

# POTENCIAIS ALVOS E BIOMARCADORES NO CÂNCER DE PRÓSTATA AVANÇADO

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# Declaração sobre Potenciais Conflitos de Interesse

De acordo com a Resolução 1931/2009 do Conselho Federal de Medicina e com a RDC 96 / 2008 da ANVISA, declaro que:

- **Apresentações:** como palestrante convidado, participo dos eventos de: Janssen, Pfizer, Bayer, Novartis, Astra Zeneca, Astellas, Pierre-Fabre, Merck-Serono, Sanofi, Roche.
- **Consultoria:** como membro de *advisory boards*, participo de reuniões com: Astellas, Janssen, Roche, Bayer, Lilly, Astra Zeneca, Novartis, MSD, BMS.
- **Apoio em pesquisa clínica:** BMS

Não possuo ações de quaisquer destas companhias farmacêuticas.

Os meus pré-requisitos para participar destas atividades são a autonomia do pensamento científico, a independência de opiniões e a liberdade de expressão, aspectos que esta empresa respeita.



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# The mCRPC landscape in 2019

	Relative reduction in risk of death, %	HR (95% CI; P-value)
Abiraterone/P vs. placebo/P <sup>1</sup> (post docetaxel)	26	0.74 (0.64–0.86; P < 0.001)
Abiraterone/P vs. placebo/P <sup>2</sup> (pre docetaxel)	19	0.81 (0.70–0.93; P < 0.001)
Enzalutamide vs. placebo <sup>3</sup> (post docetaxel)	37	0.63 (0.53–0.75; P < 0.0001)
Enzalutamide vs. placebo <sup>4</sup> (pre docetaxel)	29	0.77 (0.67–0.88; P 0.0002)
Docetaxel(q3w)/P vs. mitoxantrone/P <sup>5</sup>	24	0.76 (0.62–0.94; P = 0.009)
Cabazitaxel/P vs. mitoxantrone/P <sup>6</sup>	30	0.70 (0.59–0.83; P < 0.0001)
Sipuleucel-T* vs. placebo <sup>7</sup>	22	0.78 (0.61–0.98; P = 0.03)
Ra-223* vs. placebo <sup>8</sup>	31	0.70 (0.58–0.83; P < 0.0001)

P, prednisone; q3w, every 3 weeks;

1. Fizazzi K, et al. Lancet Oncol 2012;13:983–92; 2. Ryan et al. Lancet Oncol. 2015 Feb;16(2):152–60 3. Scher HI, et al. N Engl J Med 2012;367:1187–97; 4. Tombal et al. EAU 2015, Madrid 5. Tannock IF, et al. N Eng J Med 2004;2351:1502–12; 6. de Bono JS, et al. Lancet 2010;76:1147–54;7. Kantoff PW, et al. N Engl J Med 2010;363:411–22; 8. Parker et al. N Engl J Med. 2013 Jul 18;369(3):213–23.



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# The mCSPC landscape in 2019

Study	Agents	N	Indication	HR (95% CI)	ΔOS (mo)
CHAARTED <sup>1</sup>	DOC vs ADT	790	Metastatic hormone –sensitive PCa (mHSPC)	0.72 (0.59-0.89)	<b>+10.0</b>
STAMPEDE <sup>2</sup>	DOC/P vs ADT	1,086	mHSPC	0.73 (0.59-0.89)	<b>+22.0</b>
LATITUDE <sup>3</sup>	ABI/P vs ADT	1,199	High-risk mHSPC	0.66 (0.56-0.78)	<b>+16.0</b>
STAMPEDE <sup>4</sup>	ABI/P vs ADT	1,002	mHSPC	0.61 (0.49-0.75)	Not reached

*ABI: abiraterone; ADT: androgen deprivation therapy; CABA: cabazitaxel; DOC: docetaxel; ENZA: enzalutamide; mito: mitoxantrone; OS: overall survival; pbo: placebo; P: prednisone*



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# The MOCRPC landscape in 2019

	Relative reduction in risk of metastasis, %	HR (95% CI; P-value)
Apalutamide + ADT vs. placebo + ADT <sup>1</sup>	72	0.28 (0.23–0.35; P < 0.0001)
Enzalutamide + ADT vs. placebo + ADT <sup>2</sup>	71	0.29 (0.24–0.35; P < 0.0001)
Darolutamide + ADT vs. placebo + ADT <sup>3</sup>	59	0.41 (0.34–0.50; P < 0.000001)

# 1. Who is the right patient for which novel therapy?

## 2. What is the optimal

Biomarker use	Clinical objective	Economic considerations
Screening	Detect and treat early-stage cancers among the asymptomatic	Potential savings if total costs of treatment for patients diagnosed with early-stage cancer are less than costs for those diagnosed in later stages
Diagnosis	Accurately and quickly establish the presence of cancer	Potential savings from optimizing treatment approach <sup>†</sup> and timing
Monitoring	Determine whether treatment is having the intended effect; enable timely detection of post-treatment recurrence	Potential savings from optimizing treatment approach <sup>†</sup> and facilitating timely second-line treatment
Treatment optimization	Predict outcomes; determine aggressiveness of treatment; predict response to particular treatments ('stratified' medicine <sup>‡</sup> )	Potential savings from optimizing treatment approach <sup>†</sup> leading to improved outcomes, and minimizing costs of adverse events



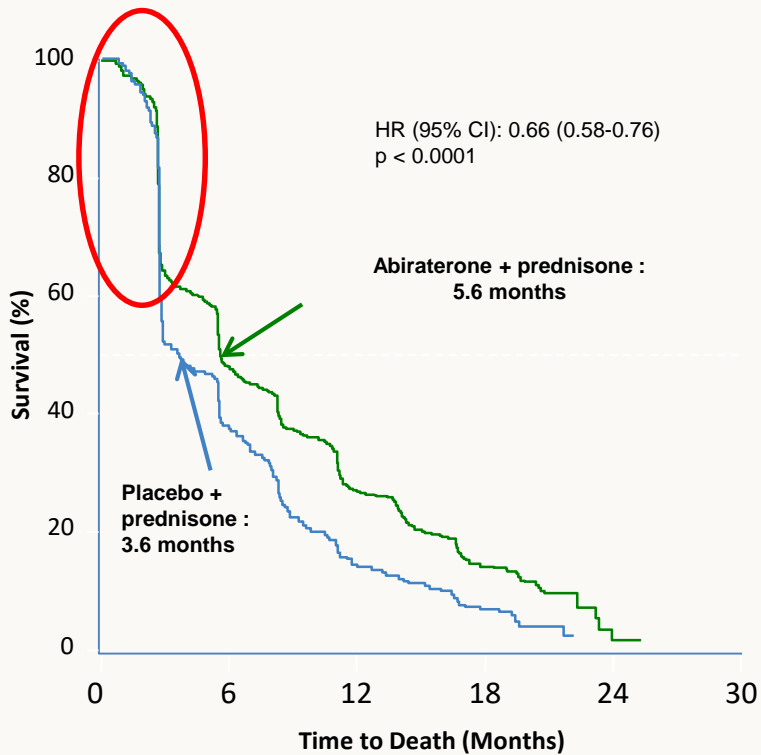
1. *Cancer Biomarkers: the Promises and Challenges of Improving Detection and Treatment*. Nass SJ, Moses HL (Eds). The National Academies Press, DC, USA (2007). 2. Wong WB, et al. Cost effectiveness of pharmacogenomics: a critical and systematic review. *Pharmacoeconomics* 28(11), 1001–1013 (2010). 3. de Gramond A, et al. Pragmatic issues in biomarker evaluation for targeted therapies in cancer. *Nat Rev Clin Oncol*. 2015 Apr;12(4):197-212.



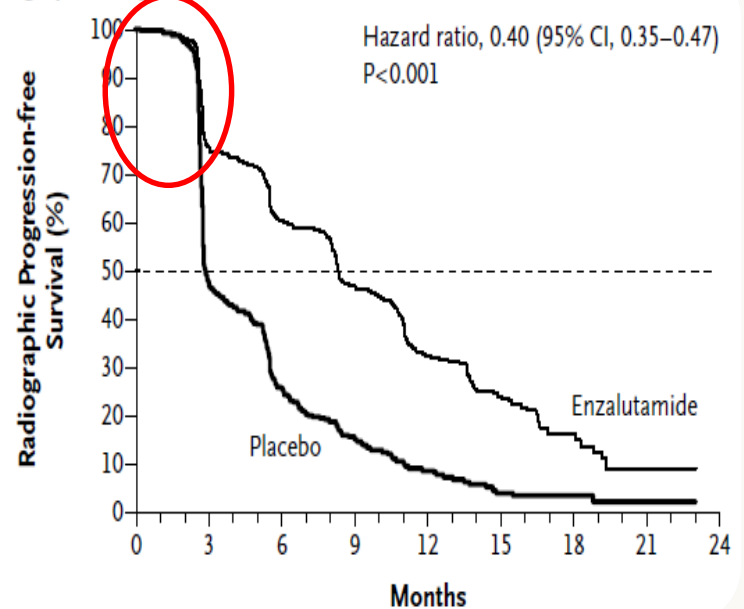
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# Abiraterone and Enzalutamide



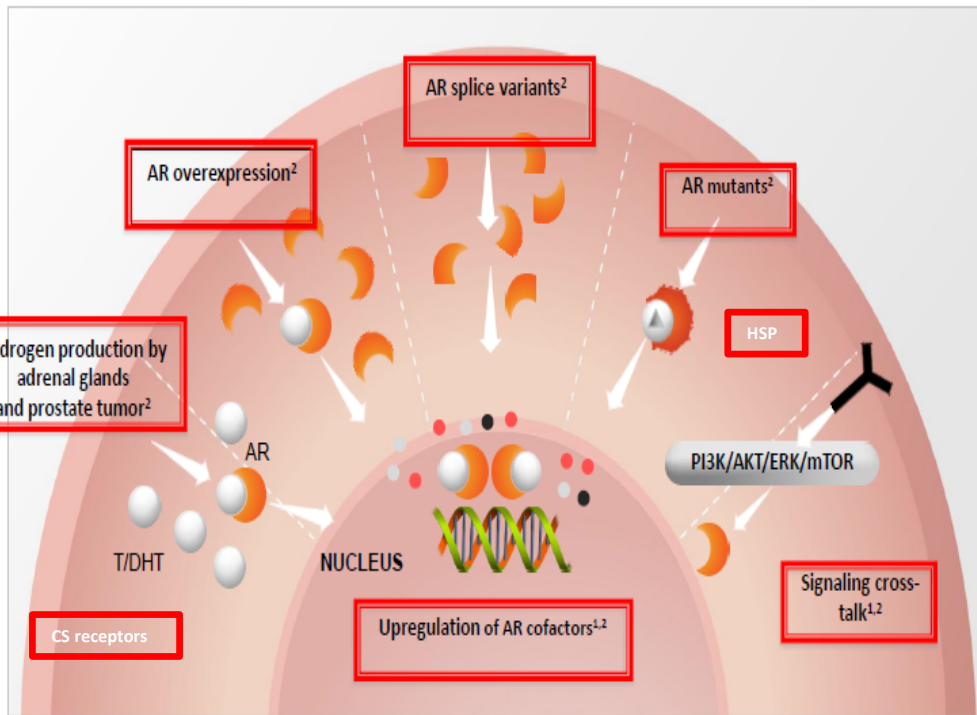
Radiographic Progression-free Survival



1. de Bono et al. *N Engl J Med* 2011; 346(21): 1995-2005.
2. Scher HI, et al. *N Engl J Med*. 2012;367:1187-1197.

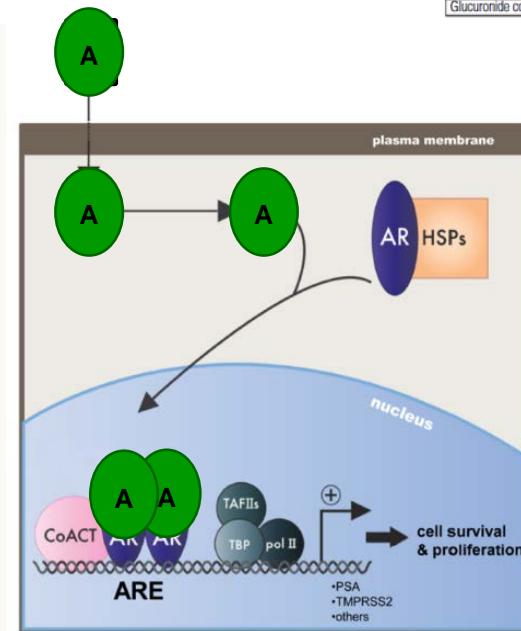
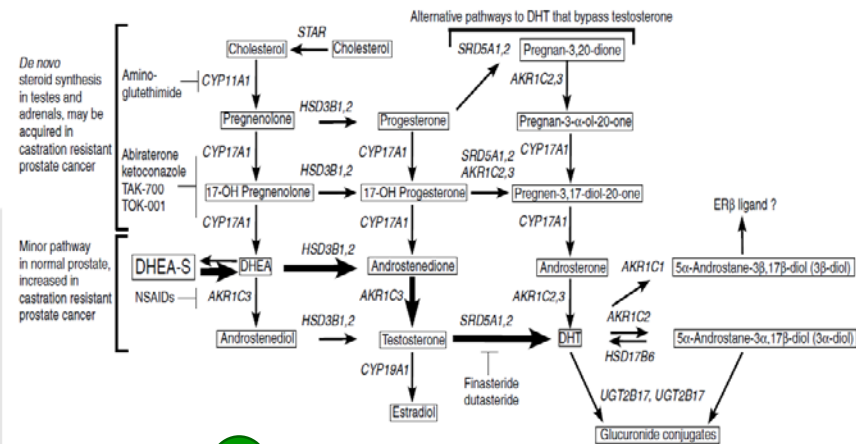


