

Elevating the Patient Voice: Understanding Treatment Preferences in Patients with Advanced Prostate Cancer

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ADVANCED THERAPEUTICS

ORIGINAL RESEARCH

Elevating the Patient Voice: Understanding Treatment Preferences in Patients with Advanced Prostate Cancer

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FDA Approved Agents in Advanced Prostate Cancer

ADT

Relugolix
Leuprolide
Goserelin
Triptorelin
Histrelin
Degarelix

ARPIs

AAP
Enzalutamide
Apalutamide
Darolutamide

Chemotherapy

Docetaxel
Cabazitaxel

Immunotherapy

Sipuleucel-T
Pembrolizumab

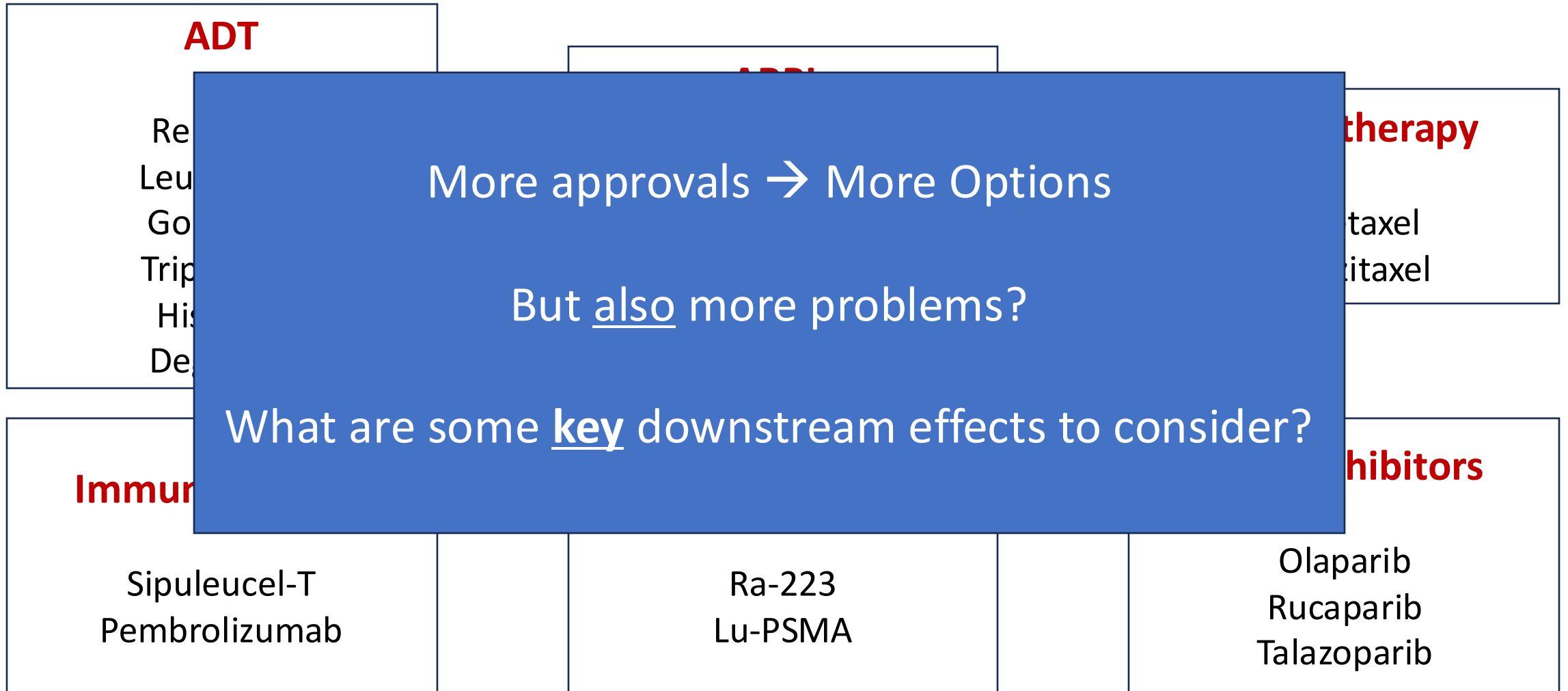
Radiopharmaceuticals

Ra-223
Lu-PSMA

PARP Inhibitors

Olaparib
Rucaparib
Talazoparib

FDA Approved Agents in Advanced Prostate Cancer



Polypharmacy & Treatment Non-Adherence

- Defined as taking ≥ 5 more medications
 - Affects 44% of men ≥ 65 years of age
- Why is it important?
 - Associated with treatment non-adherence → Negative outcomes in prostate cancer patients
- Additional important considerations that exacerbate non-adherence
 - Route of administration (e.g., oral, IM, SQ, IV)
 - Dosing schedule (e.g., frequency, number of pills, with/without meals)
 - Lack of patient education
 - Difficulty swallowing
 - Impaired cognitive function

Polypharmacy in Prostate Cancer Literature

- What is already known?
 - Adherence to oral therapies is low and even worse in patients with symptomatic disease burden
 - Adherence improved when treatment is more effective and improves pain burden
 - Patient treatment priorities:
 1. Treatment effectiveness
 2. Accessibility of treatment
 3. Quality-of-life
 4. Side effects

Study Objective

