Recurrence definition

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Division of Urology







Search Fact Sheets by Keyword Prostate-Specific Antigen (PSA) Test

What is the PSA test?

Prostate-specific antigen, or PSA, is a protein produced by cells of the prostate gland. The PSA test measures the level of PSA in a man's blood. For this test, a blood sample is sent to a laboratory for analysis. The results are usually reported as nanograms of PSA per milliliter (ng/mL) of blood.

The blood level of PSA is often elevated in men with prostate cancer, and the PSA test was originally approved by the FDA in 1986 to monitor the progression of prostate cancer in men who had already been diagnosed with the disease. In 1994, the FDA approved the use of the PSA test in conjunction with a digital rectal exam (DRE) to test asymptomatic men for prostate cancer. Men who report prostate symptoms often undergo PSA testing (along with a DRE) to help doctors determine the nature of the problem.

Post-treatment disease relapse

DISEASE RELAPSE =?

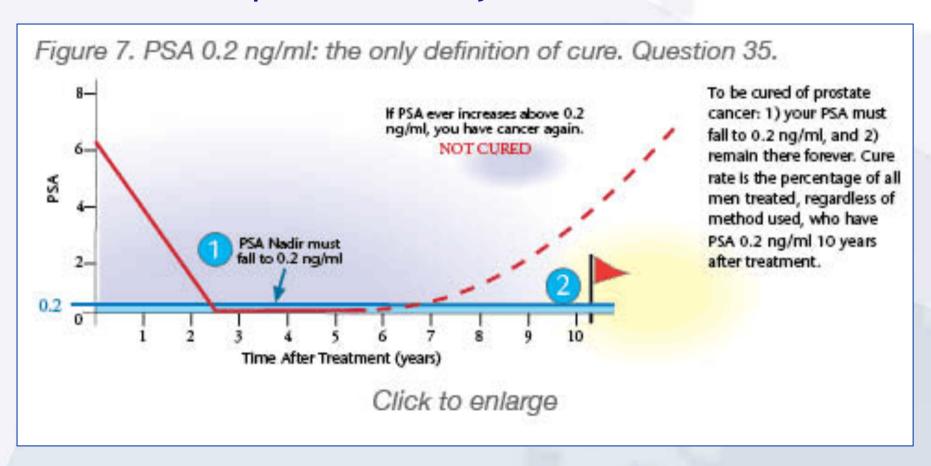
BIOCHEMICAL RELAPSE (PSA RISE)

Post-treatment biochemical relapse

The introduction of routine PSA dosage radically changed clinical management of diagnosis and follow-up in PC patients allowing an early diagnose of biochemical failure.