# CRPC Remains Driven by Androgen Receptor Signaling – AR Alterations Selected During Therapy



Up to 80% of CRPCs elevated AR gene copy number, 30% high-level amplification of the gene  
AR mutations common 10-30% of the CRPC treated with antiandrogens

<sup>1</sup>Heinlein CA et al. *Endocr Rev.* 2004;25(2):276-308 <sup>2</sup>Hu R et al. *Expert Rev Endocrinol Metab.* 2010;5(5):753-764



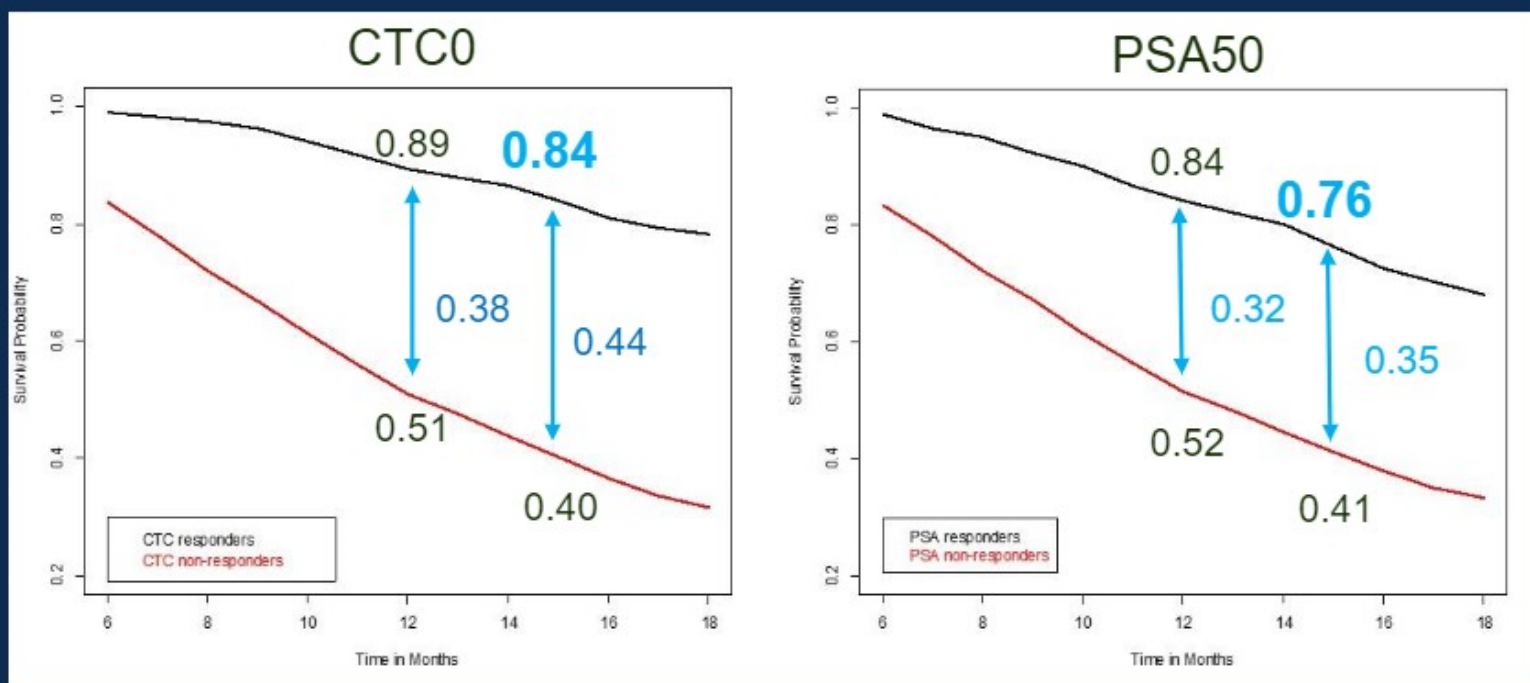




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# Survival probability estimates over months 6 to 18 with the difference in outcomes at the 12 and 15 month landmark



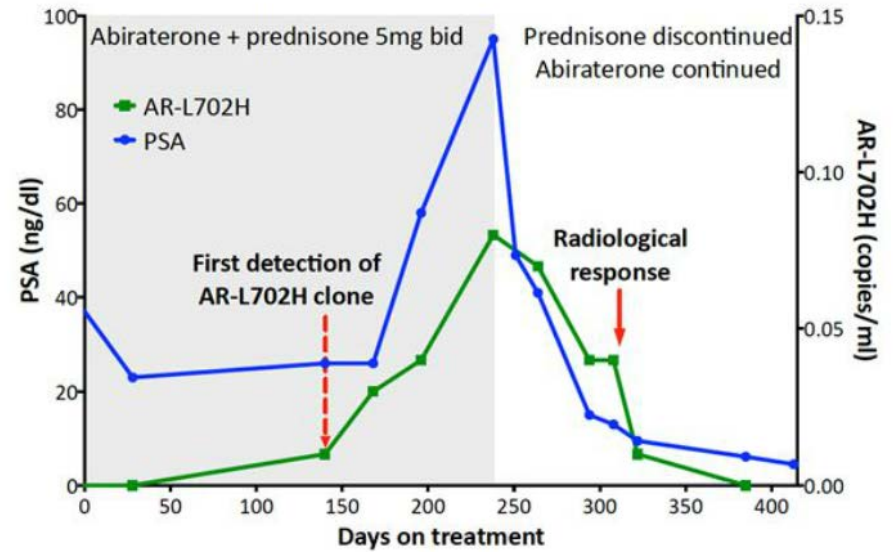
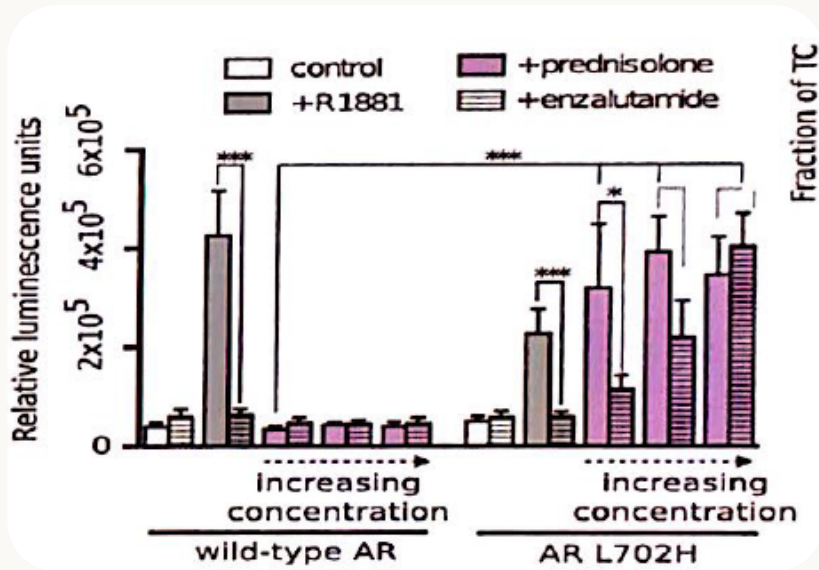
The primary driver of the difference is that **CTC0** finds **longer surviving patients** better than **PSA50**.



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# Abiraterone and L702H mutation



Screening for T878A in onapristone clinical trial  
NCT02049190

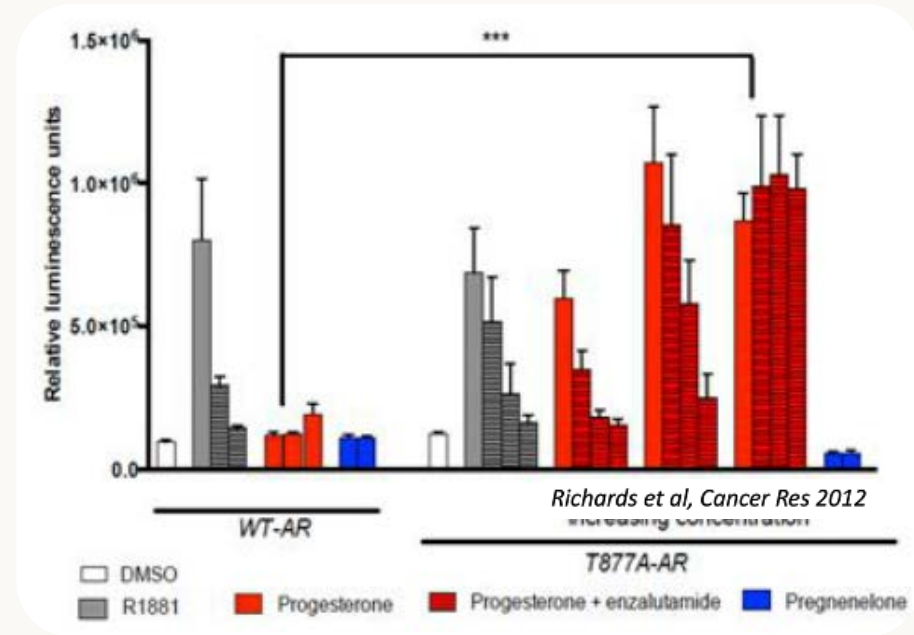
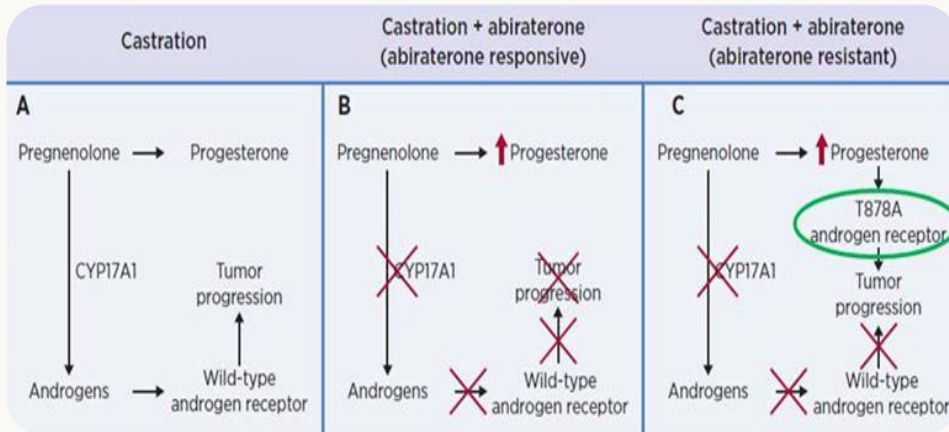
Anu Jayaram, Daniel Wetterskop



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# Abiraterone and T878A mutation



- ✓ AR was examined by targeted sequencing in 18 mCRPC pts, using metastatic tumor biopsies
- ✓ AR sequencing was performed before abi treatment, and upon progression
- ✓ The AR T878A mutation was found in 3/18 pts (17%) at progression, but was not detected at baseline

