Technical advances in the treatment of localized prostate cancer

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Introduction

Curative treatments of localized prostate cancer:

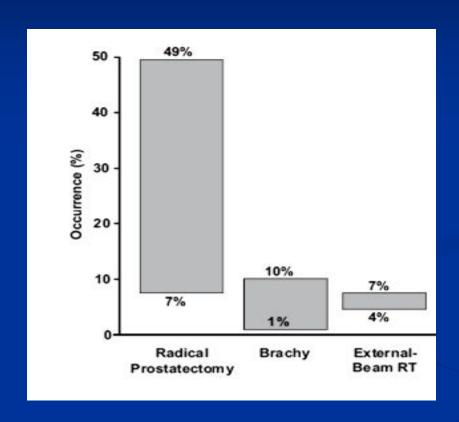
Radical prostatectomy

Brachytherapy

External beam radiotherapy

- Similar oncological results10-year specific survival > 90%
- Different concepts and adverse effects

Urinary incontinence



Ellis et al, Urology 2007

Erectile dysfunction

| | Complete loss | Partial loss | Normal |
|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|
| Radical prostatectomy | 26-100% | 16-48% | potency 9-46% |
| Radiotherapy | 8-85% | 21-47% | 36-63% |
| Brachytherapy | 14-61% | 21% | 18% |

Meta-analysis of 31 studies Burnett et al, J Urol 2007

Radical prostatectomy

Oncological results

Functional outcomes



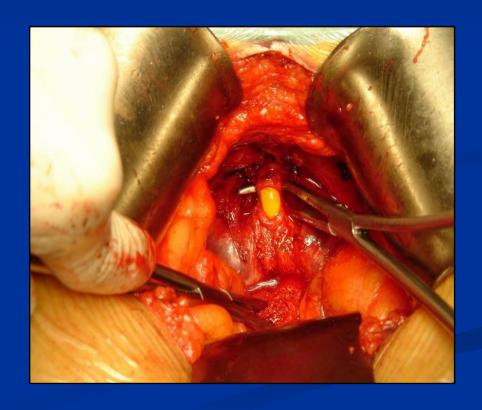
Quality of surgical excision / reconstruction

Continence: technical improvements

Apical dissection +++

Walsh et al, J Urol 2005

- ♦ Sufficient urethral length
- Preservation of striated sphincter
- ♦ Mucosal anastomosis



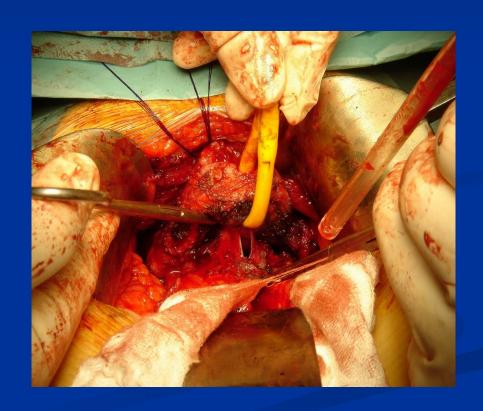
Bladder neck preservation

Selli et al, Scand J Urol 2004

↑ early continence long-term continence?

Risks:

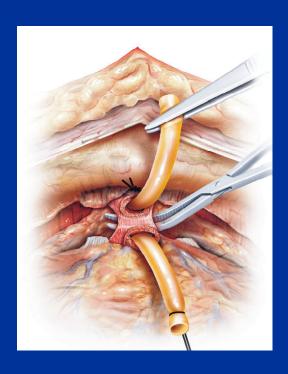
↑ postoperative retention↑ bladder neck stricturesurgical margins ?

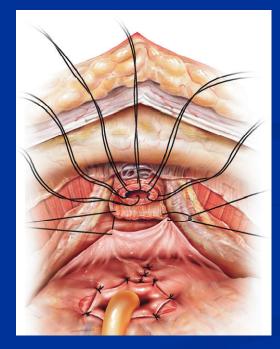


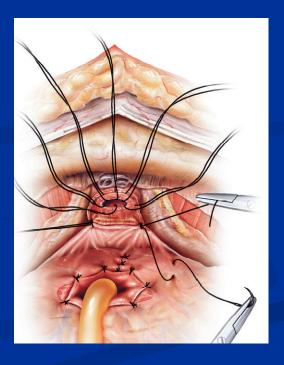
Posterior support to the anastomosis



Apposition of the free edge of Denonvillier fascia with the posterior median raphe





