



What do these results mean for individuals with metastatic castration-sensitive prostate cancer (mCSPC)?

In this analysis, patients with mCSPC who initiated apalutamide without docetaxel were more likely to achieve a prostate-specific antigen (PSA) reduction of $\geq 90\%$ (PSA90) by 6 months compared with those who initiated darolutamide without docetaxel

Real-world comparison of prostate-specific antigen response in metastatic castration-sensitive prostate cancer patients treated with apalutamide without docetaxel vs darolutamide without docetaxel

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What were the results?

Who was in the analysis?

Statistical analyses were used to make sure that patients in each treatment group were similar

Patients had a median age of **74–75 years**

~**59%** of patients were **White** and ~**21%** were **Black**

~**2 months** between start of metastasis and index date

~**24%** of patients recently had high PSA levels (≥ 20 ng/mL)

~**50%** of patients had bone and/or lymph node involvement

How well did apalutamide work at lowering PSA levels in patients?



By 6 months, patients who started treatment with apalutamide without docetaxel were **49% more likely to achieve a $\geq 90\%$ reduction in PSA (PSA90)** compared with patients who started darolutamide without docetaxel



Percent of patients achieving $\geq 90\%$ reduction in PSA levels by 6 months



75% apalutamide
without docetaxel



56% darolutamide
without docetaxel



Median time to achieving $\geq 90\%$ reduction in PSA levels

2.8 months

for patients receiving **apalutamide** without docetaxel

3.3 months

for patients receiving **darolutamide** without docetaxel

What were the limitations?

As the study used medical and insurance records, some information may be missing or incorrect

Not all PSA testing may have been recorded in the databases

Researchers adjusted for known potential differences between treatment groups; however, other unmeasured factors may have affected the results

Glossary of terms	
Androgen Receptor Pathway Inhibitors (ARPIs)	These are drugs that block the action of androgens (male hormones) by binding to androgen receptors
Castration-sensitive	The cancer responds favorably to treatment that blocks testosterone production
Index date	The date used as the starting point for the analysis, defined as the first paid pharmacy claim for one of the study drugs (apalutamide or darolutamide) on or after August 5, 2022
Median	The middle number in a sequence of numbers ordered from lowest to highest
Metastatic	The cancer has spread to other locations in the body (such as bones or other organs)
Prostate cancer (PC)	PC develops when the body cannot control the growth of abnormal cells in the prostate
Prostate-specific antigen (PSA)	A protein made by the prostate gland. Doctors use PSA as a marker to check for signs of prostate problems and to evaluate a patient's response to cancer treatment
PSA90	The point at which a person's PSA level has reduced by 90% after treatment, suggesting that the cancer is responding well to treatment and may be linked to slower disease growth and better clinical outcomes



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What was the purpose of this analysis?

- This analysis compared the ability of apalutamide and darolutamide (examples of ARPIs) without docetaxel (chemotherapy) at reducing levels of PSA in patients with mCSPC
- Specifically, this study looked at how many patients achieved $\geq 90\%$ reduction in PSA levels (PSA90) by 6 months after starting treatment

What is prostate-specific antigen (PSA)?

- PSA is a protein made by the prostate gland and can be measured using a blood test
- It can be used to help monitor prostate cancer
- A reduction in PSA levels may suggest that the cancer is responding to treatment and may be linked to slower disease growth and better clinical outcomes

How was the analysis carried out?

Patients were:

- ✓ 18 years of age or older
- ✓ Diagnosed with mCSPC
- ✓ Had a medical history of at least 12 months prior to treatment
- ✓ Had detectable PSA (>0.2 ng/mL) prior to treatment
- ✓ ARPI-naïve



Started **apalutamide** without docetaxel



Started **darolutamide** without docetaxel



Patient information (medical background and prescriptions received) came from medical and insurance databases



This study did not assess safety