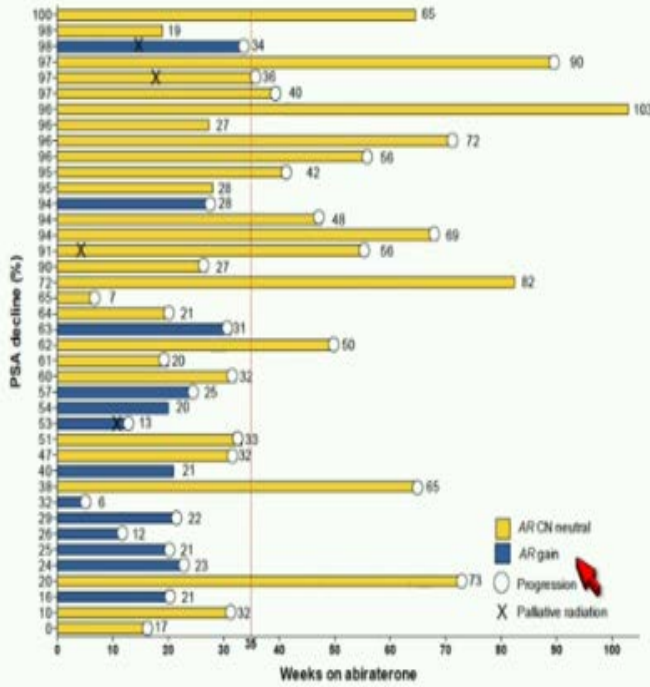


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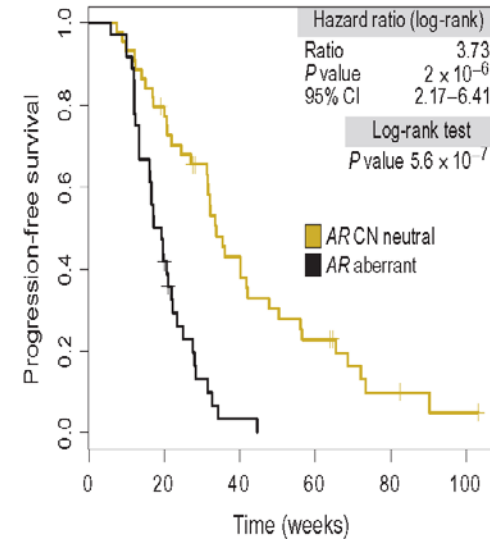
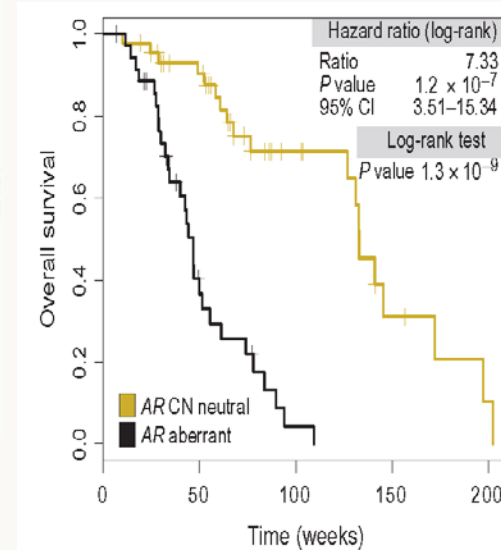
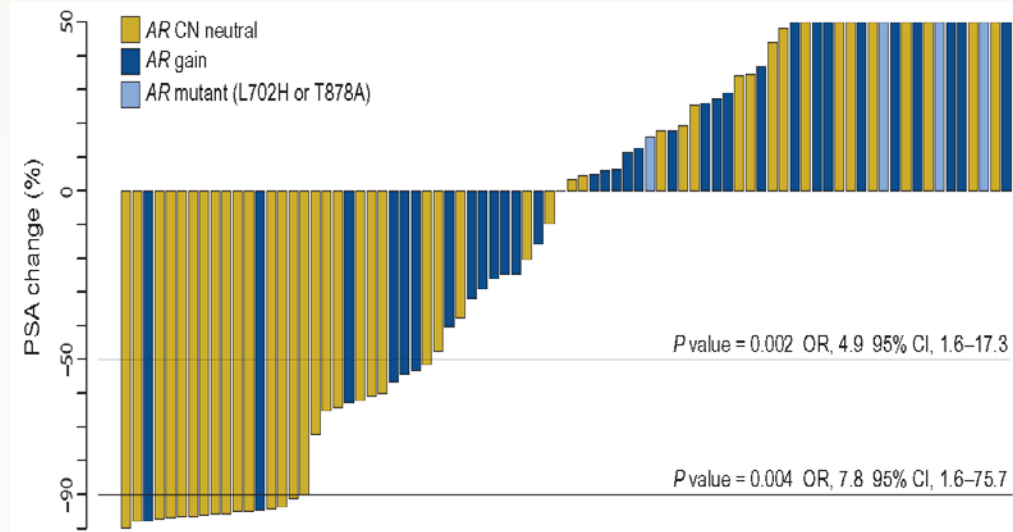
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# AR copy number – AR mutation

Plasma AR gain patients are characterized by early emergence of resistance



At 21 weeks, all patients with AR copy number gain had PSA progression



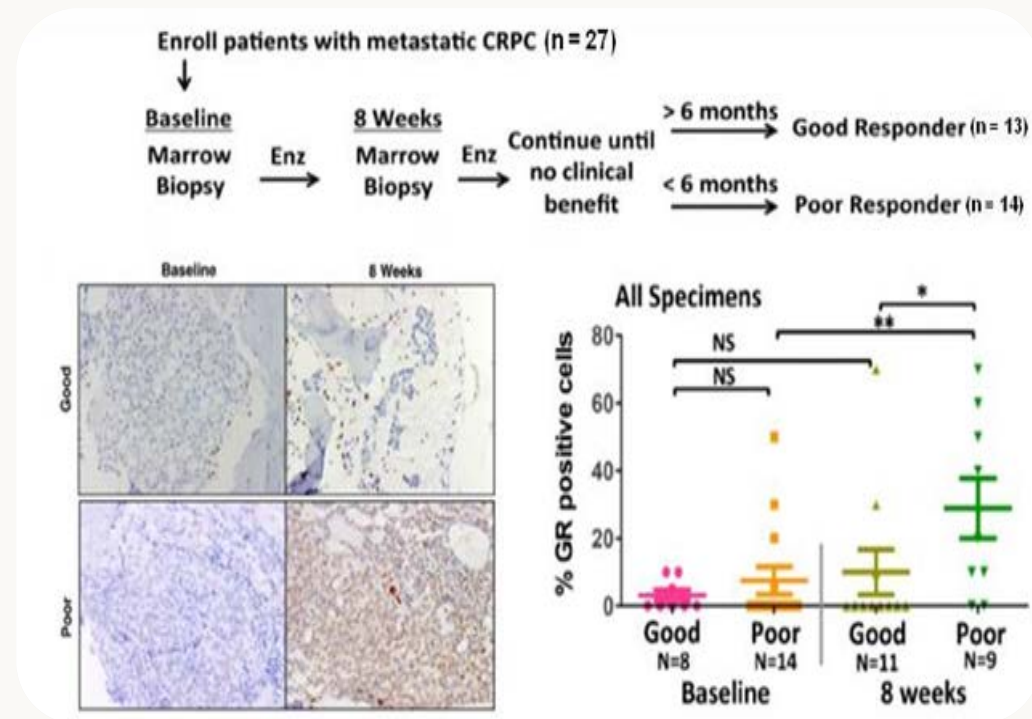


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# Enzalutamide and GR expression

- ✓ In the LNCaP/AR xenograft mouse model, induction of GR expression was suggested as a mechanism of acquired resistance to enza (and ARN-509)
- ✓ Potent AR inhibition, GR may co-opt AREs to maintain expression of androgen-related genes
- ✓ GR may bypass AR blocked





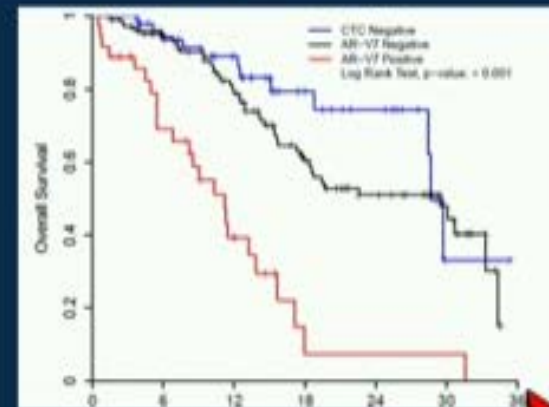
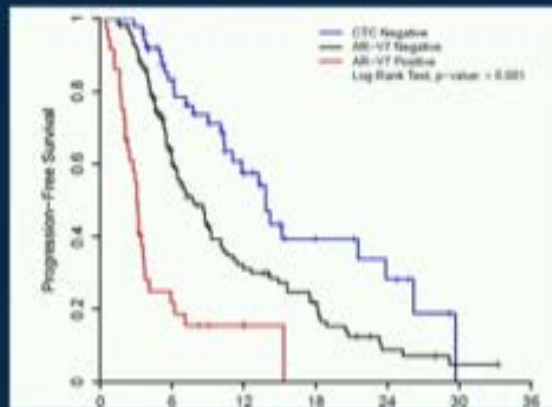
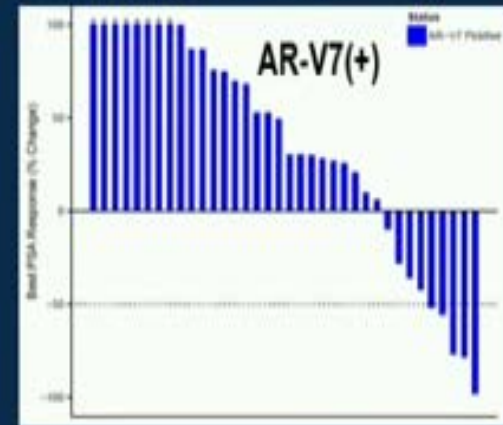
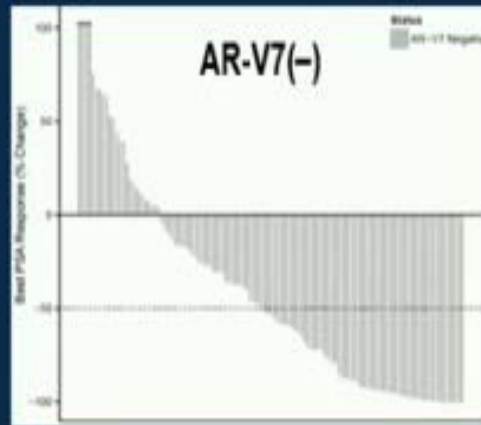
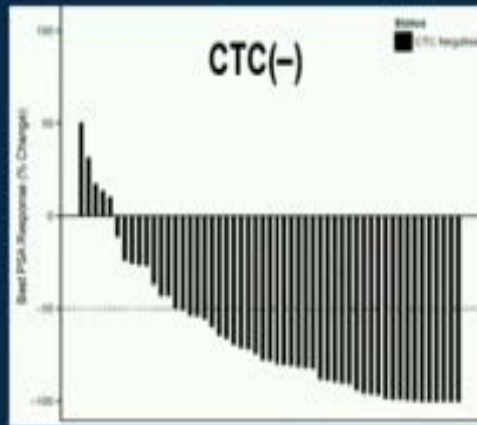
# Updated JHU Analysis (N=202)

P < 0.001

40/53 = 76%

59/113 = 52%

5/36 = 14%



Antonarakis ES et al. ASCO 2016; abstract 5012

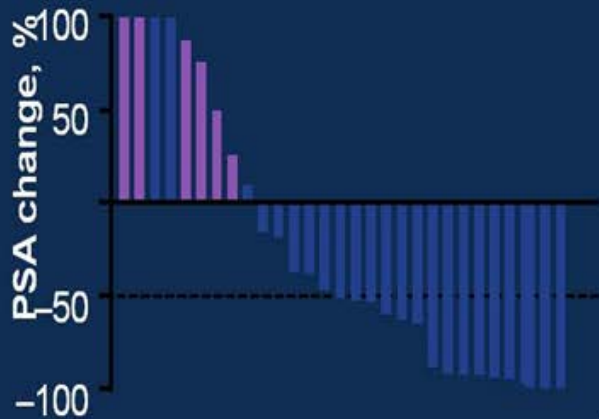


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# Taxanes x AR-V7

## Abiraterone



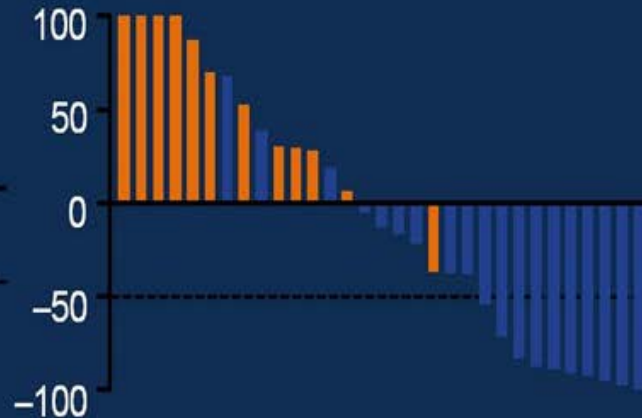
**PSA response rate**

**AR-V7 positive: 0%** (95% CI: 0-46%)

**AR-V7 negative: 68.0%** (95% CI: 46-85%)

*P*=0.004

## Enzalutamide



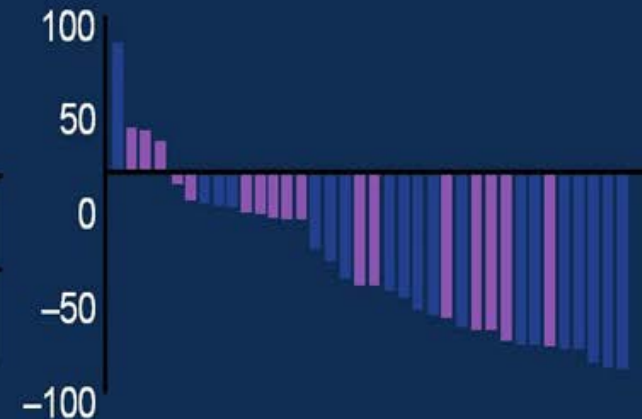
**PSA response rate:**

**AR-V7 positive: 0%** (95% CI: 0-26%)

**AR-V7 negative: 52.6%** (95% CI: 29-76%)

*P*=0.004

## Taxane



**PSA response rate:**

**AR-V7 positive: 41%** (95% CI: 18-67%)

**AR-V7 negative: 65%** (95% CI: 41-85%)

*P*=0.19

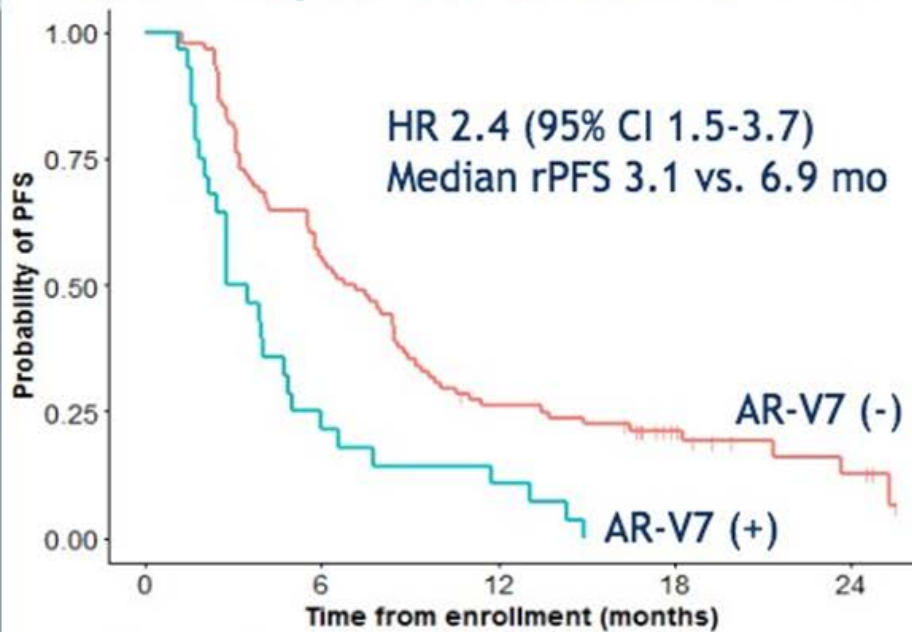


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# Johns Hopkins modified Adnatest AR-V7 efficacy prediction: rPFS and Overall Survival