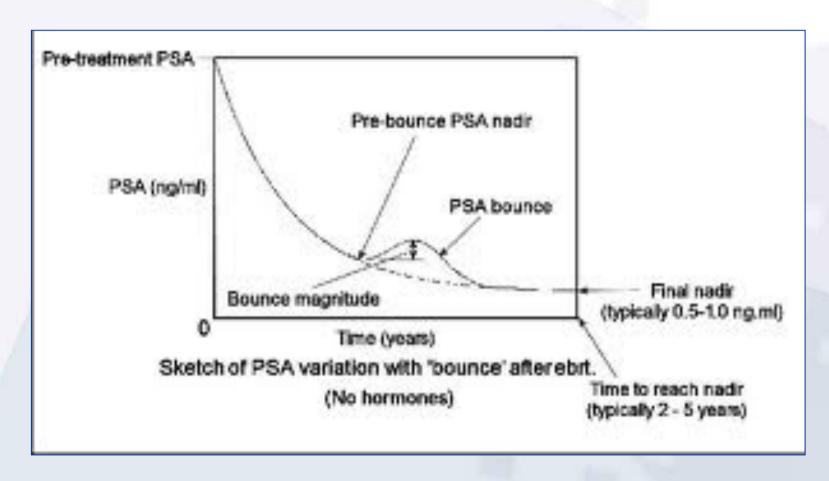
Biochemical relapse patterns

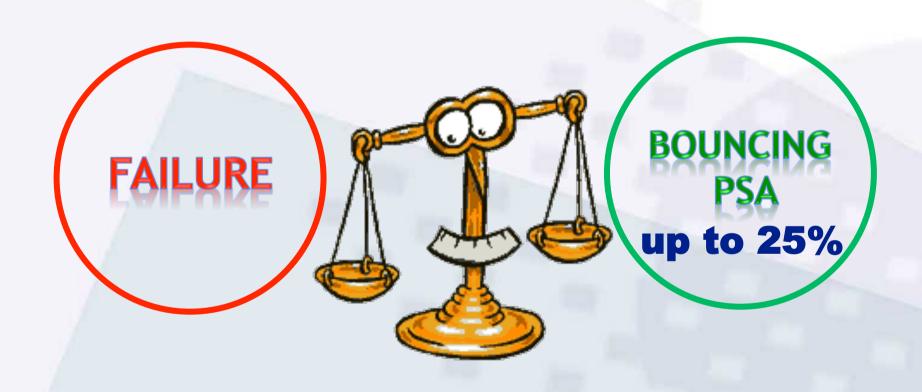
After radical prostatectomy

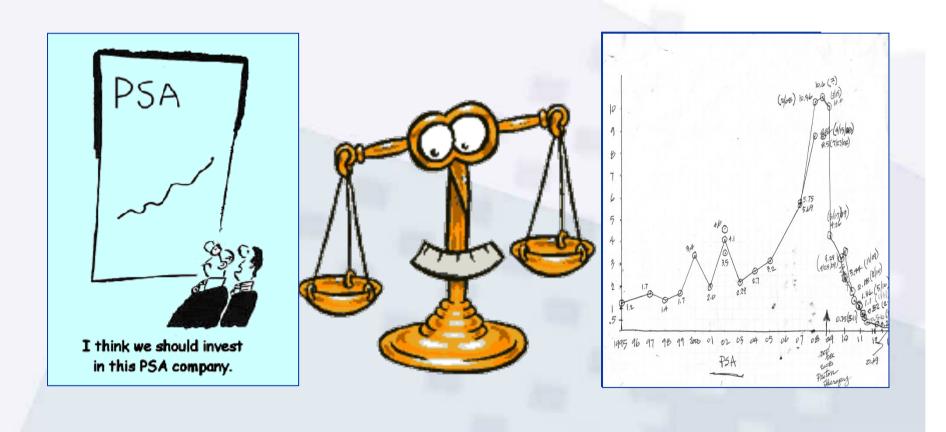


Biochemical relapse patterns

After EBRT



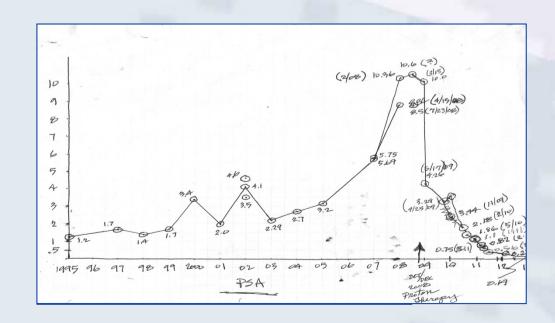




1996 St. Antonio
ASTRO

Consensus Conference

3 CONSECUTIVE
PSA RISES AFTER
NADIR



2006 Phoenix

ASTRO & RTOG

Consensus Conference

>NADIR +2NG/ML



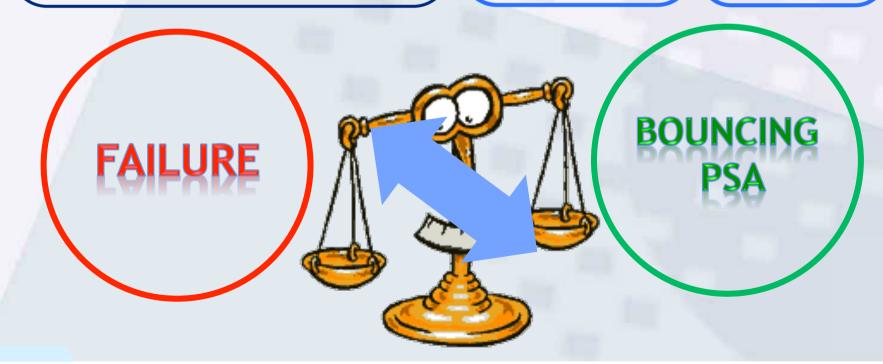
1996 Phoenix

ASTRO & RTOG

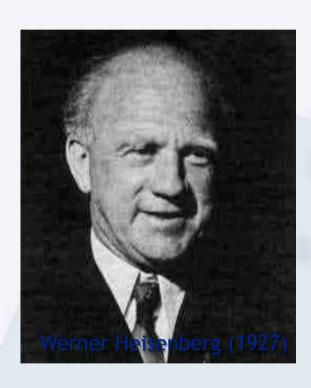
Consensus Conference







Uncertainty principle



...asserts a **fundamental limit** to the precision with which 'complementary variables' of a particle, such as position and momentum **can be known simultaneously**.

