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Speaker Disclosure Statement

I have no financial relationships with any individuals or companies that influ

OU Health

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Area of Expertise

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- General Urology Practice
 Urinary Reconstruction
 Voiding Dysfunction/Sexual Health
 Nephrolithiasis

Society of Urologic Oncology Fellowship, 2019

 Kidney, Bladder, Prostate Ca
 Robotic Surgery

Vasectomy

Objectives

- Prostate Men's Health Update Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia Medical Strategies
 Surgical Options
 - Prostate Cancer Screening
 2023 AUA Guidelines
 - Prostate Cancer Staging
 Emergence of PSMA PET/CT
 - Prostate Cancer Treatment Update Localized
 Advanced (2023 ASCO Highlight)

Updates in Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (BPH)

Updates In BPH

Trial of Medical Therapy Algorithm



- Predominant Type of LUTS
 - Emptying LUTS
 Storage LUTS
- Accurate Assessment of Prostate Size MRI > TRUS > CT > Cystoscopy > DRE
- Degree of Bother

Alpha Blocker as initial therapy "If patient also has ED, can start with PEDS as initial therapy





Prostate Anatomy Informs Treatment Decisions and Prognosis (3D is best!)



Lerner LB, McVary, KT, Barry MJ et al: Management of lower uninary tras

Candidates Who Should Consider Early Surgery

- Acute/Chronic Urinary Retention
- Bladder Stones
- Frequent/Recurrent UTIs
- Intractable Hematuria
- Renal Failure

Lerner LB, McVary, KT, Barry M

• Unwilling to Comply with Medication

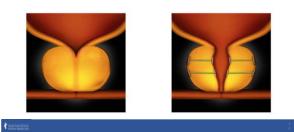
BPH Surgery Options

- Prostate Size and Anatomy
- Sexual Function Preservation
- Risk Tolerance for
- Complications
- Medical Comorbidities
 - Bleeding disorders
 Anti-platelet/Anti-coagulation requirements

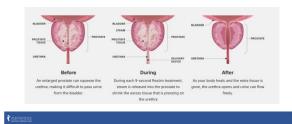




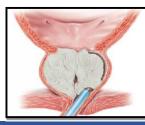
New(ish) Technologies- Urolift



New(ish) Technologies- Rezum



New(ish) Technologies- HoLEP



New(ish) Technologies- Robotics



New_(ish) Technologies- Prostatic Artery Embolization (PAE)



Prostate Artery Embolization (PAE)

Lerner LB, McVary, KT, Barry MJ et al: Management of lowe

41. PAE for the routine treatment of LUTS/BPH is not supported by current data, and benefit over risk remains unclear; therefore, PAE is not recommended outside the context of clinical trials.

BPH Surgery: My Soapbox

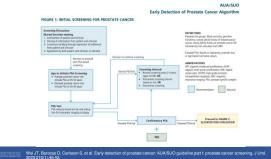
- Oklahoma does not have a comprehensive BPH Surgery Center of Excellence
 No one does it all
- BPH is a hub for mega-Industry R&D (\$\$\$)
- Opportunity for vulnerable patients to be exploited

THE OKLAHOMAN 🗐

Doctor offers outpatient prostate procedure

ver, one Oklahoma City doctor is performing a new, outpatient procedure as a 90 percent success rate of treating prostate enlargement also known as a prostatic hyperplasia (BPH).

Early Detection of Prostate Cancer: 2023 AUA/SUO Guideline



INITIAL SCREENING FOR PROSTATE CANCER

Screening Discussion:

Wei JT, Barocas D, Carlsson S, et al. Early detection of prostate

- Screening Discussion: Shared Decision-making 1. Involvement of patient and clinician 2. Sharing of information from patient and clinician 3. Consensus building through expression of preference from patient and clinician 4. Agreement by both patient and clinician on decision

Decision to proceed with PSA-based screening

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Elevated risk groups: Black ancestry, germline mutations, strong family history of breast/ovarian cancer, strong family history of prostate cancer OR indicated by risk calculator and SDM.

Age to Initiate PSA Screening Average prostate cancer risk: Initiate PSA at 45-50 years

- Elevated prostate cancer risk:
 - Initiate PSA at 40-45 years

Wei JT, Barocas D, Carlson S, et al. Early detection of prostate cancer. AUA/SUO guideline part1: prostate cancer screening. J Urol

Normal PSA/risk

Wei JT, Barocas D, Carlsson S, et al. Early detec

Screening Interval

- Resume screening every 2-4 years (ages 50-69), OR
- .
- Personalize screening interval based on risk, OR
- Discontinue screening

Elevated PSA/risk



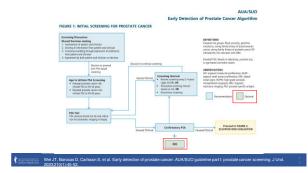
Wei JT, Barocas D, Carlsson S, et al. Early detection of pro 2023 210(1):45-53



- 50-59 = 3.5
- 60-69 = 4.5 • 70-79 = 6.5



GUIDELINE STATEMENT 9 For people undergoing prostate cancer screening, clinicians should not use PSA velocity as the sole indication for a secondary biomarker, imaging, or biopsy. (Strong Recommendation; Evidence Level: Grade B)

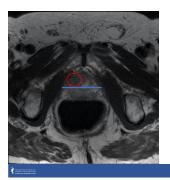


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ELEVATED RISK EVALUATION

Wei JT, Barocas D, Carlsson S, et al. Early del Urol. 2023;210(1):54-63.