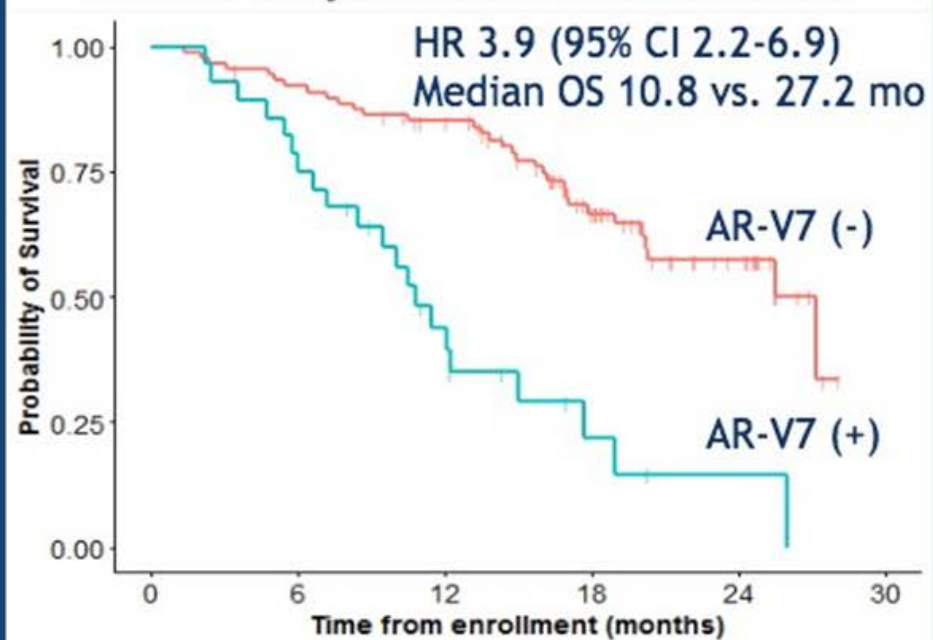
## Johns Hopkins CTC AR-V7: rPFS



Number at risk

88	49	22	11	4
28	6	3	0	0

## Johns Hopkins CTC AR-V7: OS



Number at risk

88	80	70	38	17	0
28	22	10	3	1	0



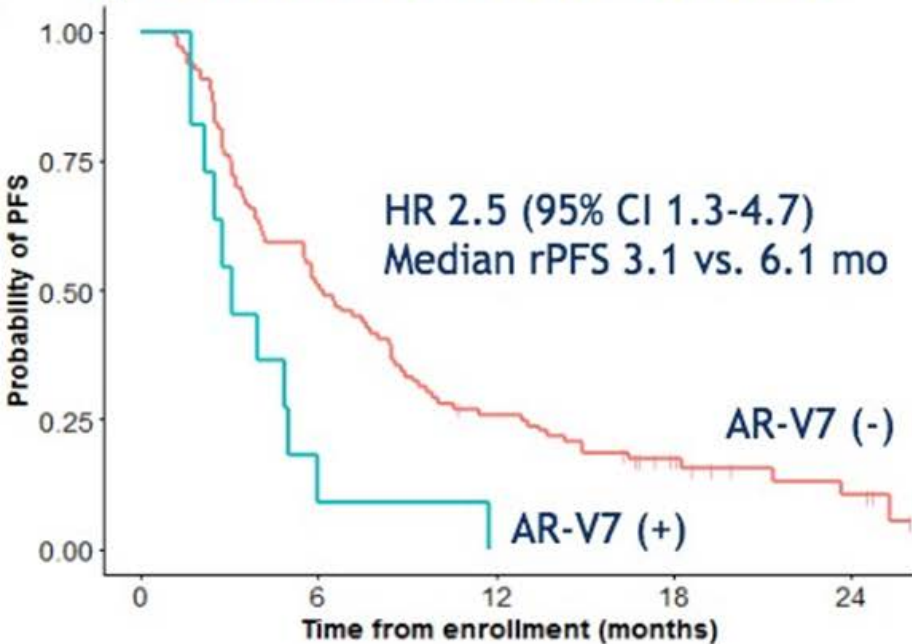


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# EPIC Nuclear CTC AR-V7 efficacy prediction: rPFS and Overall Survival

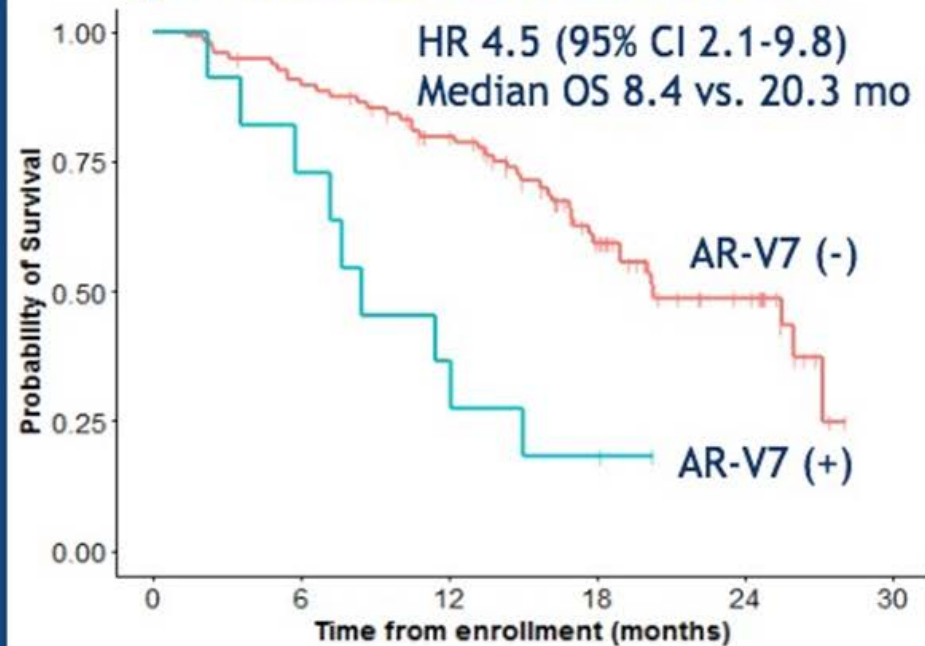
## Epic Nuclear CTC AR-V7: rPFS



Number at risk

—	96	49	24	11	4
—	11	1	0	0	0

## Epic Nuclear CTC AR-V7: OS



Number at risk

—	96	86	69	36	17	0
—	11	8	4	2	0	0

Original Investigation

# Association of AR-V7 on Circulating Tumor Cells as a Treatment-Specific Biomarker With Outcomes and Survival in Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer

Howard I. Scher, MD; David Lu, PhD; Nicole A. Schreiber, BA; Jessica Louw, BS; Ryon P. Graf, PhD; Hebert A. Vargas, MD; Ann Johnson, MS; Adam Jendrisak, MBA; Richard Bambury, MB, BCh, BAO; Daniel Danila, MD; Brigit McLaughlin, BS; Justin Wahl, BS; Stephanie B. Greene, PhD; Glenn Heller, PhD; Dena Marrinucci, PhD; Martin Fleisher, PhD; Ryan Dittamore, MBA

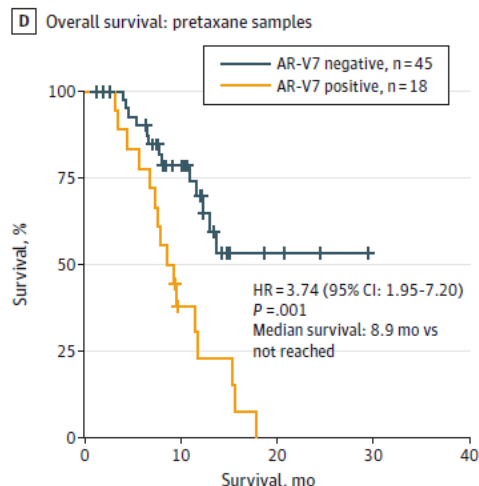
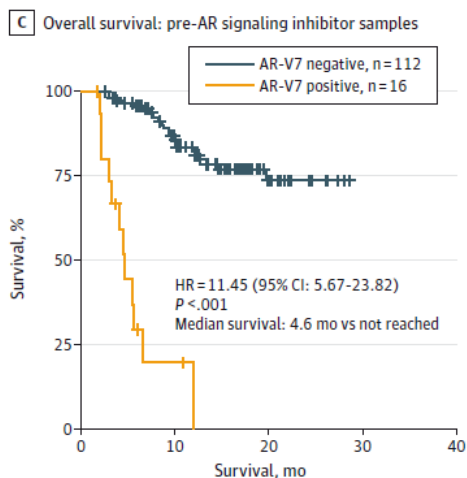
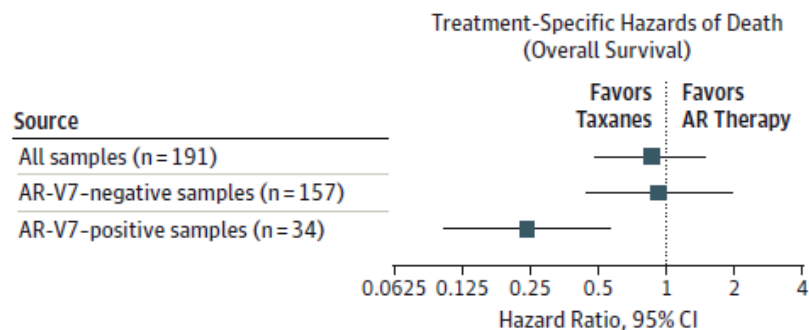


Figure 4. Patients With Pretherapy AR-V7-Positive CTCs and Overall Survival on Taxanes and/or AR Signaling Inhibitors.



AR-V7 Therapy Interaction: Multivariable Cox PH Model		
	Comparison	Hazard Ratio (95% CI)
AR-V7 Status and Therapy	AR-V7 positive: Taxane vs AR	0.24 (0.10 to 0.57)
	AR-V7 negative: Taxane vs AR	0.92 (0.44 to 1.95)



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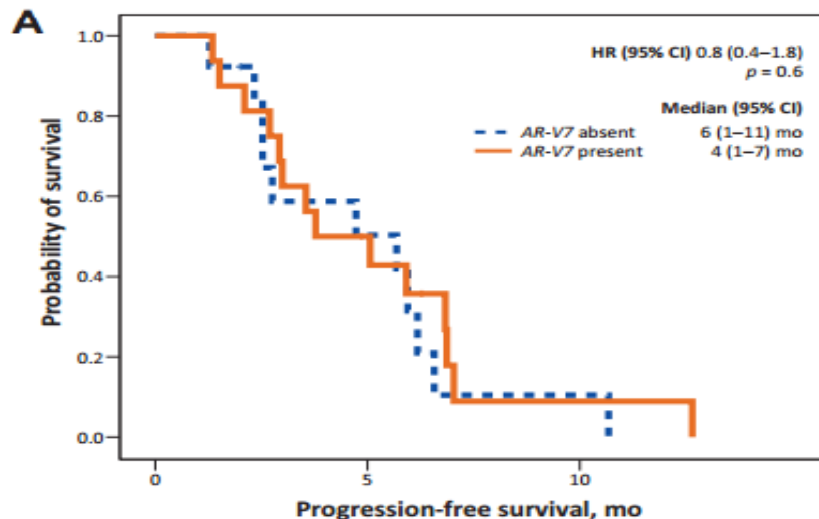
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**Platinum Priority – Prostate Cancer**

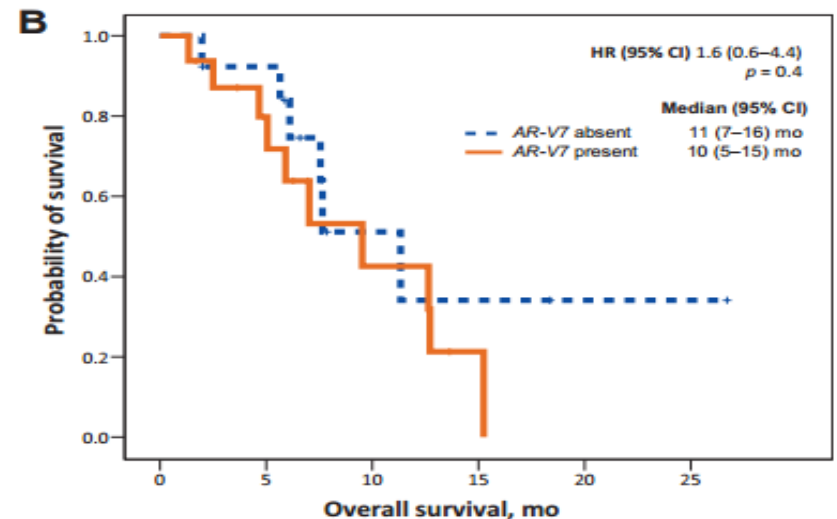
*Editorial by Archana Anantharaman and Terence W. Friedlander on pp. 946–948 of this issue*

**Efficacy of Cabazitaxel in Castration-resistant Prostate Cancer Is Independent of the Presence of AR-V7 in Circulating Tumor Cells**