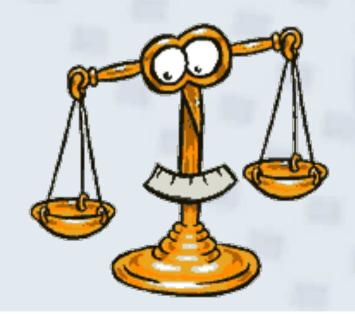
Uncertainty principle



...asserts a fundamental limit to the precision with which 'complementary variables' of a particle, such as position and momentum can be known simultaneously.

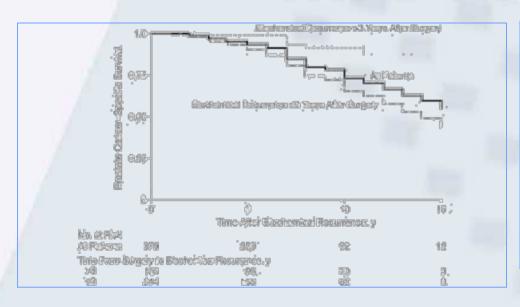
The more precisely the position of some particle is determined, the less precisely its momentum can be known, and vice versa.

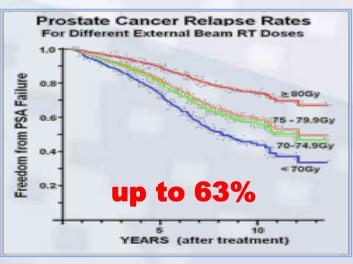
the risk of delaying the detection and treatment of the failure the risk to overtreat patients having false disease relapse



Post-treatment disease relapse

BIOCHEMICAL RELAPSE (PSA RISE)





Post-treatment disease relapse

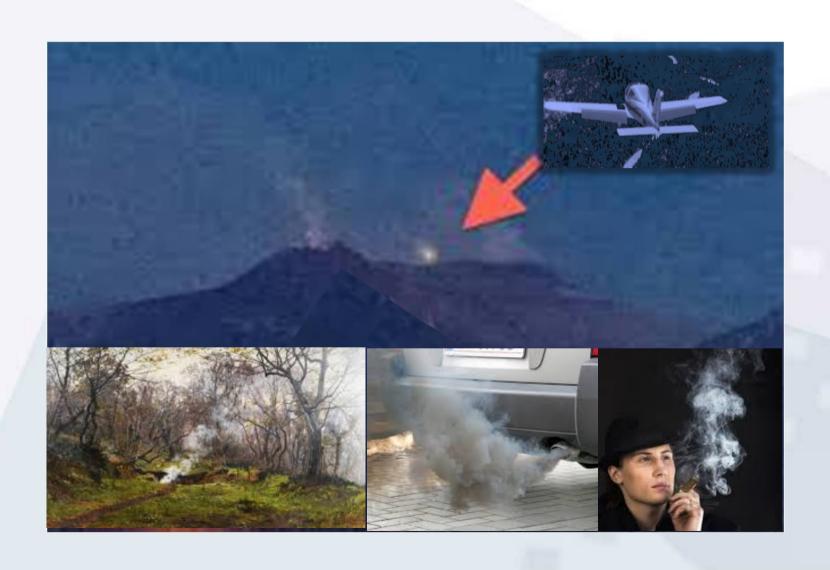
BIOCHEMICAL RELAPSE

RT: up to 63%

LOCAL?

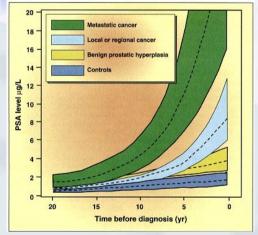
METASTATIC?

