Using PSA Dynamics to Optimize Docetaxel Scheduling in Metastatic Prostate Cancer

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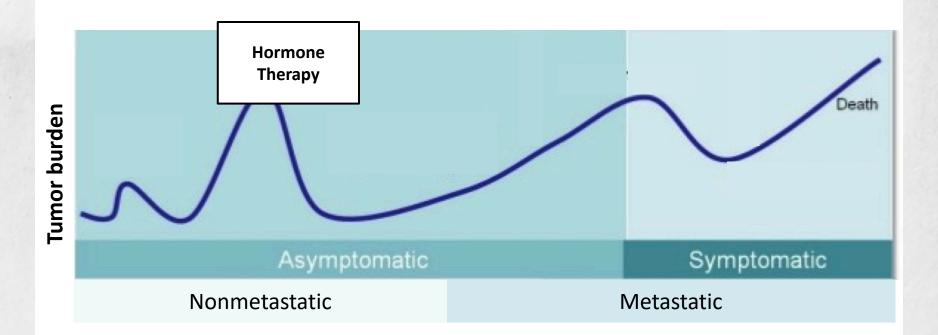


PROSTATE CANCER





TREATING PROSTATE CANCER



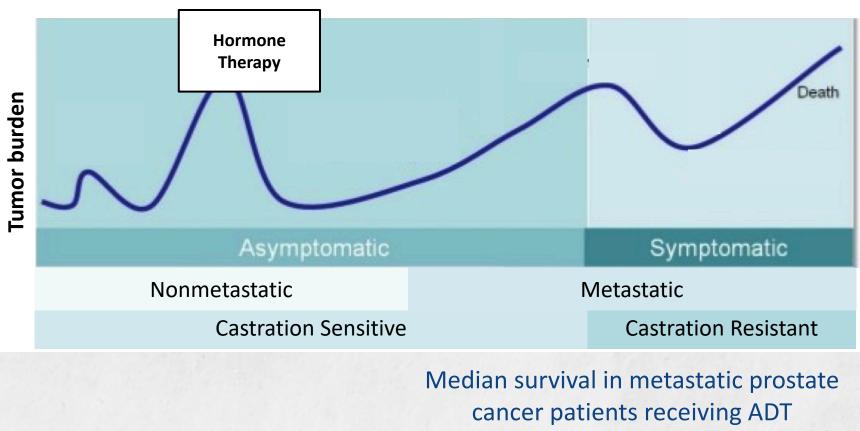
Androgen deprivation therapy has been the mainstay treatment for over 70 years!

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TREATING PROSTATE CANCER

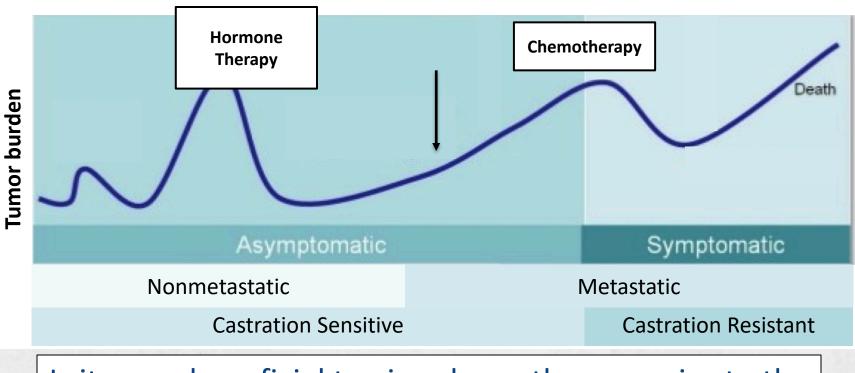


is ~3 years



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TREATING PROSTATE CANCER



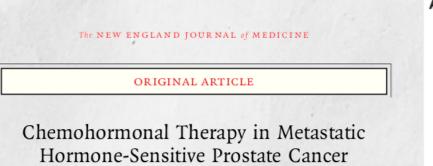
Is it more beneficial to give chemotherapy prior to the development of castration resistant disease?