**Wendy Onstenk<sup>a,\*</sup>, Anieta M. Sieuwerts<sup>a</sup>, Jaco Kraan<sup>a</sup>, Mai Van<sup>a</sup>, Annemieke J.M. Nieuweboer<sup>a</sup>, Ron H.J. Mathijssen<sup>a</sup>, Paul Hamberg<sup>b</sup>, Hielke J. Meulenbeld<sup>c</sup>, Bram De Laere<sup>d,e</sup>, Luc Y. Dirix<sup>d,e</sup>, Robert J. van Soest<sup>f</sup>, Martijn P. Lolkema<sup>a</sup>, John W.M. Martens<sup>a</sup>, Wytske M. van Weerden<sup>f</sup>, Guido W. Jenster<sup>f</sup>, John A. Foekens<sup>a</sup>, Ronald de Wit<sup>a</sup>, Stefan Sleijfer<sup>a</sup>**



At risk, no.		0	5	10
AR-V7 absent	13	6	1	1
AR-V7 present	16	7	1	1



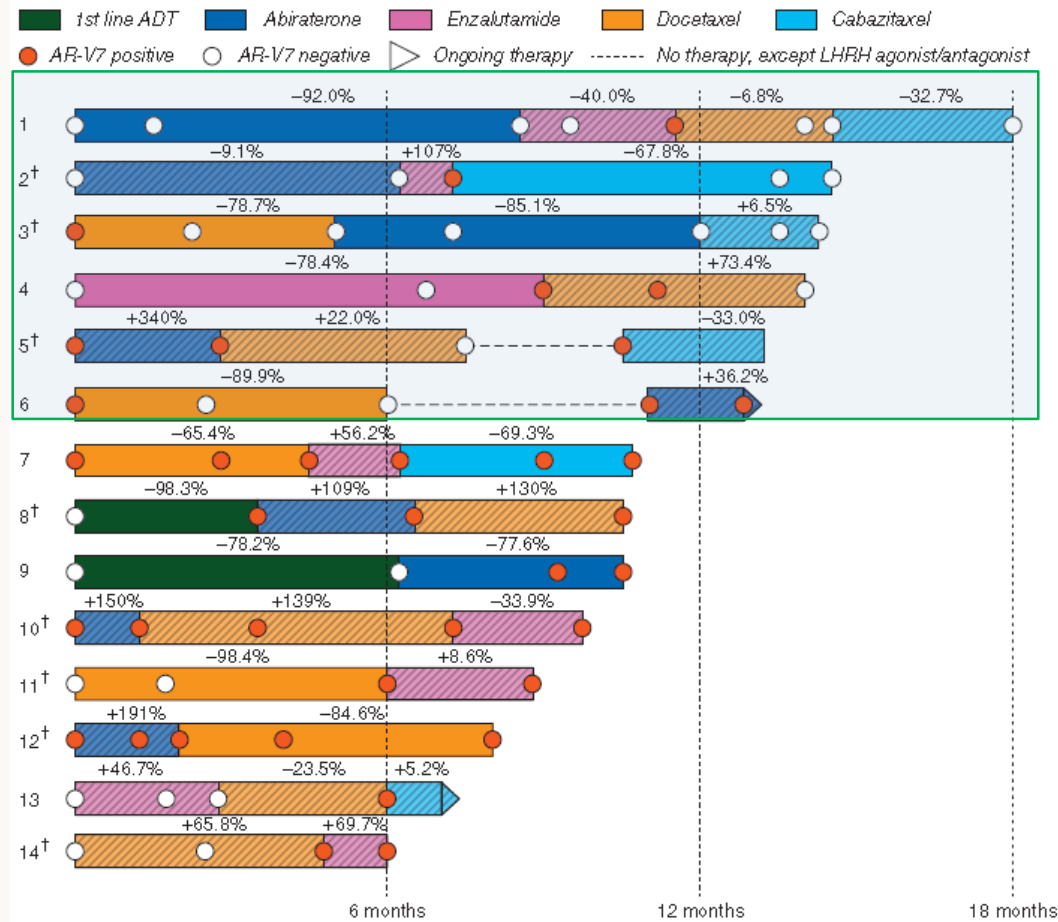
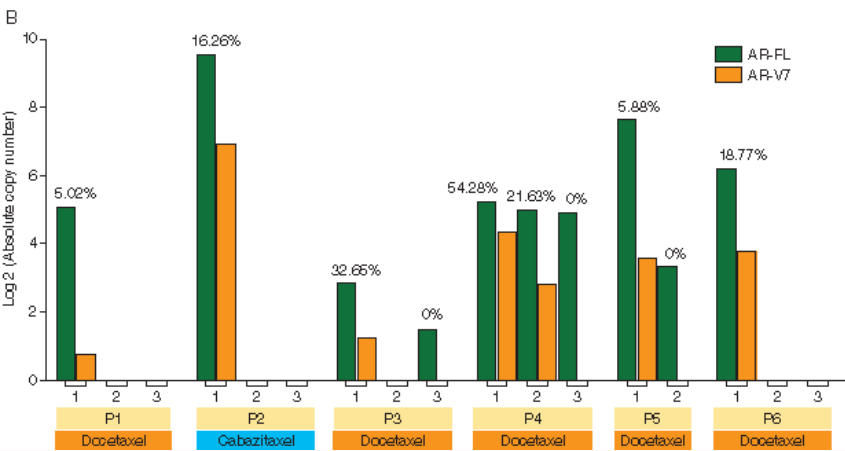
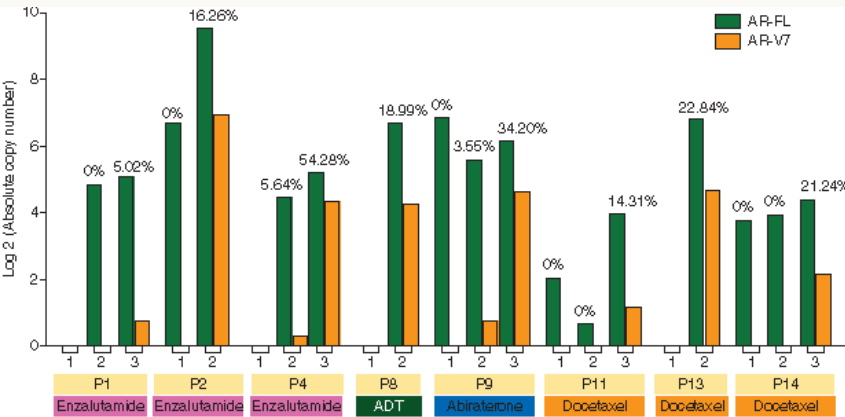
At risk, no.		0	5	10	15	20	25
AR-V7 absent	13	11	3	2	1	1	1
AR-V7 present	16	10	4	1	0	0	0



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# AR-V7 Conversion





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# International Stand Up to Cancer – PCF Prostate Cancer Dream Team

- ✓ 150 metastatic CRPC biopsies
- ✓ DNA repair alterations found in 22%
  - ✓ HRD genes: BRCA (13.3%), ATM (7.3%), CHEK2 (3%), PALB2 (2%), BRCA1 (0.7%)
  - ✓ MMR genes: MLH1 (1.3%), MSH2 (3%), MSH6 (2%)
  - ✓ 11.8% with germline alterations
- ✓ Prognostic, therapeutic and family implications



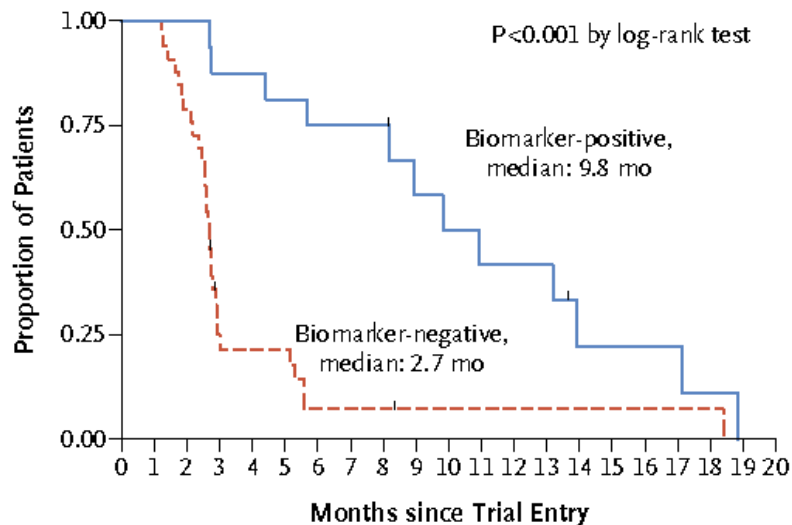
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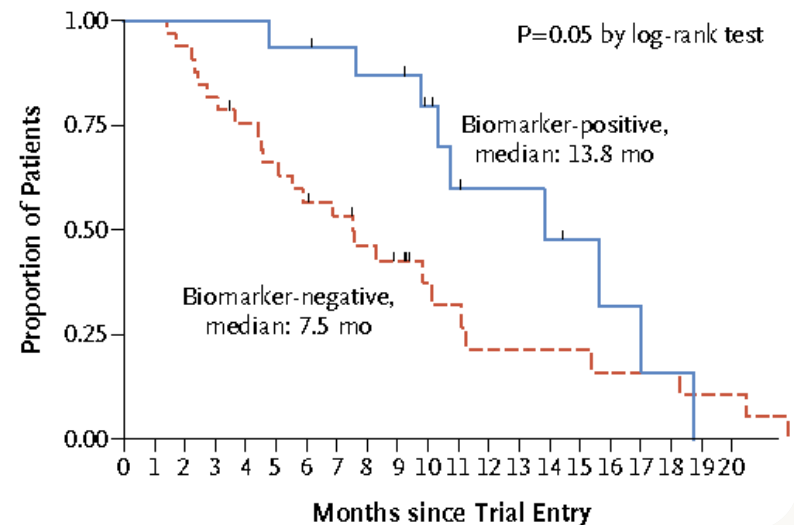
# Olaparib and DNA repair defects

- ✓ 16/49 responded (ORR – 33%)
- ✓ 14/16 responders with DNA repair defect (BRAC2 and ATM) – ORR 88%

**A Radiologic Progression-free Survival**



**B Overall Survival**





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# PARP inhibitors and DNA repair defects

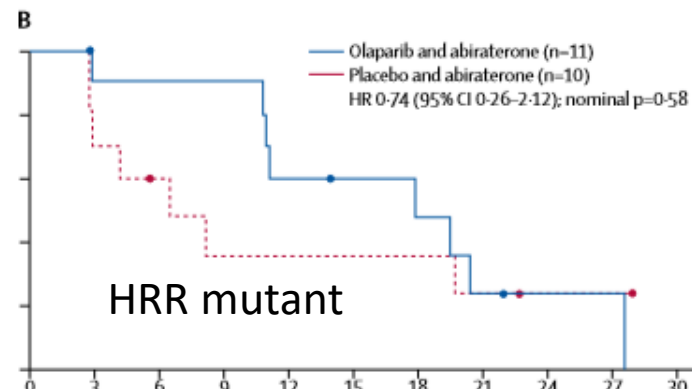
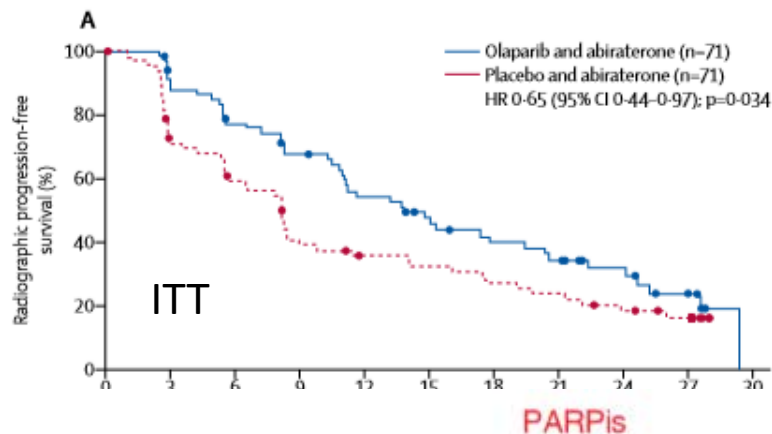
## Niraparib

Response n % (95% CI)	All Biallelic DRD (N = 39)	
	BRCA1/2 (n = 23)	Non-BRCA (n = 16)
Composite RR	15/23 65% (43%, 84%)	5/16 31% (11%, 59%)
Objective RR	5/13 38% (14%, 68%)	1/9 11% (0%, 48%)
PSA <sub>50</sub>	13/23 57% (34%, 77%)	1/16 6% (0%, 30%)
CTC Conversion	11/23 48% (27%, 69%)	5/16 31% (11%, 59%)

## Rucaparib

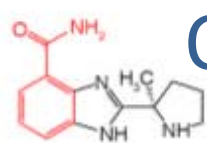






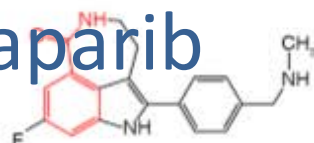
Approved for ovarian, fallopian, and peritoneal cancers