- Address remaining gaps in the literature by better understanding patients' preferences around therapies for prostate cancer focusing on preferences related to:
 - Type of treatment (IV chemotherapy vs oral medications)
 - Pill burden
 - Treatment frequency

Study Design, Population, and Survey

- Cross-sectional online survey
- Metastatic PCa patients residing in the USA in January 2024
 - Invited via email to take the survey
 - Provided online consent
- Administered 15-mins survey with 27 close-ended questions:
 - Demographics
 - Disease area-specific questions (e.g., treatment adherence, pill burden)
 - Exploratory questions about routes of administration (IV chemo vs oral treatments)

Data Analysis

- Data were analyzed using the online survey platform tool (Alchemer and Microsoft Excel) and were descriptive in nature

Demographics

Survey distributed: 200 men

Survey participation: 103 men

Complete survey responses: 100 men

Parameter	Survey respondents (<i>N</i> = 100)
Age, years, median (range)	65 (35–79)
Age category, years, <i>n</i> (%)	
18–39	2 (2)
40–59	24 (24)
60–79	74 (74)
≥ 80	0 (0)
Gender, <i>n</i> (%)	
Female	0 (0)
Male	100 (100)
Non-binary	0 (0)
Race/ethnicity, ^a <i>n</i> (%)	
White	53 (53)
* Black/African American	31 (31)
Hispanic/Latino	15 (15)
Asian American/Pacific Islander	1 (1)
Multiracial	2 (2)
Prefer not to answer	1 (1)
* Highest level of education, <i>n</i> (%)	
Postgraduate	4 (4)
Bachelor's degree	27 (27)
Associate's degree	19 (19)
Trade school	17 (17)
Some college	10 (10)
High school	19 (19)
Other	4 (4)

Results

- **Additional Demographics:**

- Receiving care from an oncologist: 86%
- Receiving care from a urologist: 13%
- Receiving care from a general practitioner: 1%