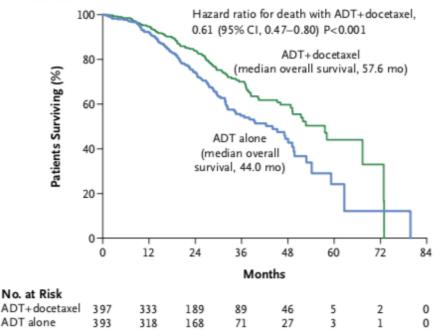
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CASTRATION SENSITIVE



Christopher J. Sweeney, M.B., B.S., Yu-Hui Chen, M.S., M.P.H., Michael Carducci, M.D., Glenn Liu, M.D., David F. Jarrard, M.D., Mario Eisenberger, M.D., Yu-Ning Wong, M.D., M.S.C.E., Noah Hahn, M.D., Manish Kohli, M.D., Matthew M. Cooney, M.D., Robert Dreicer, M.D., Nicholas J. Vogelzang, M.D., Joel Picus, M.D., Daniel Shevrin, M.D., Maha Hussain, M.B., Ch.B., Jorge A. Garcia, M.D., and Robert S. DiPaola, M.D. A All Patients

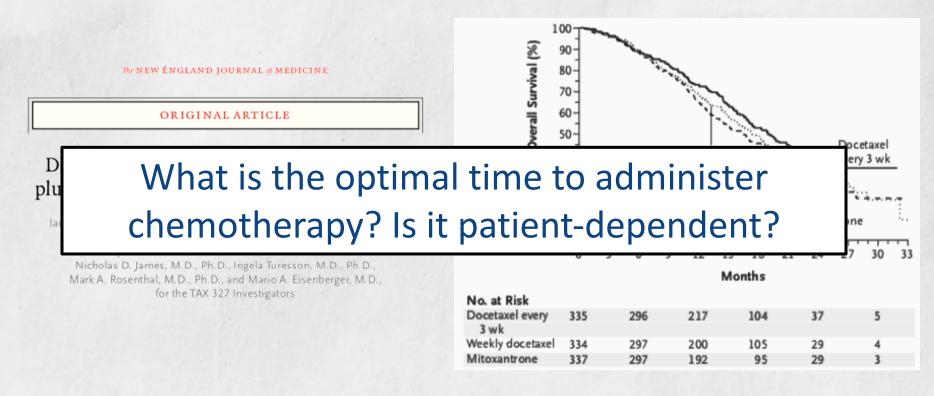


Early chemotherapy extended overall survival by 13 months in castration sensitive metastatic patients when compared to ADT alone



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CASTRATION RESISTANT



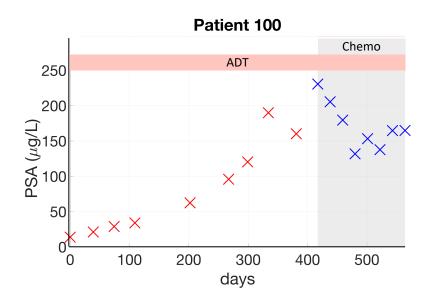
Administering chemotherapy after castration resistant PCa development extended overall survival by just 2.4 months

MOFF

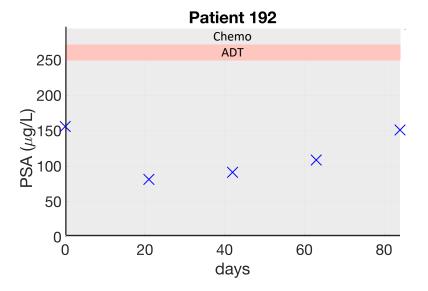
BIOMARKER



Castration Resistant



- 38 patients
- ADT alone followed by up to 10 cycles of chemotherapy



Castration Naïve

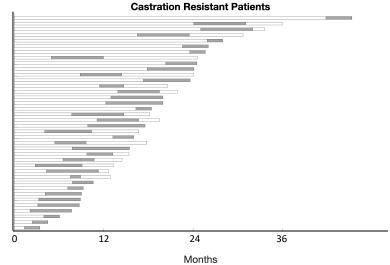
- 56 patients
- ADT with up to 6 cycles of chemotherapy concurrently