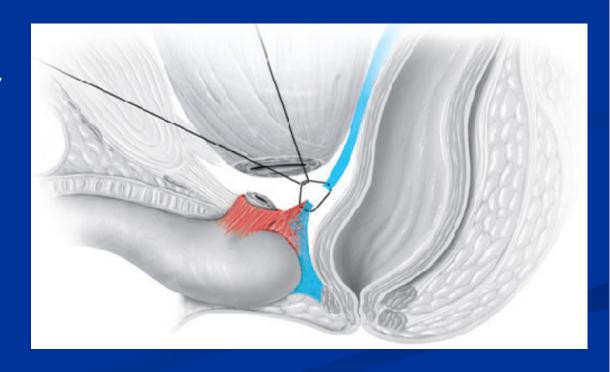


Rocco et al, Eur Urol 2007

Rocco stitch

• Early continence recovery

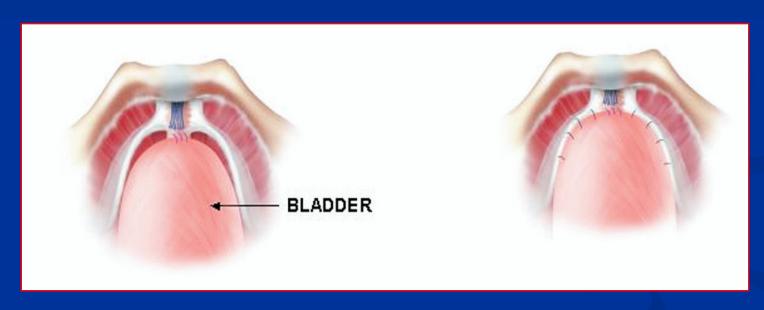
Similar long term results



Rocco et al, Eur Urol 2007

Anterior support to the anastomosis

Preservation of the puboprostatic support
Apposition of the lateral bladder with pelvic aponeurosis



N= 50 patients Continence rate:

29% 1st week

62% 6th

88% 12th

95% 16th

Tewari et al, Urology 2007

Anterior support to the anastomosis

Periurethral suspension stitch



↑ continence rate at 3 months
↓ time to continence recovery

Long-term results?

Erectile function: technical improvements

Neuro-vascular bundles +++

Avoid thermal or cautery injury

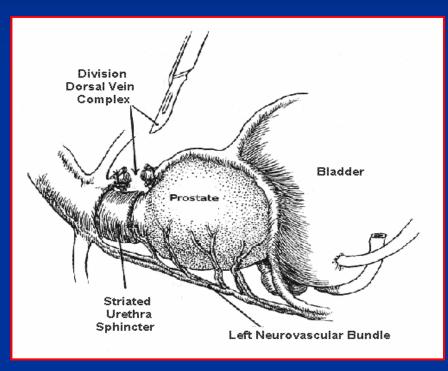


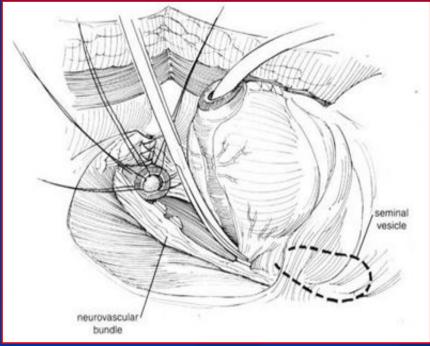
Erectile function: technical improvements

Neuro-vascular bundles +++

Avoid thermal or cautery injury

Intra-fascial dissection





Finley et al, BJU Int 2009

Retrospective study, 694 patients
 Michl et al, J Urol 2006

 Follow up ≥ 12 months
 IIEF questionnaires, QDV scores
 Bilateral preservation > unilateral preservation > no preservation

- Prospective study, 1110 patients
 Marien et al, J Urol 2009

 Same technique, same surgeon
 Multivariate analysis: nerve preservation, age, and diabetes
 = only independent predictors of potency
- Controversies
 Does intra-fascial dissection increase the risk of surgical margins?

Palisaar et al, Eur Urol 2005

Robotic surgery

For the patient
 Lack of randomized study
 Short term results: similar

Ficarra et al, BJU Int 2009

For the surgeon
 Technical challenge and marketing effect
 Training curve easier
 Improved ergonomy



neck and back pain: 50% open surgery 56% laparoscopy 23% robotic surgery

Bagrodia et al, J Endourol 2009

Single port laparoscopy



Recent case reportsOperating time X 3No advantage (yet)

Kaouk et al, Urology 2008

Brachytherapy

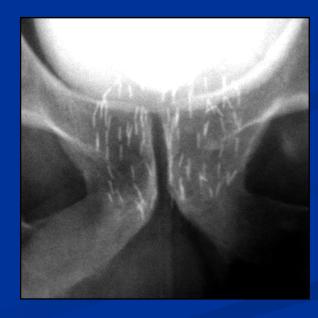
Advantages:

Mini-invasive (old patients, obesity..)