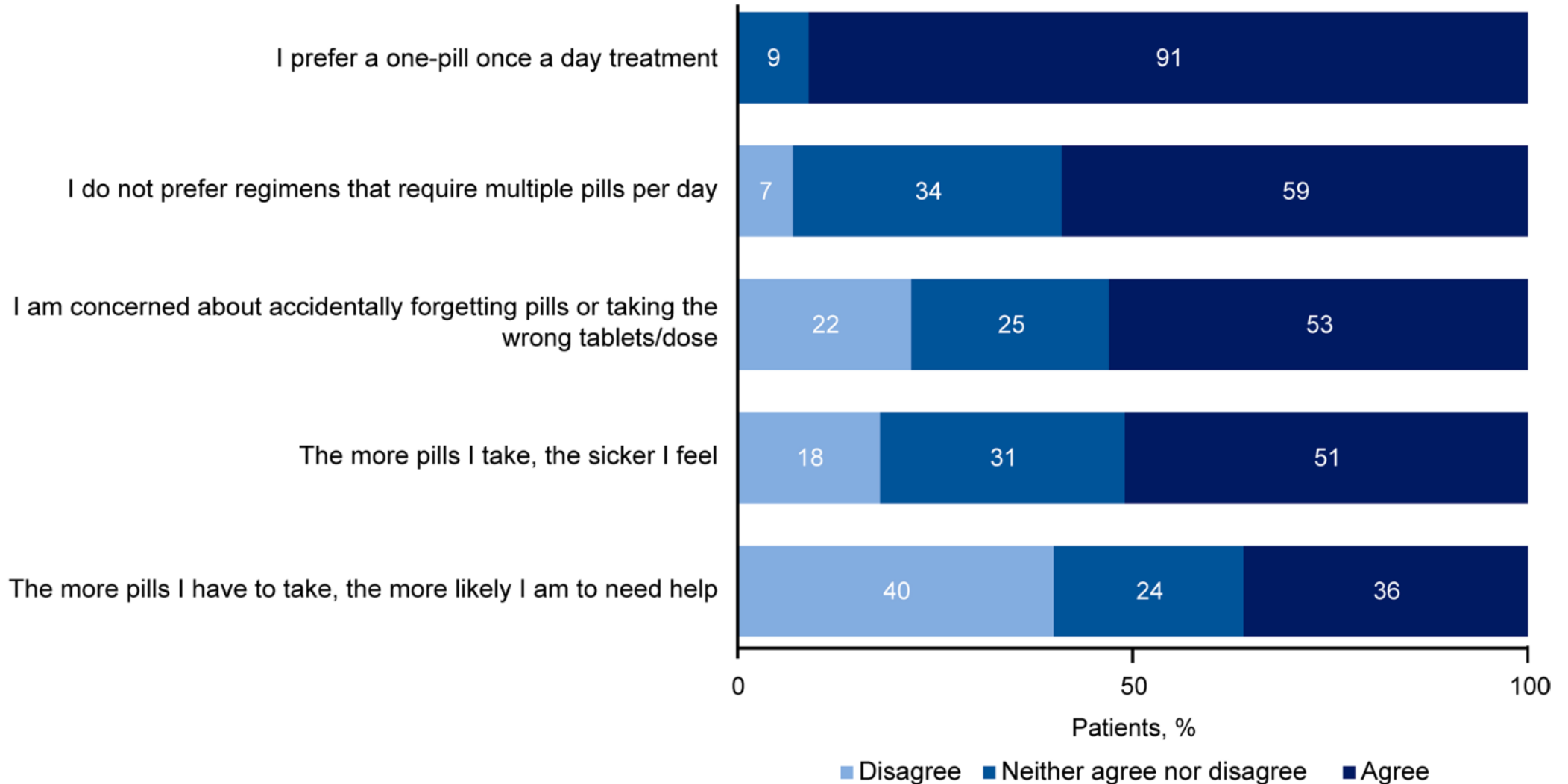
- **Pill Burden:**

- Taking an oral treatment for PCa: 80%
- >5 pills/day: 48%
- >3 medications/day: 50%
- Taking medications >1 time/day: 64%