BIOMARKER

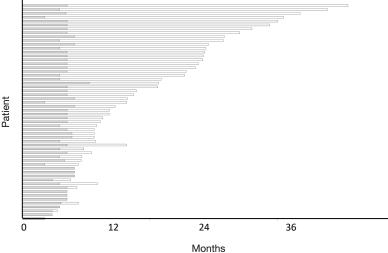
Castration Resistant



Patient

- 38 patients
- ADT alone followed by up to 10 cycles of chemotherapy

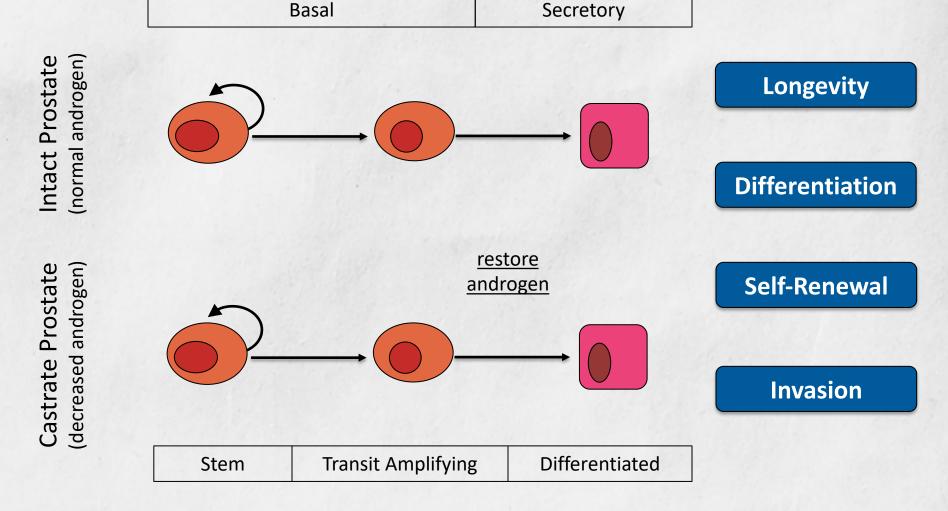




- 56 patients
- ADT with up to 6 cycles of chemotherapy concurrently

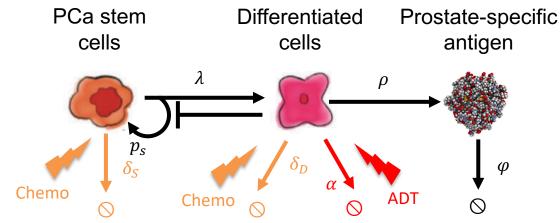


Basal Secret

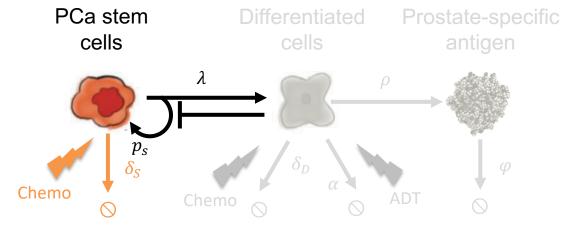


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Isaacs & Coffey, The Prostate, 1989