Urinary function

Sexual function

Disadvantages:
 Strict selection criteria
 No histology
 PSA follow up
 No salvage radiotherapy



Brachytherapy: urinary function

- Prospective study, 325 patientsMedian follow up 7 years
- Evaluation of urinary symptoms (AUA symptom score)
- At 3 years:
 Symptoms back to baseline

Stone et al, Urology 2007

| Table 2. | Comparison | of preimplar | nt and pos | stimplant uri |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| nary symi | otoms as mea | asured by Al | JA sympto | m score |

| n | Preimplan Score | SD | <i>P</i> Value (Compared with Baseline) |
|-----|---|---|--|
| 325 | 7.1 | 6.3 | |
| 156 | 12.5 | 7.4 | < 0.001 |
| 145 | 9.1 | 6.5 | < 0.001 |
| 165 | 9.5 | 7.0 | 0.012 |
| 161 | 8.1 | 6.6 | 0.381 |
| 164 | 7.3 | 6.0 | 0.199 |
| 176 | 7.3 | 6 | 0.615 |
| 213 | 7.1 | 5.8 | 0.610 |
| | 325 156 145 165 161 164 176 | n Score 325 7.1 156 12.5 145 9.1 165 9.5 161 8.1 164 7.3 176 7.3 | n Score SD 325 7.1 6.3 156 12.5 7.4 145 9.1 6.5 165 9.5 7.0 161 8.1 6.6 164 7.3 6.0 176 7.3 6 |

AUA = American Urological Association.

Numbers represent mean on scale of 0-35; postimplant scores at average of 7 years after implantation.

Table 3. Comparison of preimplant and postimplant urinary bother scores as measured by AUA symptom score

| Time | n | Preimplant Score | SD | P Value (Compared with Baseline) |
|----------------|-----|---------------------|-----|--|
| Baseline | 325 | 1.5 | 1.4 | |
| 6 mo | 158 | 2.6 | 1.5 | < 0.001 |
| 1 yr | 142 | 2 | 1.4 | < 0.001 |
| 2 yr | 163 | 1.9 | 1.4 | < 0.001 |
| 3 yr | 158 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 0.279 |
| 4 yr | 166 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 0.406 |
| 5 yr | 178 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 0.380 |
| Last follow-up | 214 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0.591 |

AUA = American Urological Association. Numbers represent means on a scale of 0–6; postimplant scores at median of 7 years after implantation.

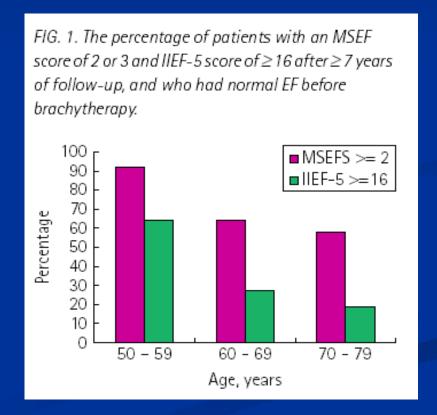
Brachytherapy: sexual function

Prospective study, 223 patientsMedian follow up 8.2 years

Best results for men aged 50-59:

Potency preserved in 64-92%

Cesaretti et al, BJU Int 2008



Brachytherapy: novel techniques

Combined brachytherapy and external beam radiotherapy
 Total dose > 200 Gy

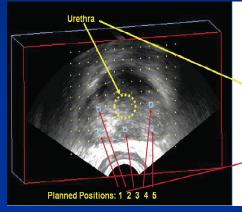
Evaluated for patients with intermediate and high risk criteria Gleason ≥7 : 5-year recurrence free survival = 88%

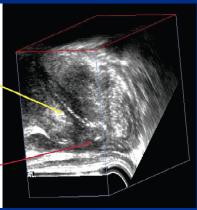
Brachytherapy with high effective dose

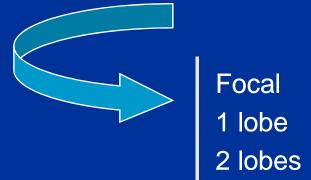
Stone et al, Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2009

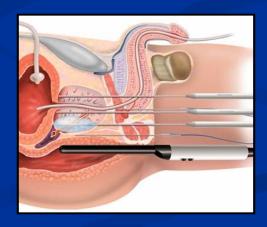
Focal treatments

- HIFU
- Cryotherapy
- Phototherapy









High intensity focalized ultrasound

- First treatment (age > 70 years) or after failure of local treatment
- Advantages: non-invasive, well tolerated
- Disadvantage: TURP mandatory, high recurrence rate
- Follow up biopsies: cancer in 7-36%

5-year recurrence free survival: 30-40%

Meta-analysis (37 studies, stage T1-T2 N0M0)

Rebillard et al, BJU Int 2008

Conclusions

Today

Surgery in constant improvement

Physical treatments in major development

Tomorrow

Focal treatments?

Role of imaging

Risks

Obsession of functional result

Obsession of technical challenge