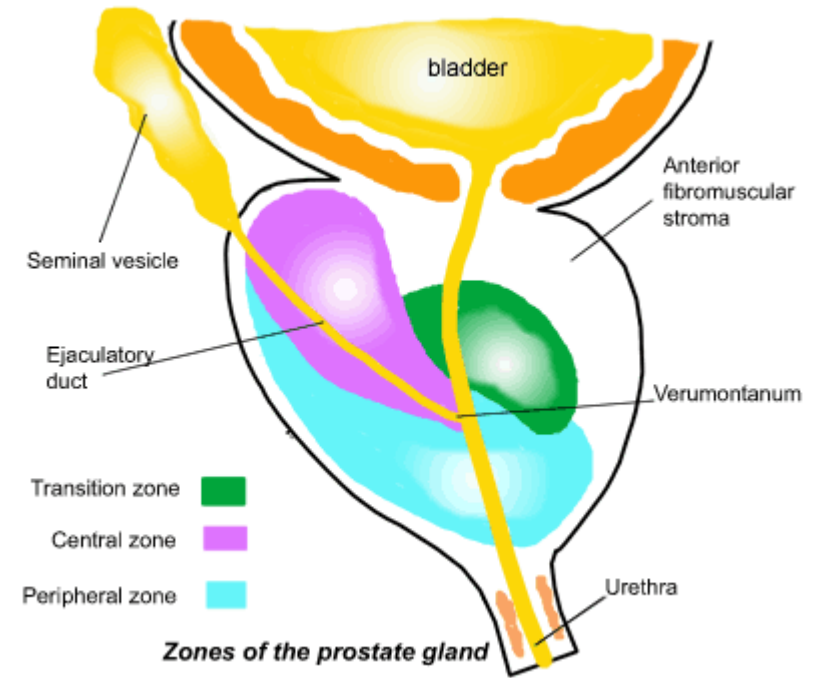
Prostate

■ Embryology

- Develops from 3rd month of gestation
- Origin Urogenital sinus
- DHT stimulation dependant

■ Zonal anatomy

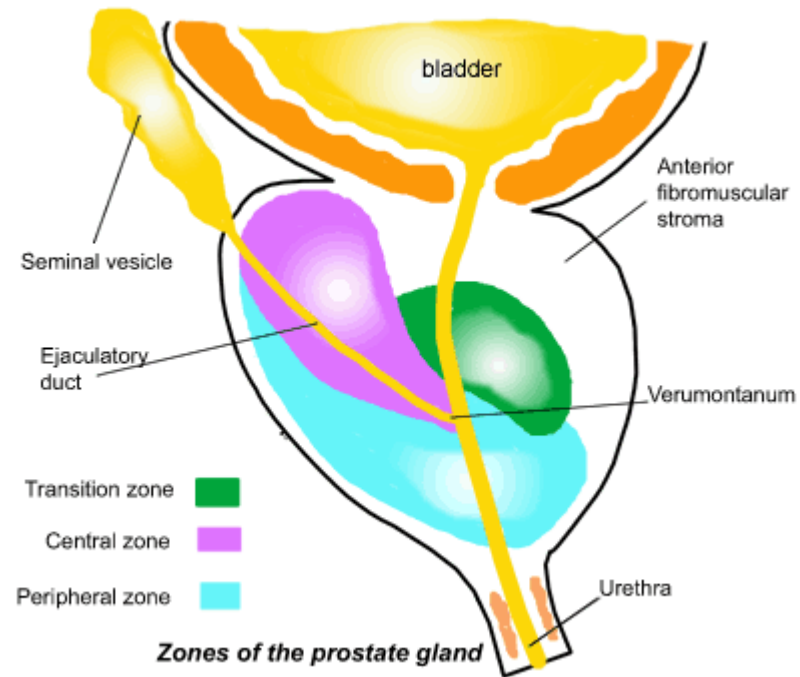
- Anterior Fibromuscular stroma
 - 30% prostate weight
 - Smooth muscle only
 - No glandular tissue



Prostate

■ Zonal anatomy

- Central zone
 - 25% Glandular elements
 - Surrounds ejaculatory ducts
- Transitional zone
 - Glandular and Stromal elements
 - BPH
- Peripheral zone
 - Largest zone
 - 75% of glandular elements
 - Usually site of carcinoma



Prostate

- Integral part of Reproductive system
 - Important role in fertility
 - Anatomical
 - Physiological
- Produces PSA
 - Epithelial cells
- Ejaculate
 - Total volume ~3ml
 - SMV 1.5 - 2ml
 - Prostate 0.5ml



What is PSA?