20-30%



PSA DOUBLING TIME

>6-10M

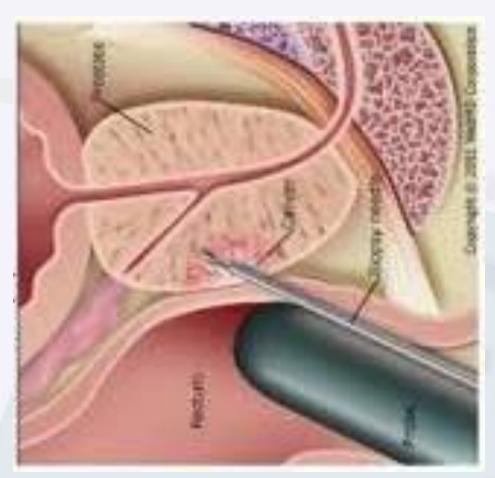


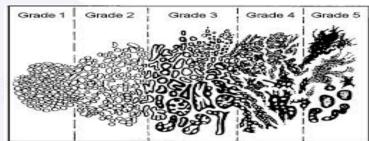
< 3 M

LOCAL

METASTATIC







GLEASON SCORE
KI-67



0022-5347/03/1694-1337/0

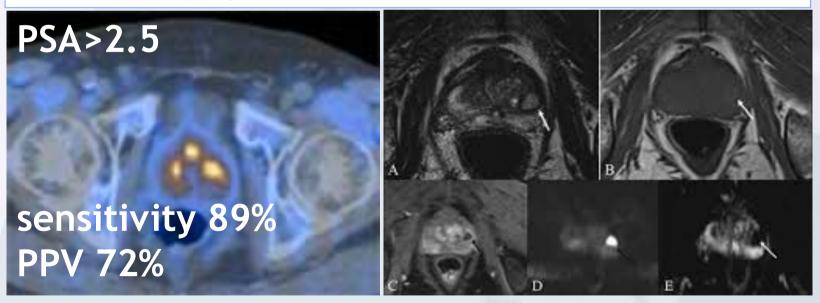
Vol. 169, 1337–1340, April 2003 Printed in U.S.A.

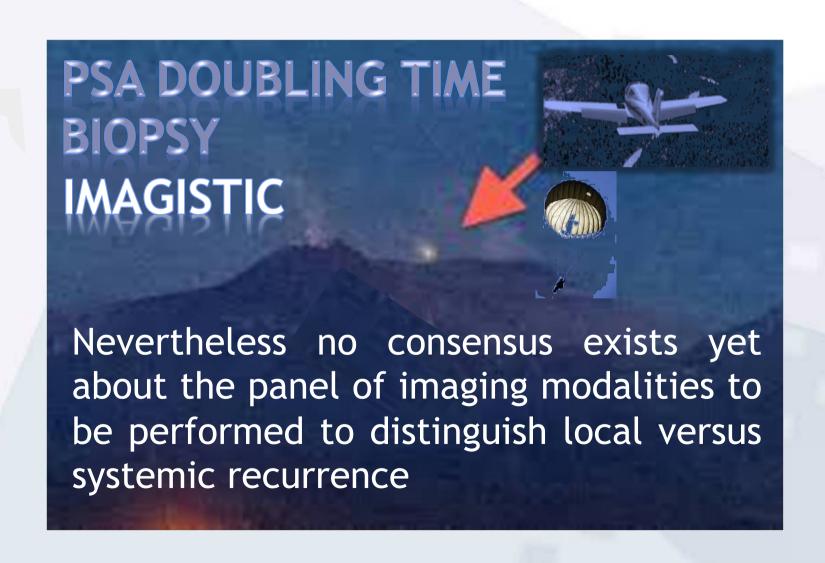
*e*cancermedicalscience

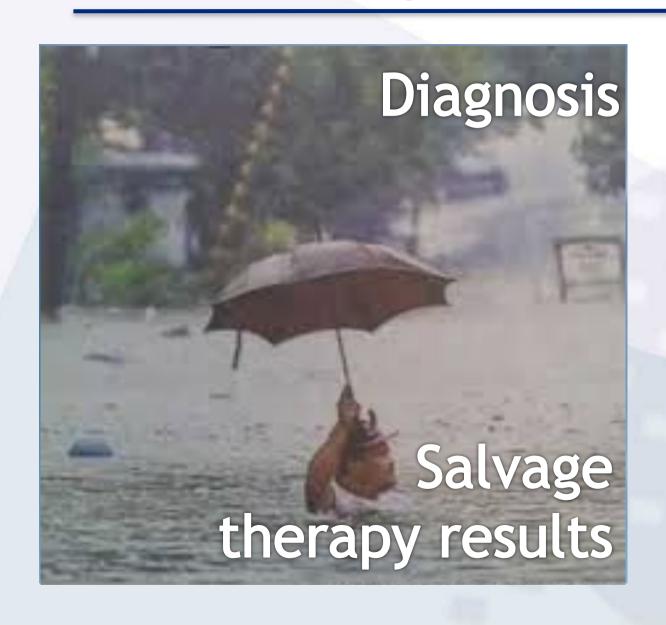
Anterior prostatic tumours are difficult to diagnose without MRI