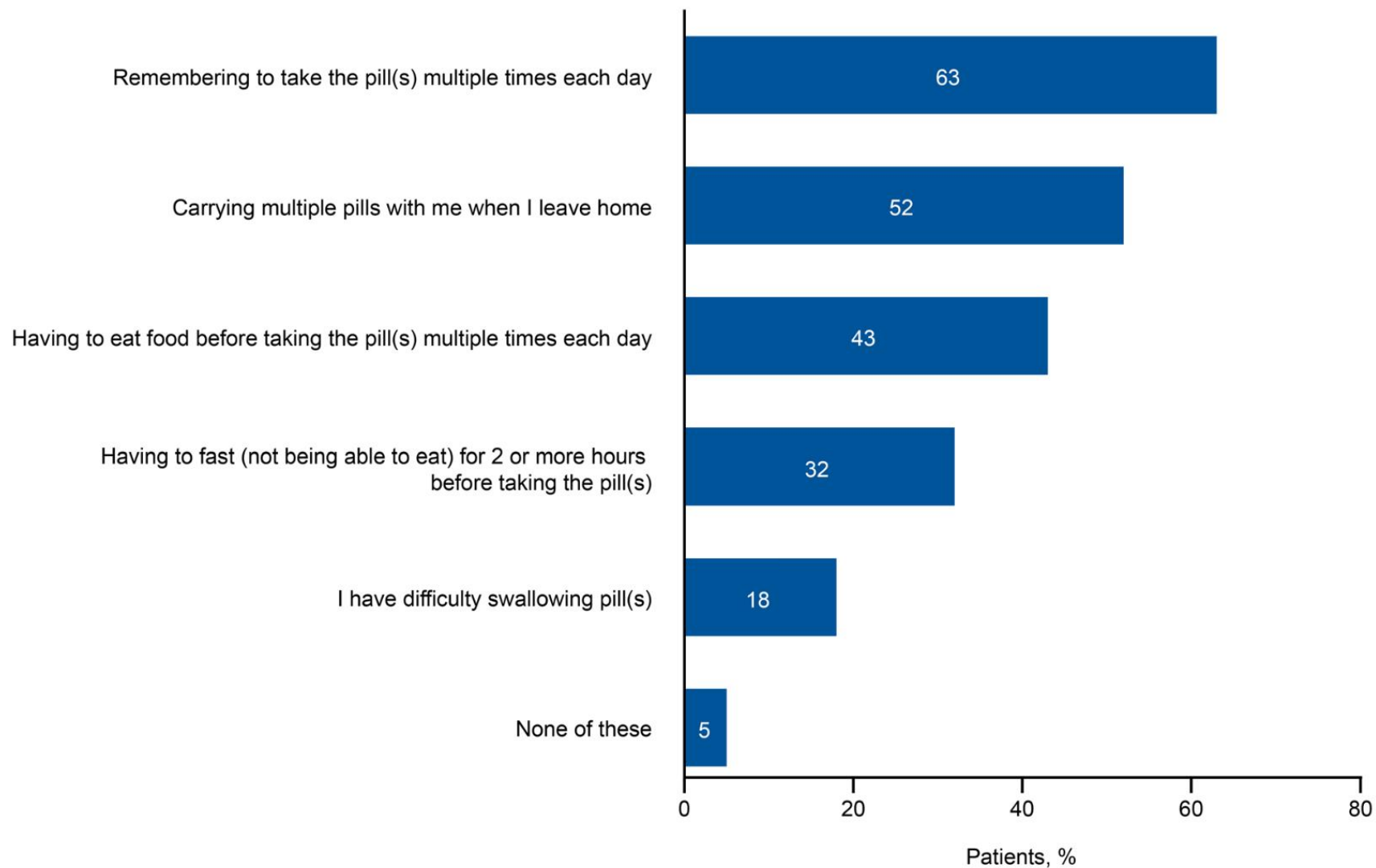
- **Important Features When Starting Treatment:**

- Most important feature when starting new treatment: 67% - *where* they need treatment (home vs infusion center, etc)