Lesion Targeting

- Approach Stratification
 Transrectal
 Transperineal
 Higher Yield Biopsies

- Fewer Cores Safer Procedures

Updates in Prostate Cancer Staging

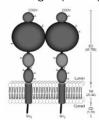
The Problem...

- Conventional prostate imaging (CT/Bone Scan) underestimates the burden of metastatic disease
 - Patients with low PSA
 - Volume (not just presence) of metastatic disease drives management
- Applications for metastatic surveys in prostate cancer
 - Biopsy Guidance
 - Initial Staging
 - Etiology of Biochemical Failure
 - Confirm Extent of DiseaseResponse to Therapy

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Prostate Specific Membrane Antigen (PSMA)

- Dimerized type II transmembrane glycoprotein
- Catalyzes the hydrolysis of N-acetylaspartylglutamate (NAAG) to glutamate
- Overexpressed in prostate cancer epithelial cells

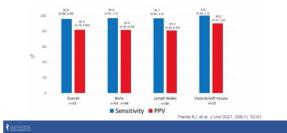


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PSMA-Targeted PET Radiotracers Approved in the US

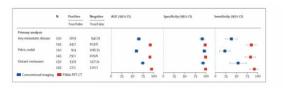


Osprey Trial of ¹⁸F-DCFPyl PSMA PET





Pro-PSMA Trial (Initial Staging)

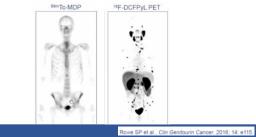


Hofman MS, et al. Lancet 2020; 395(10231): 1208-1216.

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Bone Scan vs. PSMA PET





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National Comprehensive NCCN Guidelines Version 2.2023 Cancer Prostate Cancer



INITIAL RISK STRATIFICATION AND STAGING WORKUP FOR CLINICALLY LOCALIZED DISEASE

Because of the increased sensitivity and specificity of PSMA-PET tracers for detecting micrometastatic disease compared to conventional imaging (CT, MRI) at both initial staging and biochemical recurrence, the parel does not bet that conventional imaging is an excessary preequise to PSMA-PET and that PSMA-PETIACT or PSMA-PETIARTC as new as an equally defortivity, infort more difficulty for the imaging to for these patents.

Updates in Localized Prostate Cancer Treatment

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Approaching Treatment Discussions in 2023



- Most patients are candidates for surveillance!
- For those who elect treatment, options are many
 And reasons for choosing an
 - option are *nuanced*

Beyond "Surgery vs. Radiation"

- Does any part of the prostate require therapy right now?
- Baseline LUTS/ED
 Does the whole prostate require
- treatment?
 Monotherapy or multi-modal

approach?

 What medical baggage does the patient bring to the table?

Risk tolerance

• Quality of life is paramount

My Perspective...

- For low-risk patients, active surveillance is standard • This cohort is growing
- For high-risk patients, prostate cancer has largely become a radiohormonal space
 - Early exposure to short durations of ADT are beneficial
 - The guideline-concordant only way to receive ADT is with an XRT regimen
- For the highest-risk patients, we treat as presumed metastatic • ADT + XRT + Abiraterone/Prednisone

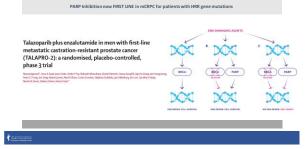
My Perspective...

- So where does radical prostatectomy fit into this landscape?
 Fair to say, it should probably be reserved for select circumstances
 Patient refuses to consider XRT
 Patient refuses to consider ADT

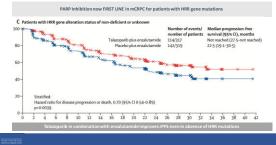
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Updates in Advanced Prostate Cancer (2023 ASCO Highlight)

TALAPRO-2



TALAPRO-2



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TALAPRO-2

PARP Inhibition now FIRST LINE in mCRPC for patients with HRR gene mutations

FDA approves talazoparib with enzalutamide for HRR gene-mutated metastatic castrationresistant prostate cancer

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On June 20, 2023, the Food and Drug Administration approved talaxoparib (Talzenna, Pfizer, Inc.) with enzalutamide for homologous recombination repair (HRR) gene-mutated metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC).

ATM, ATR, BRCA1, BRCA2, CDK12, CHEK2, FANCA, MLH1, MRE11A, NBN, PALB2, RAD51C

Questions

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