Giuseppe Petralia,¹ Sarah Alessi,¹ Ara Alconchel,² Paul Summers,¹ Gennaro Musi,³ Victor Matei,³ Ottavio De Cobelli,^{3,4} Giuseppe Renne.⁵ and Massimo Bellomi^{1,4}

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Claudia Mazzarella^e
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Salvage Radical Prostatectomy after External Beam Radiation Therapy: A Systematic Review of Current Approaches

Urologia Internationalis

Published online: March 4, 2015

SRP defined as the radical prostatectomy **performed for local failure** after primary EBRT, has undergone significant refinement over the past decade. The surgical experience determined a decrease of the serious side effects rate

Post-treatment disease relapse

BIOCHEMICAL RELAPSE

RT: up to 63%

LOCAL? METASTATIC?

20-30%

SRP ADT 0.9-2% 92-93.5%

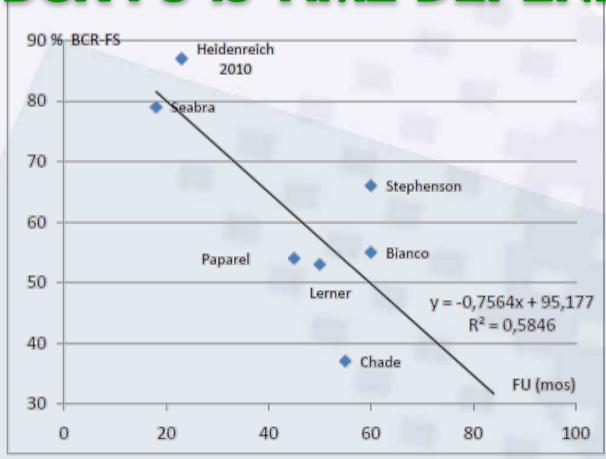
Salvage radical prostatectomy

Author	Yr	Pts	FU	OCD	BCR	CSS	PSM	Involved LN	BL	Rectal injury	Anastomotic stenosis	Incontinence
		nr	mos	%	%	%	%	%	L	%	%	%
Neerhut [58]	1988	16	20	25	88				0.9	19	25	25
Link [57]	1991	14	18	30.8	57		43		1	0	9	55
Zinke [59]	1992	32	44		82				1.219	6	19	27
Ahlering [60]	1992	11	53.5		71	71				0	0	64
Stein [35]	1992	13		38.5					1.1	7.7	15	64
Pontes [36]	1993	35	12-120			79		12			1 1	46
Brenner [61]	1995	10	30		30							
Rogers [47]	1995	40	39.3	22	47	5	7	5			28	58
Lerner [37]	1995	79	50	35	93	72				~	12	39
Gheiler [32]	1998	30	36.1	39.5	47	87	13	16	1.1	3.3	16.7	50
Garzotto [62]	1998	29	63.6		9 9		31			6.		67
Cheng [54]	1998	86	70			64		16				
Amling [40]	1999	108		89	33	70	36	18				51
Stephenson [6]	2004	100	60	30	66		10	7	1	1	30	32
Bianco [41]	2005	100	60	35	55	73	21	9				
Ward [38]	2005	138	84	39		77				10	22	44
Heidenreich [42]	2006	25	12.5		93	100	8	8				
Darras [63]	2006	11	83	81	55	91	0	0				
Sanderson [48]	2006	51		25	47		36	28				30
Boris*[64]	2009	11	20		73		27	18	0.113	9	9	20
Seabra [43]	2009	42	18	74	79	100		0	0.3	4.8	50	72
Leonardo [44]	2009	32	35	53	75		34	0	0.55	0	12	79
Paparel [45]	2009	146	45	44	54		16	13				
Eandi* [46]	2010	18	18	50	67		28	5.5	0.15	17	17	67
Heidenreich [49]	2010	55	23	73	87		11	20	0.36	2	11	19
Chade [18]	2011	404	55	55	37	83	25	16				