- Serine protease / Glycoprotein
- 1st demonstrated in human tissue in 1970 by Richard Ablin
- Widely used as clinical marker for CaP since early 90`s
- Also called Human Kallikrein 3 (hK3)
- First discovered during forensic investigations
 - ejaculate / prostatic fluid
- Free / Complexed forms



PSA

- Why is PSA important for reproduction?
 - Lyses clotting ejaculate
 - Seminogellin

- Limitation as investigation
 - Organ specific
 - Not disease specific

- Multifactoral elevation
 - Malignancy
 - PSA “leak”
 - BPH / Inflammation / Interventions etc

- 5a Reductase inhibitors



Screening

Screening

- What is screening?
 - Asymptomatic patient
 - Normal DRE
 - Aim
 - Early disease pickup

- Who to screen?
 - All men > 50yr
 - Men > 45yr if + Fam Hx / African American
 - Stop when life-expectancy < 15yr

EAU Guidelines 2014 (level 2b)



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Why the controversy...?

■ CaP ideal screening candidate

■ CaP is common

- Most commonly diagnosed visceral cancer in US males
- 233 000 new cases of CaP expected in US in 2014

■ Who is at risk?

- Lifetime risk for US male of Dx
 - 17.6% Caucasian
 - 20.6% African American
- Lifetime risk of CaP death
 - 2.8% Caucasian
 - 4.7% African American

UptoDate, March 2014

American Cancer Society, 2005



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Incidence...

▪ Age matters

▪ Age at Dx

- <0.1% younger 50yr
- 85% of patients > 65yr
- Peak incidence 70-74yr

▪ Microscopic evidence of CaP at AUTOPSY

- 30% 4th decade
- 50% 5th decade
- >75% in 8th – 9th decade

Sakr et al, 1993; Gronberg 2003

▪ Lifestyle influence



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Early detection best...

- **Timing of Dx is important**

- Tumour extent = Mortality
- 5yr relative survival of CaP
 - Localized 100%
 - Metastatic 31.9%
- Advanced disease not curable

Ries et al, SEER Cancer Statistics Review, 2007



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So why the controversy...?

- Asymptomatic aggressive local disease
- Early detection
- Improved outcomes...



So why the controversy...?

- Screening not the problem...
- Screening **tools** are the problem
- Available modalities
 - PSA and derivatives
 - DRE
 - Imaging
 - Genetics (PCA3)



PSA as screening tool

- Widely adopted early 90`s
- **Clinical** stage migration
 - Increased incidence loco-regional disease
 - Lower incidence metastatic disease

Newcomer et al, 1997

- **Pathological** stage migration
 - Increased incidence organ-confined disease post Rad Prostatectomy

- Nonpalpable cancers (T1c) **75%** of newly diagnosed cases

Derweesh et al, 2004



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PSA as screening tool

- PSA range 0 – 4.0 ng/ml
 - Sensitivity
 - 21% all cancers
 - 51% HG cancers
 - Specificity
 - 91%

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PSA as screening tool

- Positive Predictive Values

- The proportion of men with elevated PSA who have CaP

- PSA < 4 ng/ml

- PPV ~30%

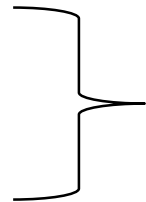
- PSA 4 – 10 ng/ml

- PPV ~25%

- PSA > 10 ng/ml

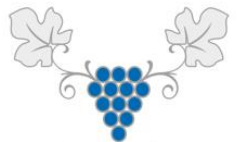
- PPV 42 – 62%

- Organ confined < 50%



Many negative Biopsies

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Will lowering PSA cut-off help?