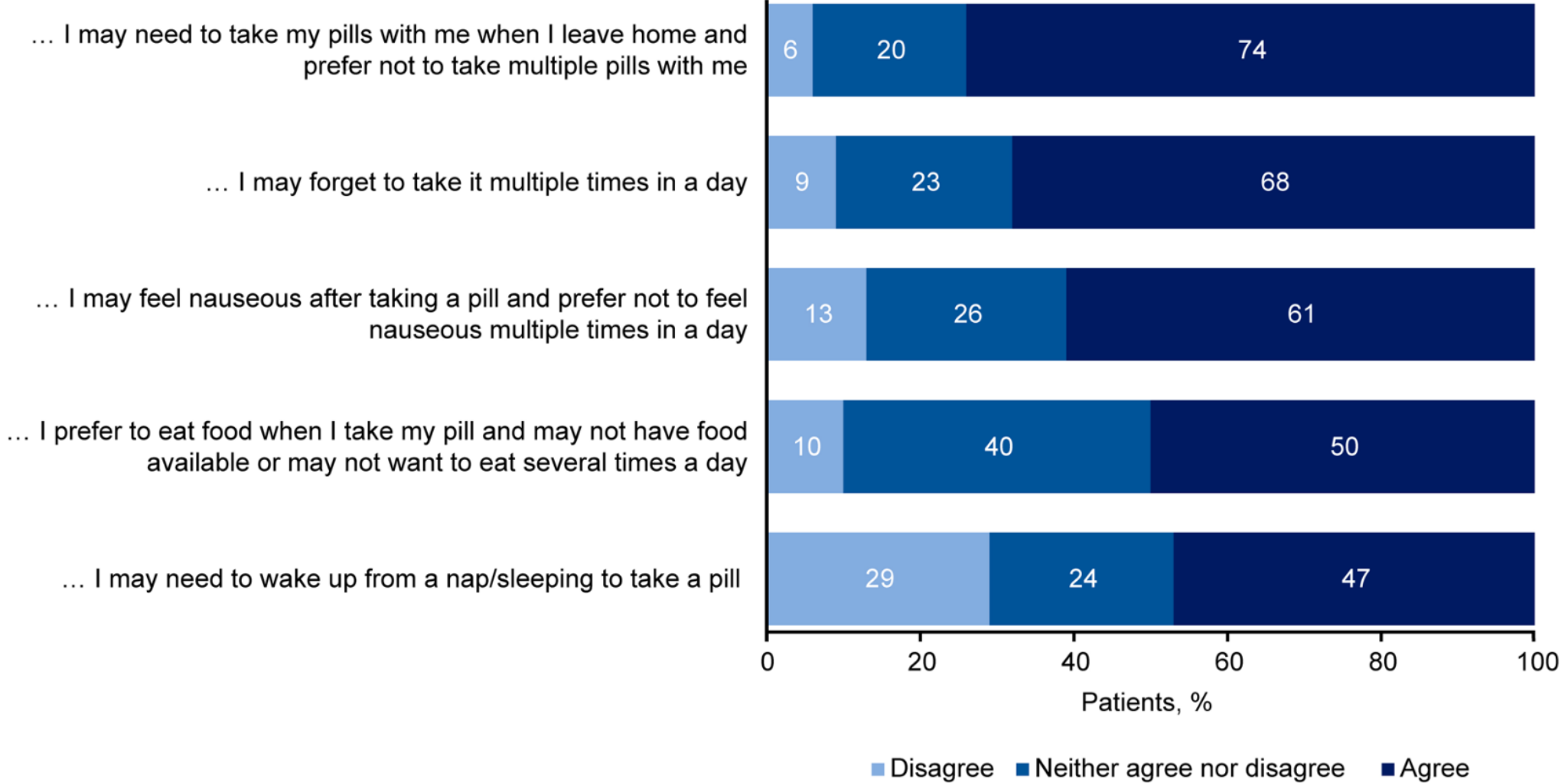
Agreement Regarding Pill Burden and Impact