Salvage radical prostatectomy

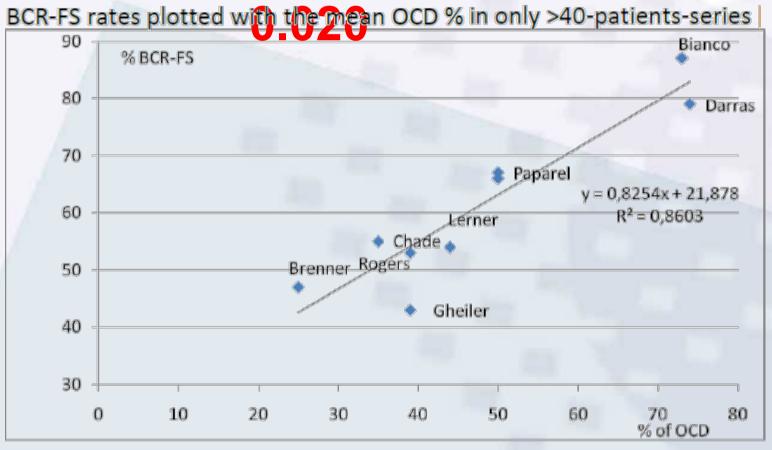
Graph 2b: BCR-FS (%) rates plotted with the mean follow-up (mos) in only >40 patients series

BCR FS is TIME DEPENDENT



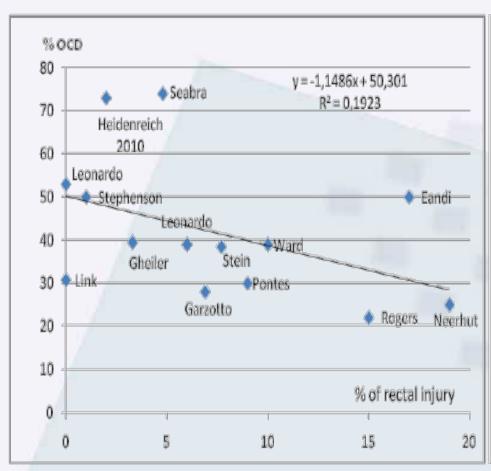
Salvage radical prostatectomy

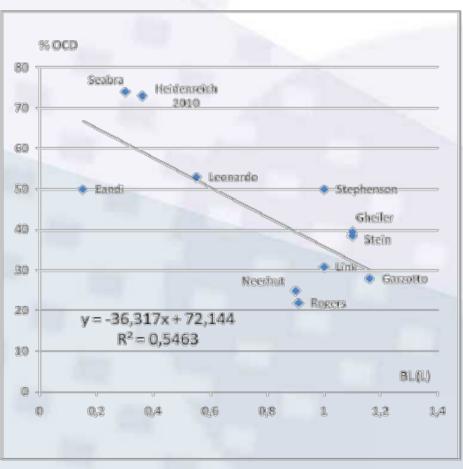




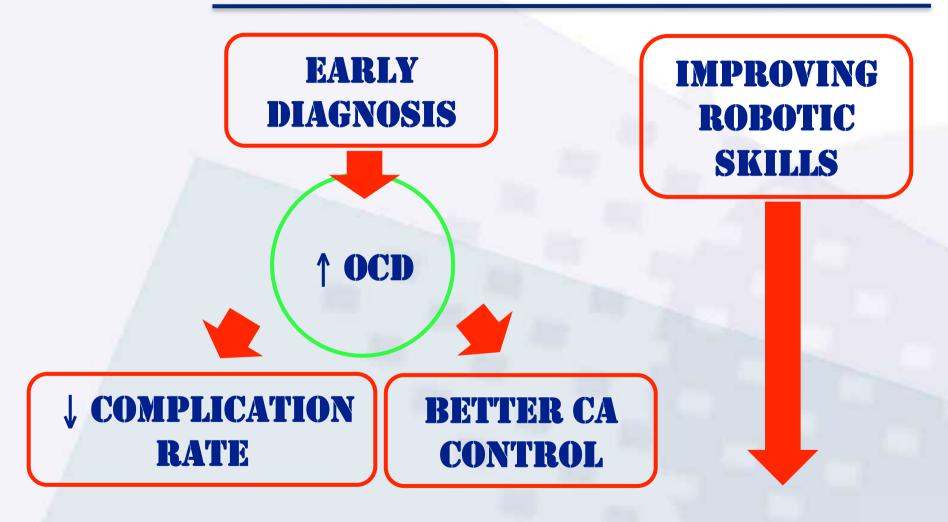
Salvage radical prostatectomy: complications

Rates of rectal injuries plotted with OCD rates [a]; BL plotted with OCD rates [b].