- PCP trial

- PSA 2.1 – 4.0 ng/ml
- 24.7% CaP / 5.2% Gleason \geq 7

- PSA of < 1.1 ng/ml
- 17% CaP / 5% Poorly diff

PCPT, Thompson et al, 2003

- ? Clinical relevance

- If cut-off 2.5 ng/ml

- 6 million new abnormal PSA in US alone
- Overdiagnosis & Overtreatment
- Improved Sens / Worse Spes

Welch et al, J Natl Cancer Inst, 2005



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PSA & Derivatives

- Free / Total Ratio
- PSA dynamics
 - PSADT
 - PSA velocity
- PSA vs Prostate size
 - PSA density

- Other PSA markers
 - Pro-PSA
 - hK2
 - PSMA (Membrane antigens)

NO CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE

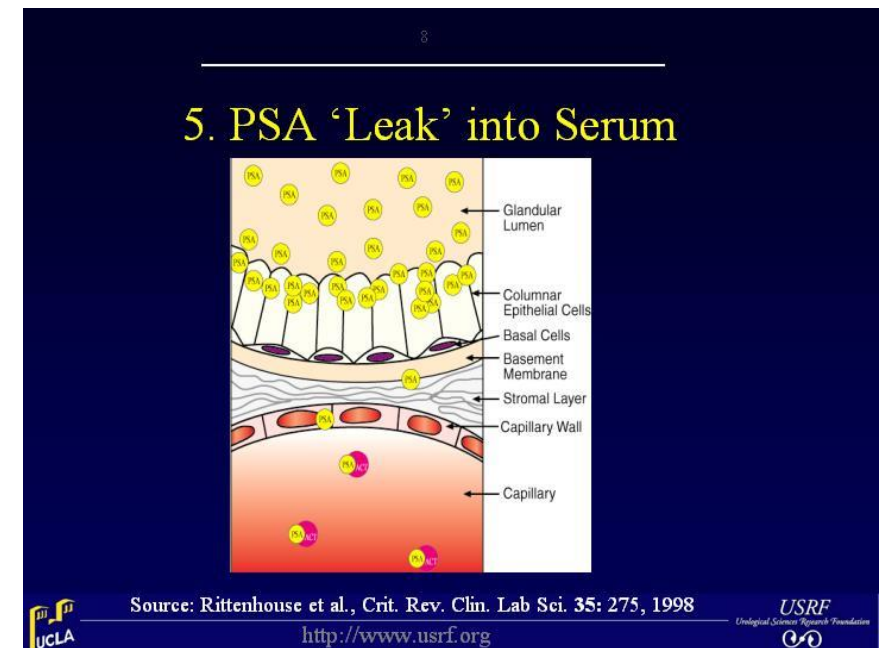


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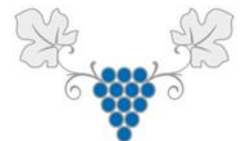
Free / Total Ratio

- Basement membrane disrupted in Ca Prostate
- PSA leak before completed proteolysis of PSA
- More complexed / Bound PSA in serum
- Less Free PSA proportionally

▪ **LOW RATIO = BAD**



Other modalities



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DRE only

- Poor correlation of findings between urologists
- Sens & Spes
 - 59% & 94%
- PPV
 - 28% if abnormal DRE

Smith et al, Urology, 1995

Hoogendam et al, Fam Pract, 1999



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PSA & DRE combined

- Marginally improved detection rates
- Multicentre cancer detection screening study
 - 6630 men
 - 3.2% DRE
 - 4.6% PSA
 - 5.8% Combination
- 45% percent of cancers detected PSA only, 18% solely by DRE

Catalona et al, J Urol, 1994



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PSA & DRE combined

- PPV
 - 10% with suspicious DRE / Normal PSA
 - 24% with elevated PSA / Normal DRE