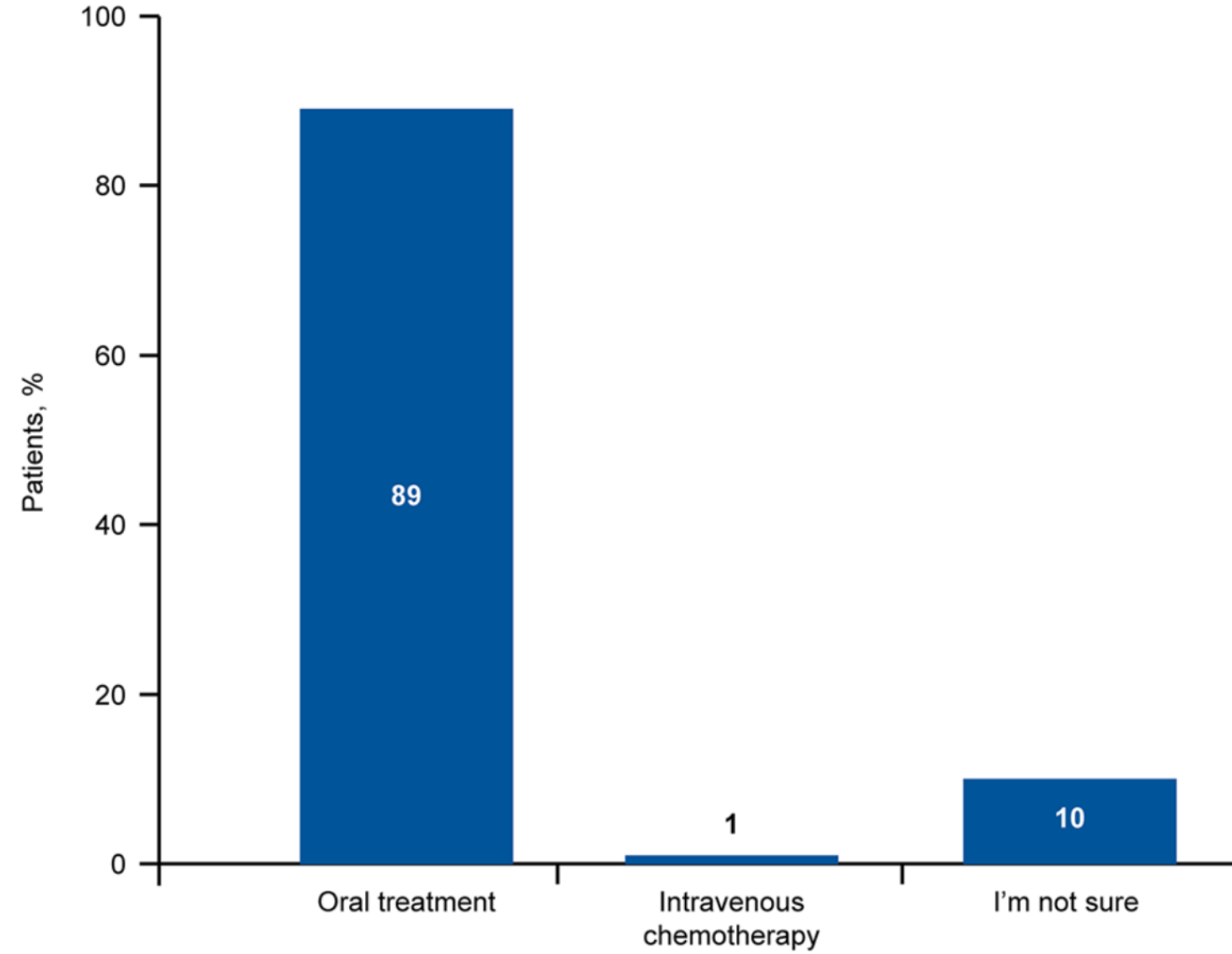
Barriers to Taking Oral Cancer Therapy Multiples Times Each Day



Challenges Related to Taking an Oral Treatment for PCa Multiples Times Per Day



Preferences for Oral Treatment vs Intravenous Chemotherapy



Discussion

- In this survey of pts with advanced PCa, almost all pts chose:
 1. A 1-pill/once a day regimen over a multi-pill regimen
 2. An oral treatment option vs IV chemotherapy
- 1 in 5 pts reported difficulty swallowing medications whole and most saw value in medications that can be dispersed in liquid or applesauce
 - Many patients may not readily mention swallowing difficulties, thus providers should proactively discuss potential administration challenges
- Strengths of this study:
 - Diverse population, including race and education level
 - All pts surveyed were actively receiving treatment for advanced PCa
- Limitations of this study:
 - Small sample size
 - Potential for selection bias
 - Solely conducted in the USA

Take Home Messages

- This survey is one of the first to understand patients' preferences regarding oral treatments for advanced PCa
- The results underscore the importance of shared decision-making and consideration of patients' preferences when prescribing a prostate cancer treatment that will ensure the best opportunity for adherence
- These factors can impact both long-term outcomes and patients' quality of life