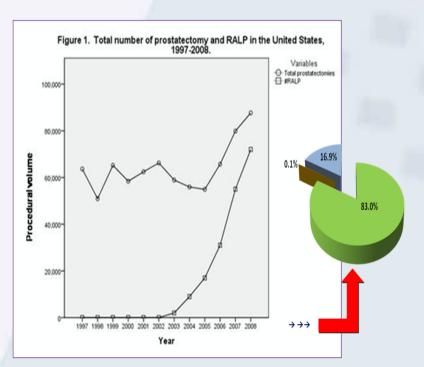
Minimally invasive salvage radical prostatectomy



Minimally invasive treatment makes sense!

RADICAL PROSTATECTOMY SETTING

Primary



Salvage



			Curr Urol Rep (2012) 1	3:195–201			
	Patients, n			-0245-1 (V BIRD, SECTION EDIT	+ LN, n	BCR during follow-up, n	
				tus of Salvage 1	\$		ic
	1		3	my for Radiored	0	0	
	4		5	lli • Angelica Grasso • fael F. Coelho • Vipul R. Pa	0	NA	
Table 1	s 11	opi	20.5		2/11	3	
Jamal et al.	•		18	days Mean hospital NS, n Transfusion, n Ovheter stay, d cor	1/18	6	_
Kaouk et al Boris et al.		T +	> 12	2.7 0/4 0 1 1.4 NA 0 3	0	2	
Eandi et al. Strope et al Chauhan et	4] 15	Т,	4.6	2 NA 0 7 2 1 0 4 1 2/15 0 4	1	4	
Total EBL estin	57	BT, NS		ositive surgical margin; BCR biochemic		13/55	5/ 15/ 51 e; BT
brachyth		/		ositive surgical margin, DCA biochemic			51 e; BT

Salvage radical prostatectomy: IEO experience

Table 1 Salvage robot-assisted laparoscopic prostatectomy series

Series	Patients, n	Type of radiation	Mean follow-up, mo			Mean days on catheter		NS, n	Transfusion, n	Overall complications, n			Continence, n	Potency, n	PSM, n	BCR during follow-up, n
Jamal et al. [34]	1	1 XRT	3	100	150	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	1/1	NA	0/1	0
Kaouk et al. [35]	4	2 BT, 2 XRT + BT	5	117	125	15	2.7	0/4	0	1	0	0	3/4	NA	2/4	NA
Boris et al. [36]	11	6 BT, 4 XRT, 1 XRT + BT	20.5	113	183	10.4	1.4	NA	0	3	0	2/11	8/11	2/11	3/11	3
Eandi et al. [6]	18	8 BT, 8 XRT, 2 PBT	18	150	156	14	2	NA	0	7	0	1/18	6/18	0/18	5/18	6
Strope et al. [37]	6	4 XRT, 2 BT	> 12	280	356	NA	2	1	0	4	0	0	0/6	0/6	1/6	2
Chauhan et al. [38]	15	5 XRT, 3 XRT + BT, 2 PBT, 5 BT	4.6	75	138	NA	1	2/15	0	4	0	1	10/14	0/15	2/15	4
Total	57	23 XRT, 6 XRT + BT, 4 PBT, 24 BT							0	19	0		28/54	2/50		13/55 1

	Patients (nr)		FU	рТ3а	pT3b	pN1	PSM	Cont	Potency	BCR
IEC	10	1 BRT 8EBR T 1HIFU	19	4	6	3	3	3	2	4

Take Home Messages

ROBOTIC SALVAGE PROSTATECTOMY

- IS FEASIBLE
- MAKES SENSE
- ADVANTAGES REGARD LOS, BL & PAIN
- FURTHER STUDIES ARE NEED TO STATE LONG TIME OUTCOMES
- COMPETITORS ARE STRONG (BRT, CYBERKNIFE, HIFU) BUT ONCOLOGIC OUTCOMES SEEM (LITTLE) BETTER



THANK YOU!