

Novel Tool Predicts Prostate Cancer Progression

BY FRAN LOWRY
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ORLANDO — An innovative tool can predict the risk of tumor progression or death within 5 years for men with prostate cancer, the physician who developed the technique said at a symposium on prostate cancer sponsored by the American Society of Clinical Oncology.

In the model, high levels of androgen receptor, as measured by quantitative immunofluorescence staining in prostate tissue from men who had radical prostatectomy, correlated with less time to clinical failure, said Dr. Michael J. Donovan

of Aureon Laboratories Inc., Yonkers, N.Y.

“This tool is the first to measure the amount of androgen receptor protein present in a single cancer cell. Androgen receptors are proteins present in normal as well as cancerous prostate cells, and play a role in prostate cancer progression by acting as binding sites for the androgens that fuel cancer growth,” he said at the symposium, cosponsored by the Society of Urologic Oncology and the American Society for Therapeutic Radiology and Oncology.

Applied to tissue samples from 881 men who had surgery at Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York, in 1985-2003, the tool was 84% accurate in predicting time to clinical progression and spread of prostate cancer within 5 years. The risk of progression rose as the level of androgen receptors in a single prostate cancer cell increased. The tool incorporates the patient’s clinical features, including biopsy and prostatectomy Gleason grade, lymph node status, and seminal vesicle invasion.

A sample of the patient’s prostate tissue is stained with a multiplex immunofluorescent assay to highlight androgen receptor antibodies and other antibodies, which are then analyzed with special software to predict the likelihood of clinical failure within 5 years. A relative risk number is also generated, Dr. Donovan said.

“A patient could have a 30% or 40% risk of having a clinical failure within 5 years, and depending upon the features that generated the model, he could have a relative

Early Detection Of Prostate Ca Has Plateaued

ORLANDO — For the first time since the advent of widespread prostate-specific antigen screening, the number of early-stage prostate cancers being identified has begun to level off, Dr. Eric A. Klein said at a symposium on prostate cancer sponsored by the American Society of Clinical Oncology.

An analysis of prostate cancer detection trends among 3,364 men treated with prostatectomy at the Cleveland Clinic between 1987 and 2005 showed that the percentage of tumors that had spread beyond the prostate at the time of surgery decreased from 79% to 25%.

However, this encouraging trend has now plateaued, said Dr. Klein, professor of surgery and head of urologic oncology at the Cleveland Clinic’s Glickman Urological Institute. Since 1998, the percentage of tumors found to have spread beyond the prostate ranged from 25% to 36%.

Before prostate-specific antigen (PSA) testing was introduced, half of men initially diagnosed with prostate cancer had stage C or D disease—incurable cancer that was outside the prostate. Just 5 years after PSA screening was introduced, 95% of newly diagnosed prostate cancer was being picked up at a curable stage, Dr. Klein said at the symposium, cosponsored by the Society of Urologic Oncology and the American Society for Therapeutic Radiology and Oncology.

“The increase in prostate cancer survival rates that we have seen over the past 20 years is no doubt due to widespread PSA testing that has allowed us to detect cancers in their early, more curable stage, and fewer being diagnosed at advanced stages. This trend, which we call stage migration, appears to have gone as far as it can go,” he said.

“Additional increments in cure to 100% will require [truly] new therapeutic advances both in surgery and radiation therapy, and, I believe, in molecular agents,” Dr. Klein said.

Nevertheless, he added, it is still important for men to undergo PSA screening.

—Fran Lowry



TOPAMAX Tablets and TOPAMAX Sprinkle Capsules are indicated for adults for the prophylaxis of migraine headache. The usefulness of TOPAMAX in the acute treatment of migraine headache has not been studied.

TOPAMAX is contraindicated in patients with a history of hypersensitivity to any component of this product.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

TOPAMAX has been associated with serious adverse events, including:

- Hyperchloremic, non-anion gap metabolic acidosis—lowering of bicarbonate levels in the blood. Measurement of baseline and periodic serum bicarbonate is recommended.
- Acute myopia and secondary angle-closure glaucoma—patients should be cautioned to seek medical attention if they experience blurred vision or ocular pain.

- Oligohidrosis and hyperthermia—decreased sweating and increased body temperature, especially in hot weather. The majority of reports have been in children.
- Cognitive/psychiatric side effects including cognitive dysfunction, psychiatric/behavioral disturbances including suicidal thoughts or behavior, and somnolence and fatigue.

Most common adverse events associated with TOPAMAX 100 mg vs placebo were: paresthesia, 51% vs 6%; anorexia,* 15% vs 6%; fatigue, 15% vs 11%; nausea, 13% vs 8%; diarrhea, 11% vs 4%; weight decrease, 9% vs 1%; taste alteration, 8% vs 1%.

The possibility of decreased contraceptive efficacy and increased breakthrough bleeding should be considered in patients taking combination oral contraceptive products with TOPAMAX.

Patients should be instructed to maintain an adequate fluid intake in order to minimize the risk of renal stone formation.

*Anorexia is defined as loss of appetite.