Yamamoto et al, Urology, 2001

- Suggested potential benefit
- **No RCT`s confirming this**



MRI & Screening

- High sensitivities for locally advanced disease
- No proven benefit as screening tool
- Costs & Resources

Tanimoto et al, J MRI, 2007



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Genetics



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PCA3

- Identified 1999
 - mRNA overexpressed in cancer tissue only
 - PROGENSA®
 - Urine specimen post vigorous DRE
 - Costly

 - PCA3 score
 - Ratio PCA3 mRNA / PSA mRNA

 - Ratio > 25 positive
-



PCA3

- Consider when
 - Elevated PSA / ≥ 1 negative Bx
 - Normal PSA / Family Hx
 - PSA 2.5 – 10 ng/ml / No previous Bx
 - Elevated PSA / Concomitant Urinary condition
 - Monitoring of treatment

Schilling et al, BJUI, 2009



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Landmark studies



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Screening studies

- Widely used
- No randomized trials initially
- New evidence disputing PSA screening long term benefits

- Trials
 - European Randomized Study of Screening for Prostate Cancer (ERSPC)
 - Prostate, Lung, Colorectal, and Ovarian Cancer Screening Trial (PLCO)

- **Very little to no long term benefit**



Landmark studies

- ERSPC & PLCO

- Multicentre
- Randomized controlled trials
- Large numbers

- PLCO

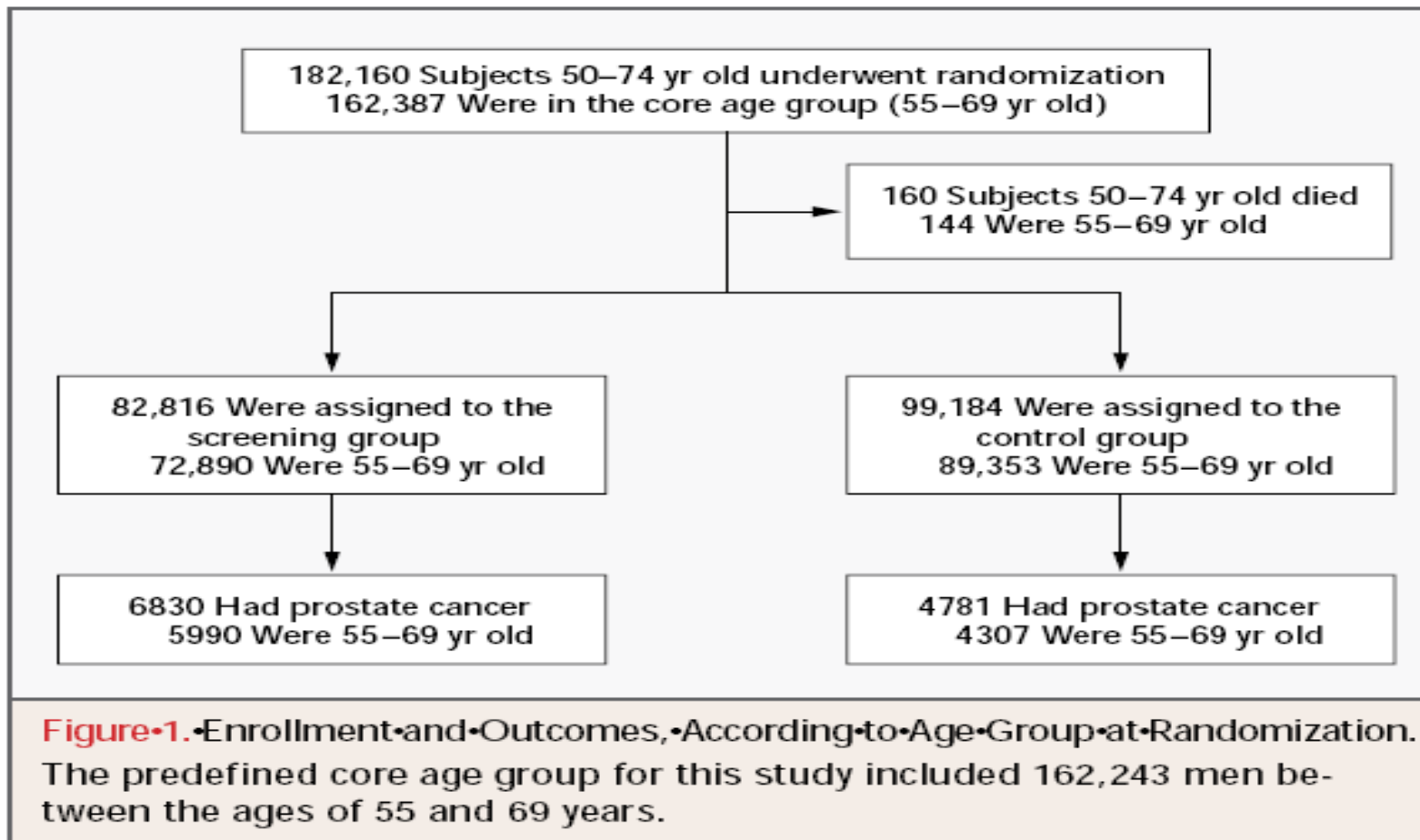
- 7yr study
- Controversial study design
- No benefit found
- Disputed conclusions