Approved for breast cancer

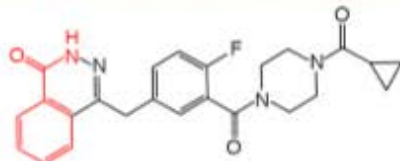


Veliparib  
ABT-888

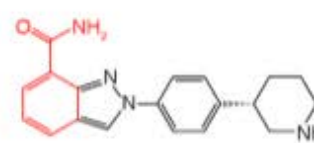
Olaparib



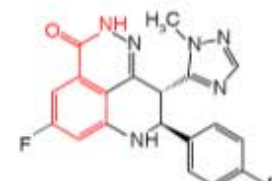
Rucaparib (Rubraca)  
AG-014699



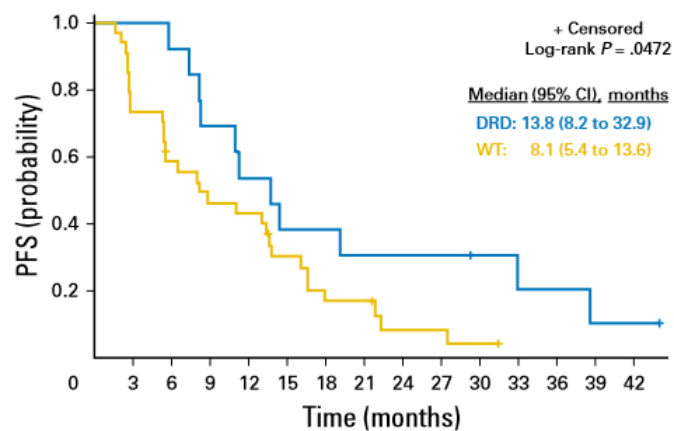
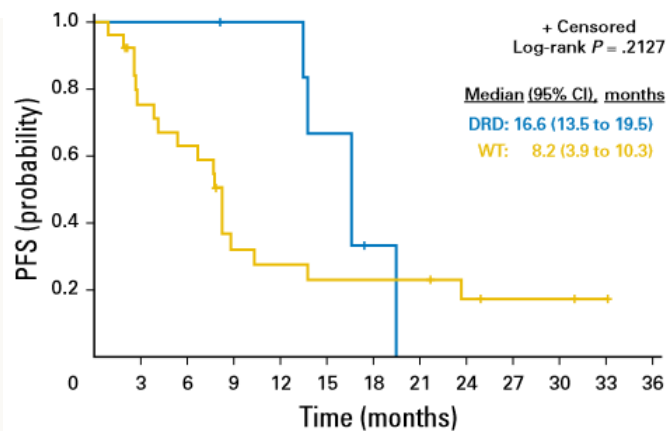
Olaparib (Lynparza)  
AZD-2281



Niraparib (Zejula)  
MK-4827



Talazoparib  
BMN-673



Veliparib





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# Pembrolizumab and prostate cancer

## Response by Presence of Somatic Aberrations in DNA Repair Genes: Cohorts 1+2+3

	<i>BRCA1/2 or ATM</i> 19/153	Other DDR Genes <sup>a</sup> 10/153	Negative 124/153
RECIST v1.1			
ORR	2 (11%) <sup>b</sup>	0	4 (3%)
DCR (any duration)	4 (22%)	0	22 (18%)
CR	0	0	2 (2%)
PR	2 (11%)	0	2 (2%)
SD (any duration)	2 (11%)	2 (20%)	18 (15%)
NonCR/nonPD	1 (5%)	0	7 (6%)
PD	12 (63%)	5 (50%)	80 (65%)
NE or missing	2 (11%)	3 (30%)	15 (12%)
PSA responders	2 (11%)	1 (10%)	4 (3%)

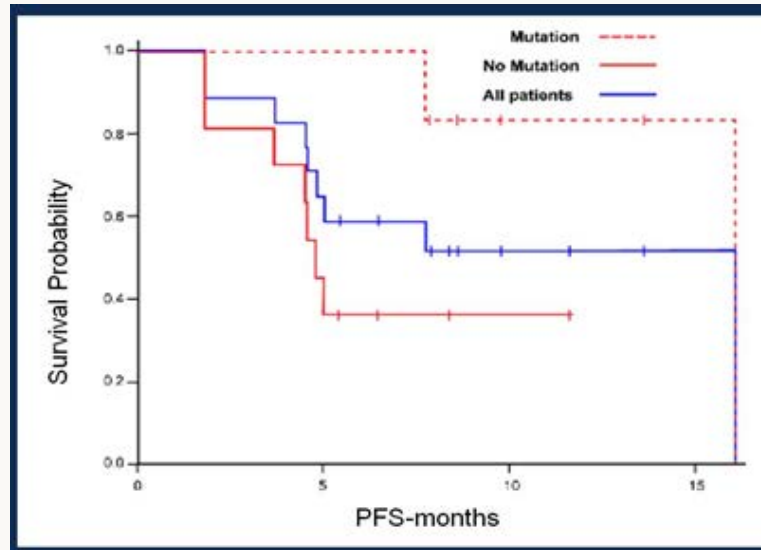
<sup>a</sup>*BARD1, BRIP1, CDK12, CHEK1, CHEK2, FANCL, PALB2, PPP2R2A, RAD51C, RAD51B, RAD51D, and RAD54L.* <sup>b</sup>1 patient each from cohorts 1 and 2. Presence of somatic alterations in DNA repair genes was derived from whole exome sequencing. Data cutoff date: Oct 13, 2017.



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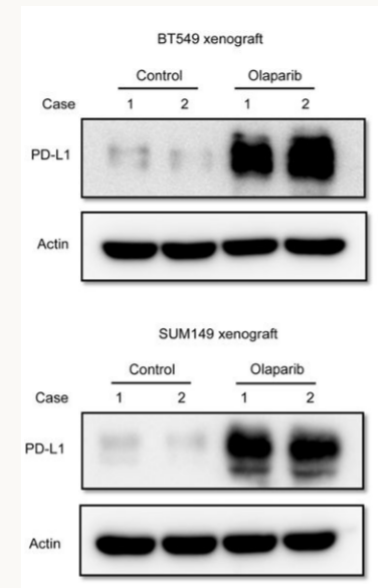
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# Durvalumab + Olaparib



- All patients: 16.1 months (95% CI: 4.5-16.1 months)
- Non-mutated/unknown: 4.8 months (95% CI: 1.8 months- cannot be calculated)
- Mutated: 16.1 months (95% CI: 7.8-18.1 months)

Patient Number	DNA Damage Repair (DDR) Pathway Mutation(s)	Other Genomic Aberration(s)	Maximum % PSA Decline
1	BRCA2	None	-79%
2	BRCA2	ASXL1	-99%
3	None	TP53, RB1	15%
4	None	AR amplification	35%
5	None	MYD88, CCND3, BIRC3	-79%
6	BRCA2 (germline)	SPOP, 13q deletion, AR amplification	-89%
7	Insufficient specimen	Insufficient specimen	-99%
8	BRCA2 (germline)	13q deletion, PKP2	-93%
9	Insufficient specimen	Insufficient specimen	-23%
10	BRCA2	TP53, KAT6A	-85%
11	BRCA2 (germline)	Copy number loss and allelic imbalance on 13q	-50%
12	None	RYR2, PIK3CA	37%
13	Insufficient specimen	Insufficient specimen	9%
14	BRCA2	HRAS	-80%
15	None	PIK3CA, ADGRB3, TP53	4%
16	None	TP53, STAG1	-46%
17	None	BRAF, AR amplification, ASXL1, MYH11	-10%



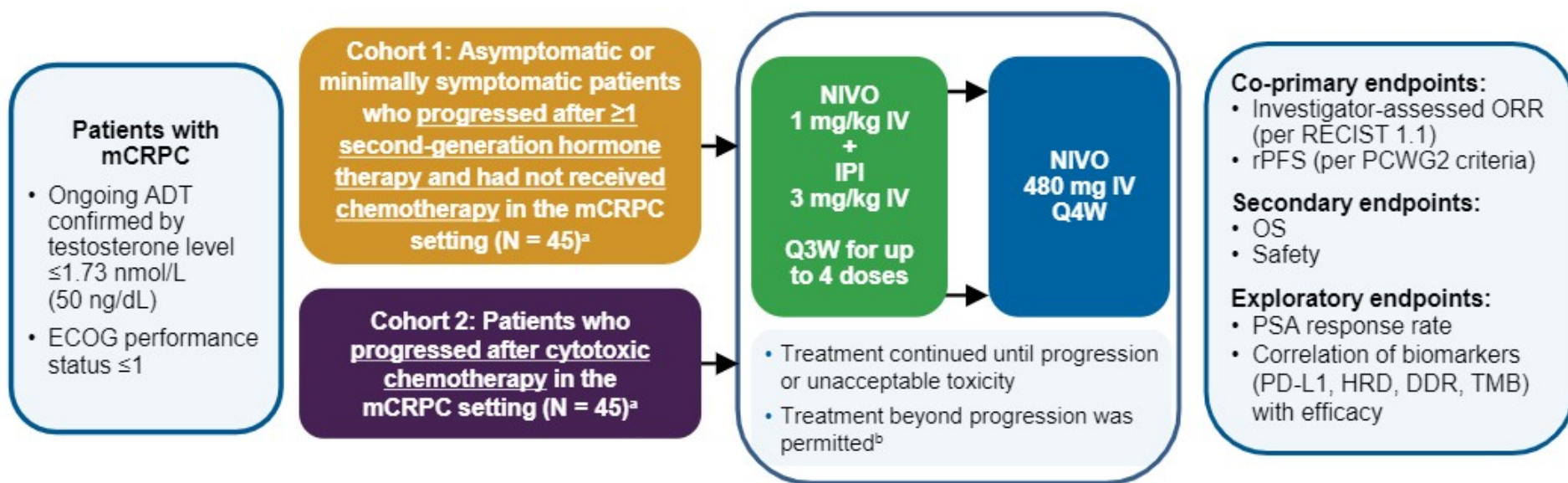


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# Study design

## Open-label, multicenter, phase 2 study (NCT02985957)



- Patients who had received  $\geq 1$  combination dose and who had toxicity that did not meet discontinuation criteria were permitted to begin NIVO maintenance before completion of all 4 combination doses



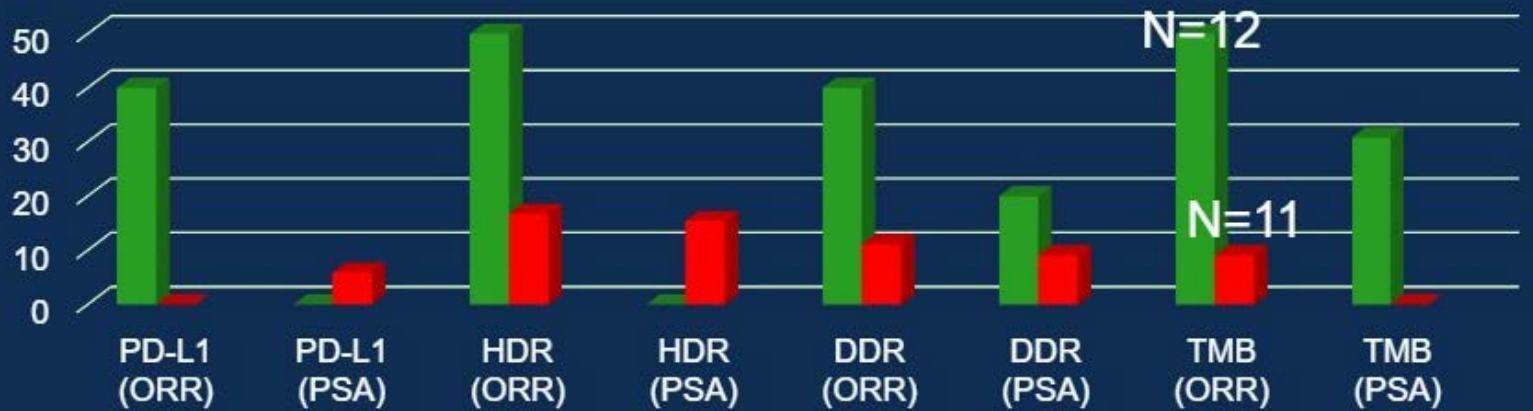
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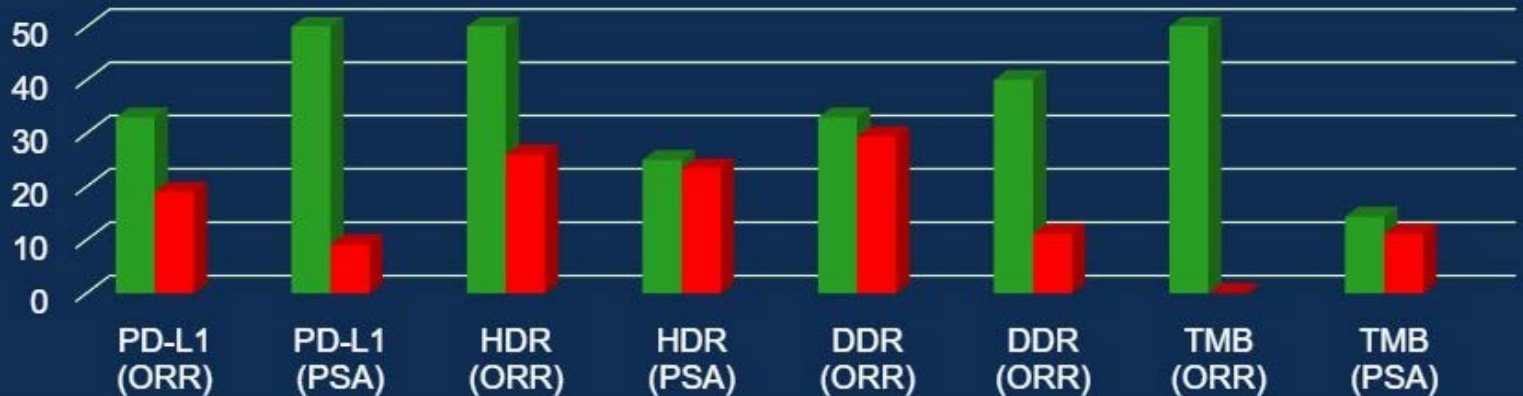
# Nivolumab plus Ipilimumab