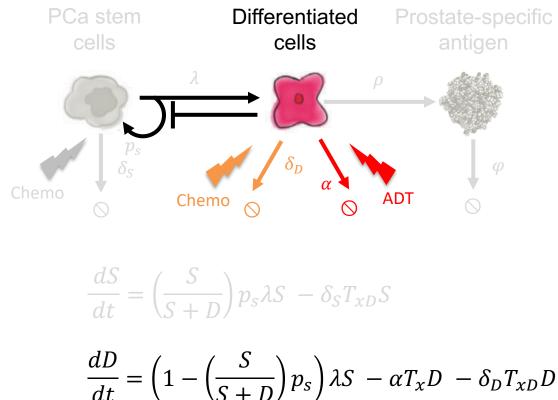




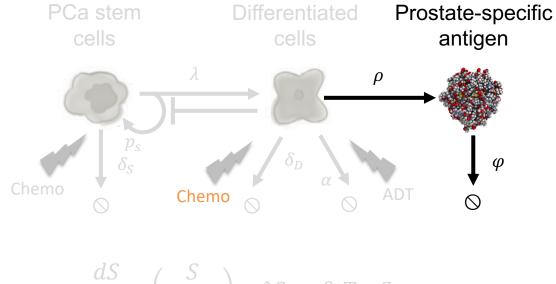


$$\frac{dS}{dt} = \left(\frac{S}{S+D}\right) p_s \lambda S - \delta_S T_{xD} S$$









$$\frac{dS}{dt} = \left(\frac{S}{S+D}\right) p_s \lambda S - \delta_S T_{xD} S$$
$$\frac{dD}{dt} = \left(1 - \left(\frac{S}{S+D}\right) p_s\right) \lambda S - \alpha T_x D - \delta_D T_{xD} I$$