Andriole et al, N Eng J Med, 2009



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ERSPC trial



ERSPC trial

- Median follow-up 11 yr
- PSA cut-off for Bx
 - 3 ng/ml
- Screening intervals ~ 4yr
- Primary outcome
 - Rate of death from CaP
- QOL secondary outcome (not all centres)



ERSPC trial outcomes

- **BENEFIT SHOWN!!**
- 21% improved CSS in **SCREENING** group (55-69yr group)
- Absolute prostate cancer mortality rates
 - 0.39 vs 0.50 per 1000 person / years
 - Absolute reduction of 0.10 deaths / 1000 person years
- Increased numbers CaP in screening group
 - 9.7 vs 6.0 cases / 1000 person years



ERSPC trial outcomes

- Minimal survival benefit
- **1055 men screened = 37 additional cases = 1 CaP death prevented**
- High risk of overdiagnosis

Schröder et al, N Eng J Med, 2009



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ERSPC trial – Swedish arm

- **Best results**

- Göteborg, Sweden
- Cumulative CaP mortality reduction 44% after 14 yrs (95% CI)
- 55% increase CaP pickup with screening

- First study proving significant survival benefit of screening

- **POSTER BOY FOR SCREENING**



But...



Screening = TRUS Bx = DANGER

- Abnormal DRE / PSA
- TRUS Prostate Bx
 - NOT INOXIOUS PROCEDURE
- Post Bx complications
 - **Sepsis**
 - Hospitalization 0.6 – 4.1%
 - **Mortality**
 - 0.1 – 0.3% in 30 days post Bx
 - **Psychological burden**

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Critical analysis Swedish arm

- French group
- Actuarial / Statistical evaluation of Bx mortality
- Each CaP death avoided
 - 9.3 yrs life gained
- Death after Bx
 - 17.1 yrs life lost
- **Overall impact on survival net loss of 3.6 years of life / avoided death**
- For real gain require 666 screened / 1 death avoided

Boniol et al, BJUI, 2012



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To screen or Not...

Recommendations

- When in doubt.....follow the guidelines
- EAU guidelines
 - Joint decision with well informed patient
 - Start @ 50yr, unless risk factors
 - Stop when life expectancy < 10yr
- School of thought to risk stratify @ 40yr age
- Watch this space...

Zhu et al, Eur Urol, 2012



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Sources

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- Screening and Prostate-Cancer Mortality in a Randomized European Study, Schroder et al, *N Eng J Med*, 360;13,2009
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- Critical role of prostate biopsy mortality in the number of years of life gained lost within a prostate cancer screening programme, Boniol et al, *BJU*, 2012;110,1648-1653
- Risk-based Prostate Cancer Screening, Zhu et al, *Eur Urol*, 61(2012)652-661



www.winelandsurology.co.za

LINKS PAGE





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