## Exploratory Biomarker Analyses

Cohort 1



Cohort 2



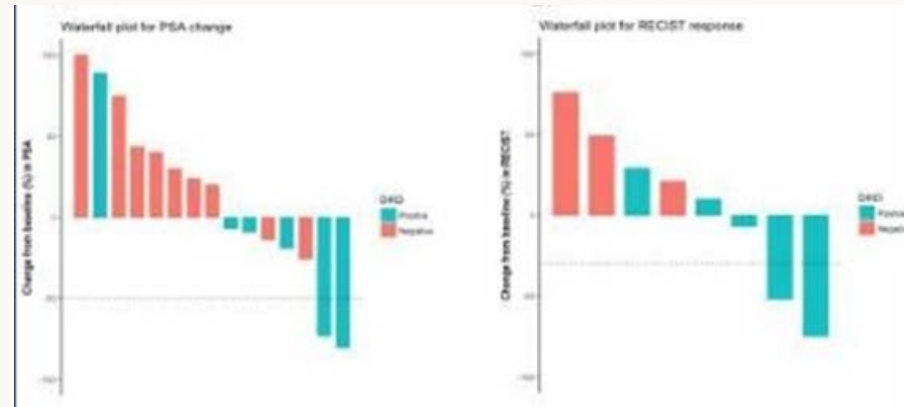


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# Ipilimumab plus nivolumab and DNA-repair defects in AR-V7-expressing metastatic prostate cancer

- ✓ 15 patients
  - ✓ 6/15 (40%) positive for DDR
- ✓ Outcomes: DRD+ vs. DRD-
  - ✓ PSA response (33% vs 0%;  $p=0.14$ )
  - ✓ ORR (40% vs 0%;  $p=0.46$ )
  - ✓ PSA-PFS (HR 0.19;  $p<0.01$ )
  - ✓ PFS (HR 0.31;  $p=0.01$ )
  - ✓ OS (HR 0.41;  $p=0.11$ )

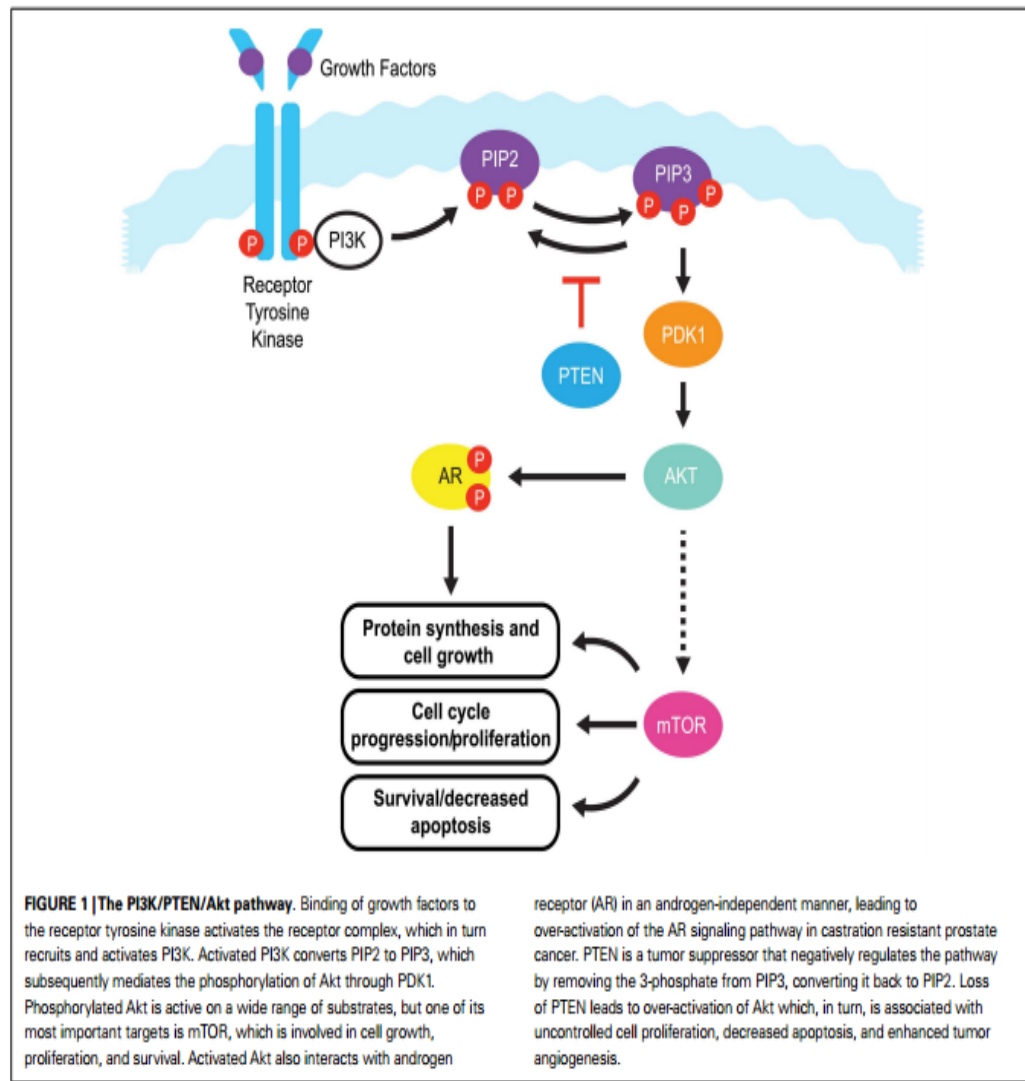
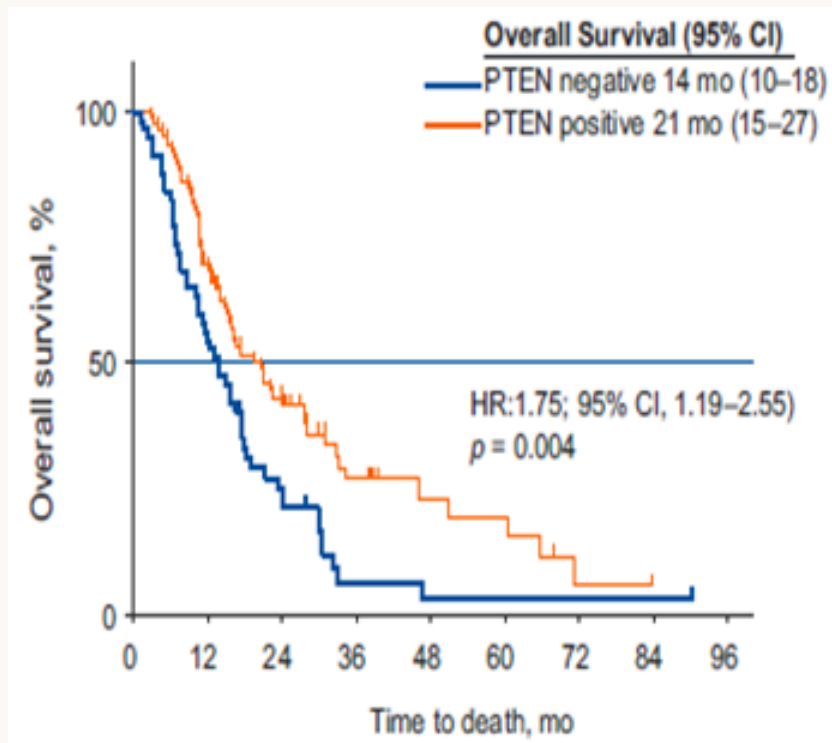




## PTEN Protein Loss and Clinical Outcome from Castration-resistant Prostate Cancer Treated with Abiraterone Acetate

Roberta Ferraldeschi<sup>a</sup>, Daniel Nava Rodrigues<sup>a</sup>, Ruth Riisnaes<sup>a</sup>, Susana Miranda<sup>a</sup>, Ines Figueiredo<sup>a</sup>, Pasquale Rescigno<sup>a</sup>, Praful Ravi<sup>a</sup>, Carmel Pezaro<sup>a</sup>, Aurelius Omlin<sup>a</sup>, David Lorente<sup>a</sup>, Zafeiris Zafeiriou<sup>a</sup>, Joaquin Mateo<sup>a</sup>, Amelia Altavilla<sup>a</sup>, Spyridon Sideris<sup>a</sup>, Diletta Bianchini<sup>a</sup>, Emily Grist<sup>a</sup>, Khin Thway<sup>a</sup>, Raquel Perez Lopez<sup>a</sup>, Nina Tunariu<sup>a</sup>, Chris Parker<sup>b</sup>, David Dearnaley<sup>b</sup>, Alison Reid<sup>a</sup>, Gerhardt Attard<sup>a</sup>, Johann de Bono<sup>a,\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Prostate Cancer Targeted Therapy Group and Drug Development Unit, The Royal Marsden NHS Foundation Trust and The Institute of Cancer Research, Sutton, Surrey, UK; <sup>b</sup> Academic Urology Unit, The Royal Marsden NHS Foundation Trust, London, UK



**FIGURE 1 | The PI3K/PTEN/Akt pathway.** Binding of growth factors to the receptor tyrosine kinase activates the receptor complex, which in turn recruits and activates PI3K. Activated PI3K converts PIP2 to PIP3, which subsequently mediates the phosphorylation of Akt through PDK1. Phosphorylated Akt is active on a wide range of substrates, but one of its most important targets is mTOR, which is involved in cell growth, proliferation, and survival. Activated Akt also interacts with androgen

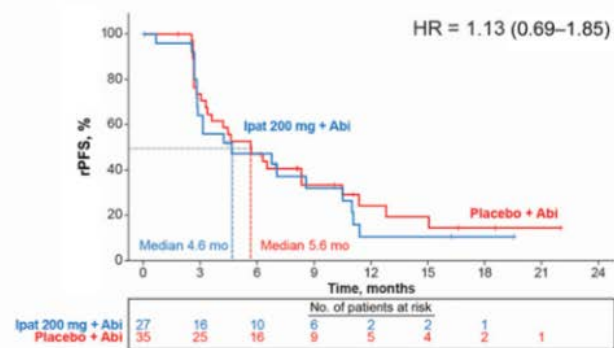
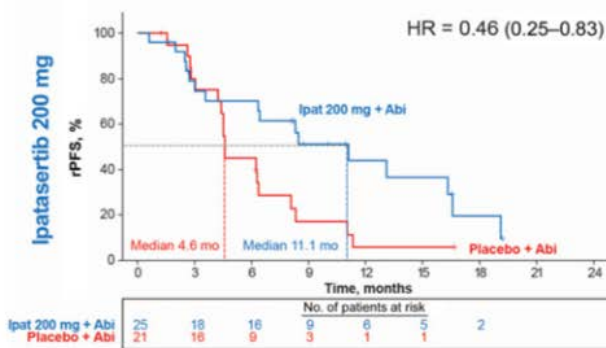
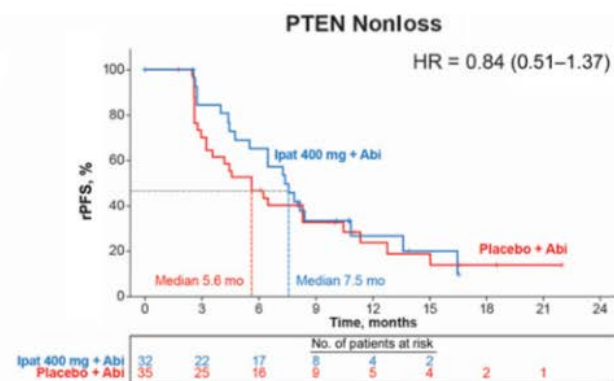
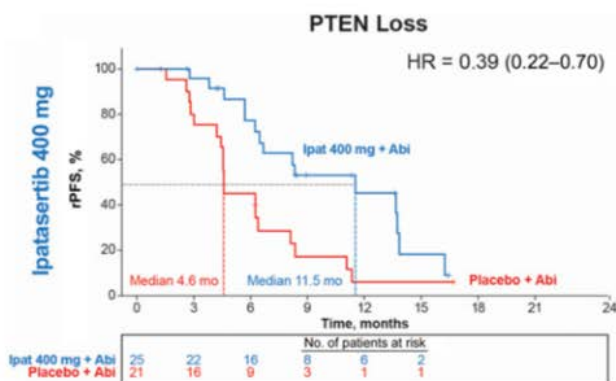
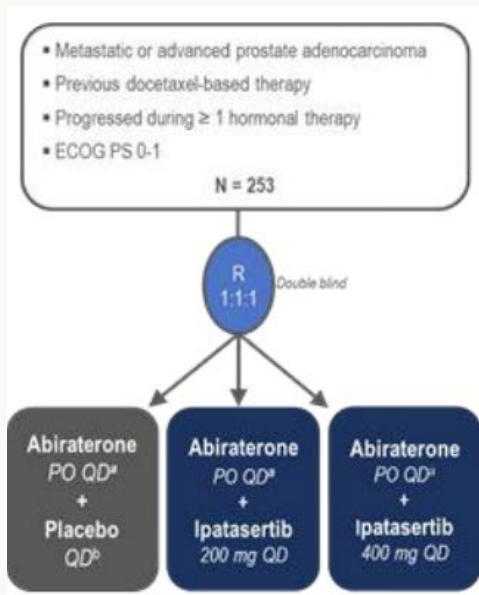
receptor (AR) in an androgen-independent manner, leading to over-activation of the AR signaling pathway in castration resistant prostate cancer. PTEN is a tumor suppressor that negatively regulates the pathway by removing the 3-phosphate from PIP3, converting it back to PIP2. Loss of PTEN leads to over-activation of Akt which, in turn, is associated with uncontrolled cell proliferation, decreased apoptosis, and enhanced tumor angiogenesis.