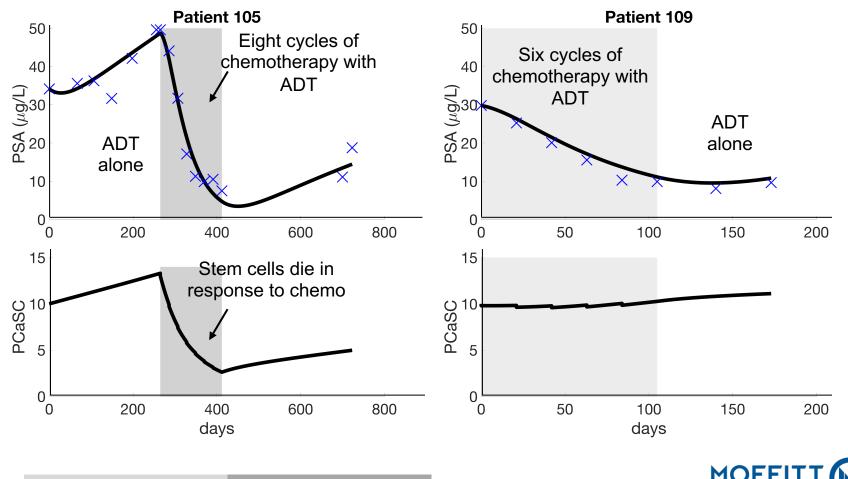
$$\frac{dP}{dt} = \rho D - \varphi P$$



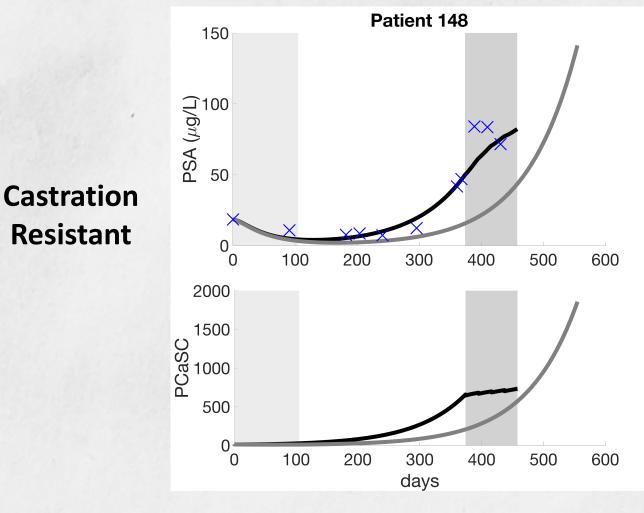
MODEL CALIBRATION

Castration Resistant

Castration Naïve



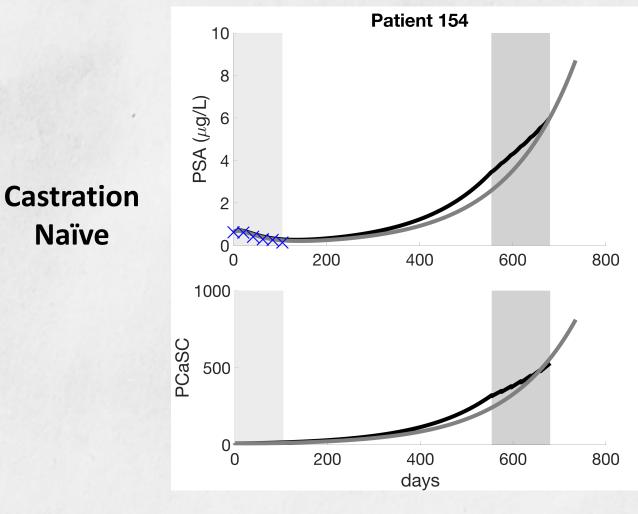
EARLY VS. LATE



Early > Late



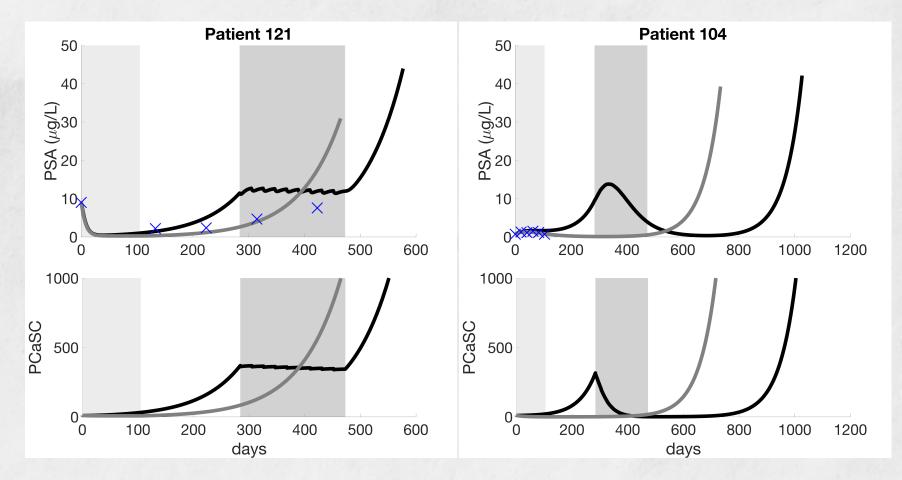
EARLY VS. LATE

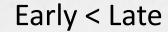


Early > Late



EARLY VS. LATE





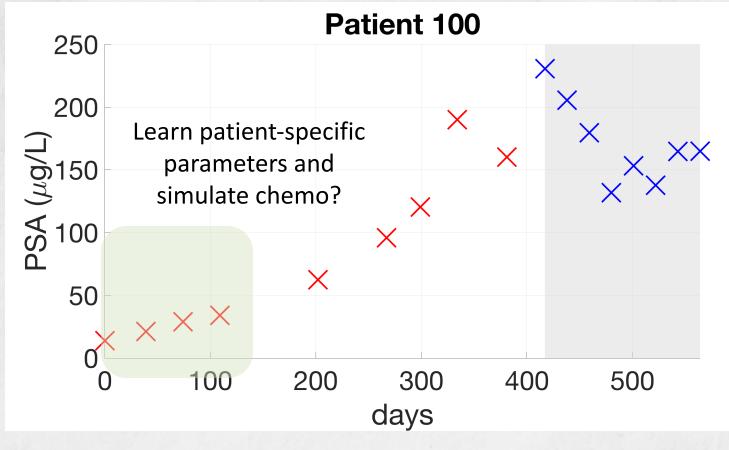


TAKEAWAYS

- Optimal chemotherapy timing is patient-specific
- Stem cell self-renewal was primary driver of resistance in intermittent hormone therapy study
 - Does this separate patients who need chemo early vs late?



CAN WE LEARN THIS EARLY?





SUMMARY

- Extended stem cell model to investigate optimal time to administer chemotherapy after hormone therapy
- Model can accurately describe PSA dynamics in both early and late chemotherapy settings
- Model simulations imply that timing may be patient-specific, but may be best to give prior to mCRPC development



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