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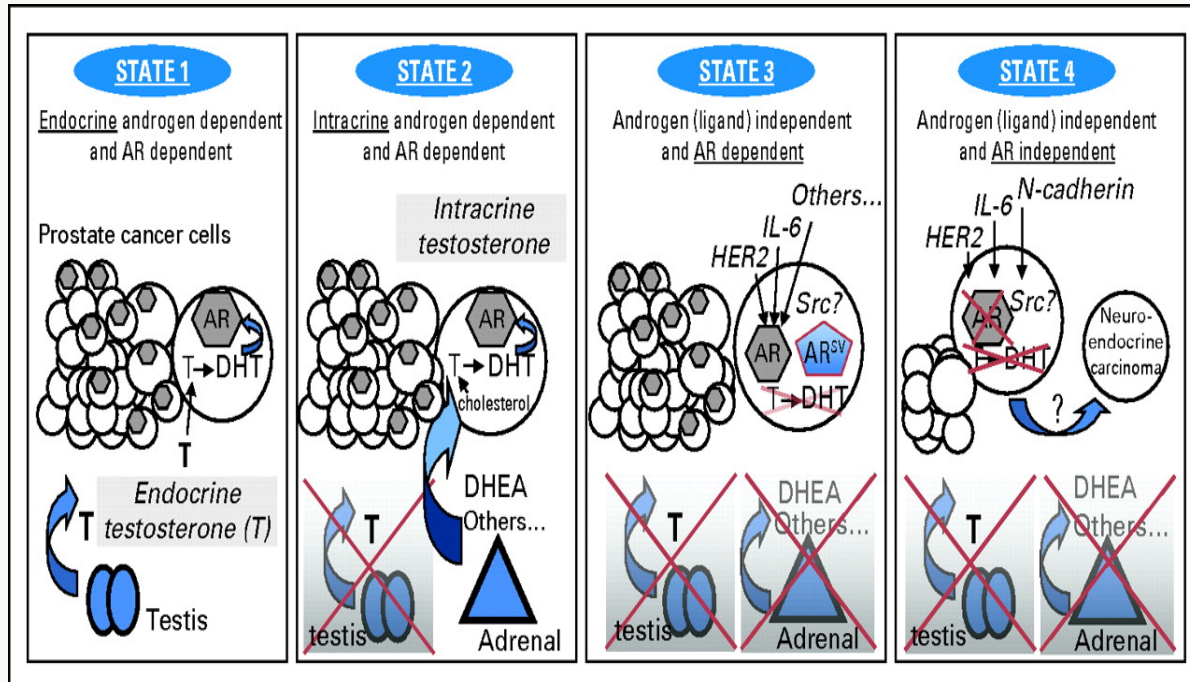
# Ipatasertib and PTEN loss





# Molecular states framework for androgen receptor (AR) activation in prostate cancer

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**AR**

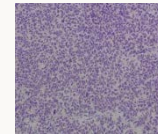
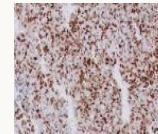
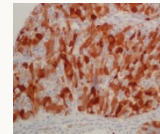
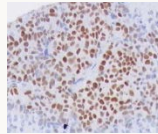
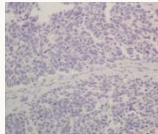
**ASCL1**

**UBE2C**

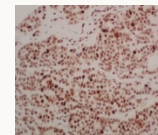
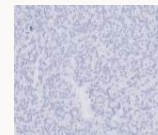
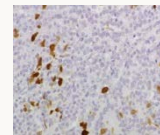
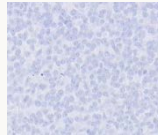
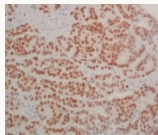
**p53**

**RB**

**SCPC**



**ADENO**







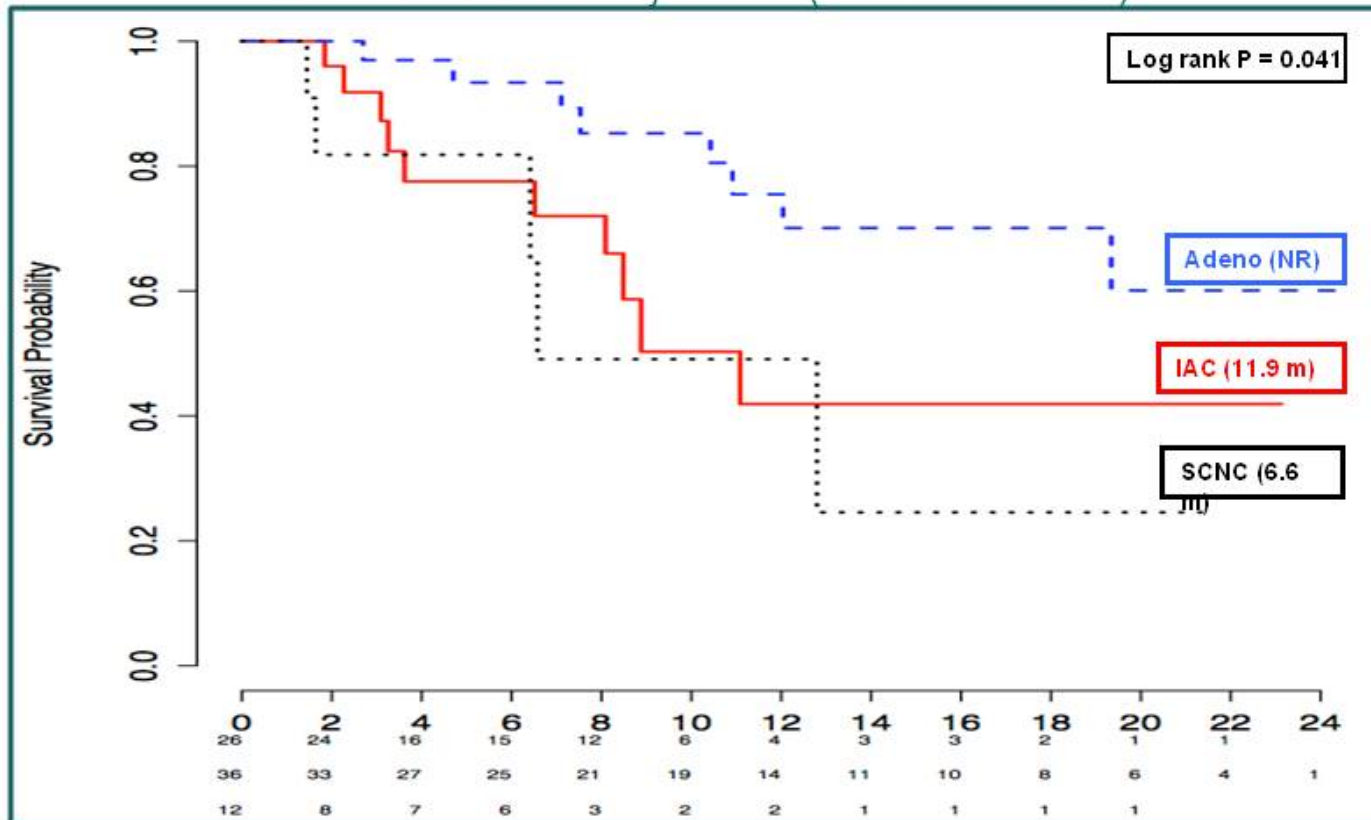
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Characterization of neuroendocrine prostate cancer (NEPC) in patients with metastatic castration resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC) resistant to abiraterone (Abi) or enzalutamide (Enz): Preliminary results from the SU2C/PCF/AACR West Coast Prostate Cancer Dream Team (WCDT).

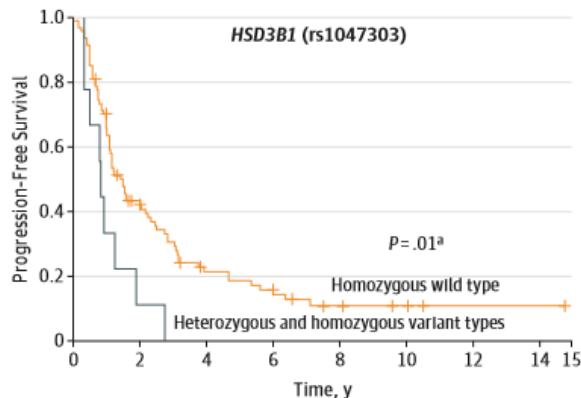
*Small E. J Clin Oncol 33, 2015 a5003*



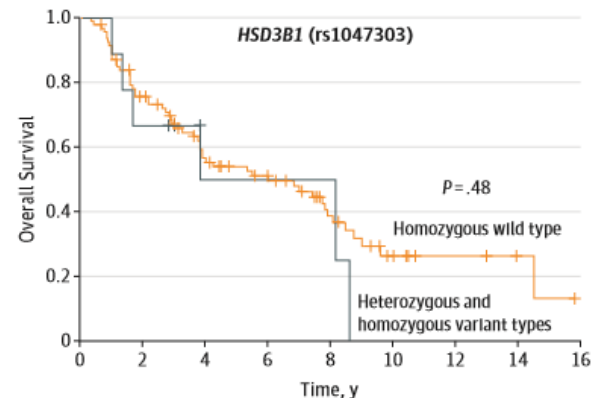
Overall survival as function of biopsy pathology  
Three-classifier System (from time of bx)



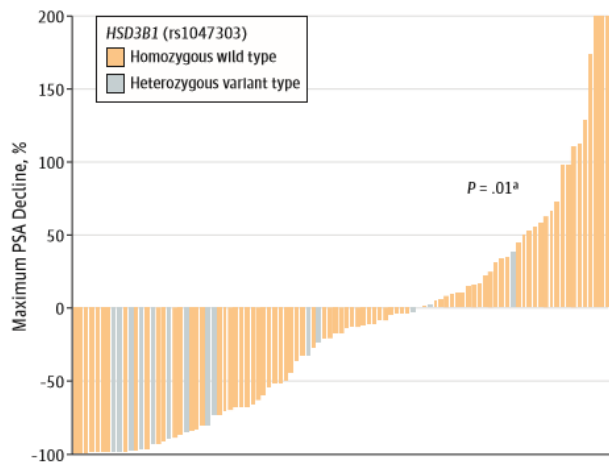
**A** Progression-free survival rate



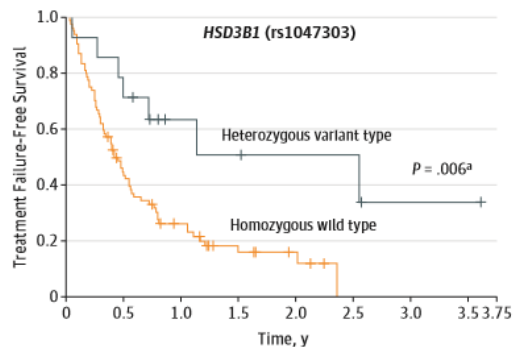
**B** Overall survival rate



**A** PSA decline

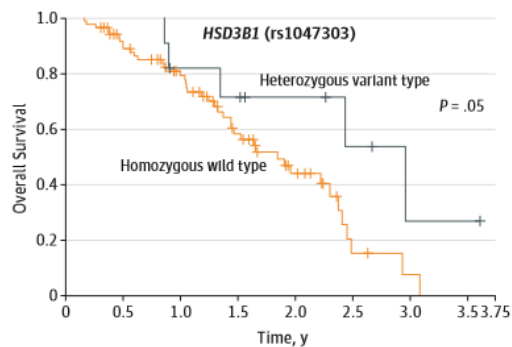


**B** Treatment failure-free survival rate

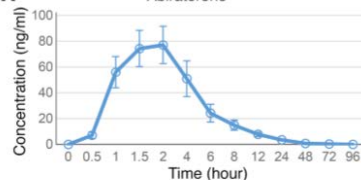


# HSD3B1

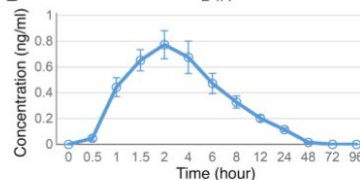
**C** Overall survival rate



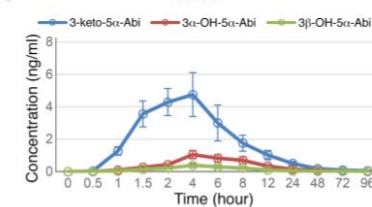
**A** Abiraterone



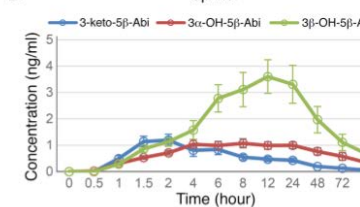
**B** D4A



**C** 5 $\alpha$ -Abl



**D** 5 $\beta$ -Abl





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# Conclusions

- ✓ Biomarkers are useful to guide the treatment
- ✓ AR-V7 seems to be the closest marker to be used in clinical practice
- ✓ AR-V7 positive patients are sensitive to taxane
- ✓ Taxanes can convert AR-V7 positive patients in to AR-V7 negative
- ✓ AR point mutations, DNA repair defects, AR null, RB1 mutation, p53 mutation and PTEN mutation are promising

**SAVE THE DATE**

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DE 2019**

**SÃO PAULO**



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# THANK YOU



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