

To Assess the Efficacy Outcomes of Patients Undergoing Androgen Deprivation Therapy in A Tertiary Care Hospital: A Reterospective Study

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Received Date: May 12, 2022 Accepted Date: Jun 07, 2022 Published Date: June 09, 2022

Citation: Eldhose Elias G, Anjali A, Shaji G and Judith A (2022) To Assess the Efficacy Outcomes of Patients Undergoing Androgen Deprivation Therapy in A Tertiary Care Hospital: A Reterospective Study. J Fertil Steril Reprod Health 2: 1-7.

Abstract

Background: Prostate cancer has become a big concern globally, with over one million cases diagnosed each year and over 300,000 fatalities, making it the sixth highest cause of cancer death in males. Androgen Deprivation Therapy (ADT) is one of the most often used treatments for prostate cancer; thus, determining its safety and efficacy is critical.

Objectives: The study's goal was to evaluate the efficacy of androgen deprivation therapy in prostate cancer patients.

Materials and Methods: From 2013 to 2019, patients having radiation therapy and receiving ADT were studied in this single-center, retrospective, observational study in a tertiary care hospital in Southern Kerala with frequent follow-up for one year. Medical records were used to gain patient data for the analysis and then entered into a data collection form.

Result: The study enrolled a total of 140 participants. The results reveal that the mean of the initial PSA (Prostate Specific Antigen) values obtained was 43.06 and that after three months, the mean value of PSA was 6.16, six months, 2.53, one year, 2.21, and finally, two years, the mean value of PSA was 0.49. The study shows a reduction in PSA values progression in the patients undergoing androgen deprivation therapy.

Conclusion: Patients who took ADT had their PSA values decrease in progression, and the benefit of ADT was shown to be best when treated earlier.

Keywords: Prostate Cancer, Androgen Deprivation Therapy, Prostate Specific Antigen, Efficacy

Abbreviations

ADR: Adverse Drug Reaction; BMI: Body Mass Index; CAB: combination androgen blockade; Gt: Greater; PC: Prostate Cancer; PCa: Prostate Cancer; PSA: Prostate specific antigen

Introduction

Anatomy of Prostate

The prostate is a male gland about the size of a walnut placed right under the bladder, in front of the rectum, and surrounds the urethra, a tube that takes urine out of the bladder. The human prostate is a pelvic gland located in front of the rectum, beneath the urine bladder. It is made up of glandular and non-glandular entities contained in a single capsule. It's muscular-fibrous tissue and is divided into 50 tubule-alveolar glands near the prostatic urethra's posterior wall, draining to 20–30 tiny prostatic ductless apertures in the prostate. The prostate is around 3 cm in length and 20 grammes in weight. Its job is to produce around a third of all seminal fluid. The prostate is primarily glandular tissue, which makes fluid that contributes to roughly 30% to 35% of the semen. This prostatic component of the semen feeds the sperm and provides alkalinity, which aids in maintaining a high pH. The seminal vesicles produce the rest of the seminal fluid [1].

Epidemiology of Prostate cancer

Prostate cancer is the most frequent cancer in men worldwide, and it is also the fourth leading cause of cancer death in men. In the United States, prostate cancer is relatively frequent and often begins without symptoms. Prostate cancer will be diagnosed in 1,64,690 men in 2018, according to the American Cancer Society, and 29,430 men will die from it [2]. Prostate cancer has become a serious global problem, with an annual diagnosis rate of over one million cases and a mortality rate of over 3,00,000 deaths per year, making it the sixth-largest cause of cancer death in men globally [3]. It is the second most common cancer in men worldwide, according to GLOBOCAN 2018, and the fifth-greatest cause of cancer death. Prostate cancer affects one out of every nine men at some point. Because prostate cancer is slow-growing cancer, many men die from conditions other than cancer. However, most prostate cancers are aggressive and can migrate outside of the prostate gland, posing a severe risk of death. Prostate cancer survival rates can be improved with early identification and customised treatment. The age-standardized rate (ASR) was highest in Oceania (79.1 per 100,000 people) and North America (73.7), followed by Europe (62.1). Conversely, Africa and Asia have incidence rates that are lower than those from developed countries (26.6 and 11.5, respectively) [4].

Androgen deprivation therapy

Androgen deprivation therapy is one of the most used therapies for advanced prostate cancer. ADT benefits as a treatment option or in combination with other therapies such as prostatectomy or radiotherapy in men with locally advanced PCa have been established. Prostate cancer is caused by androgen receptor transcription factor stimulation by androgen steroid hormones [5]. Androgens are also required for prostate cancer to thrive. Androgens promote the growth of both standard and cancerous prostate cells by binding to and activating the androgen receptor, a protein found in prostate cells. Once activated, the androgen receptor causes the production of specific genes that cause prostate cells to proliferate. Almost all testosterone is produced by the testicles, with only a small amount paid by the adrenal glands. Although prostate cancer cells are generally not capable of producing testosterone, some do [6].

Indication for ADT

The most prevalent candidates for ADT include men with intermediate- to high-risk localised prostate cancer undergoing radiation therapy, biochemical recurrence following radical prostatectomy treated with salvage radiation therapy, or metastatic prostate cancer. ADT can be accomplished in several methods, including lowering testicular androgen secretion, limiting circulatory androgen activity at the receptor level, using anti-androgens, and combining suppression and inhibition to produce complete (or maximal or total) androgen blockade [7].

Relevance of the study

Prostate cancer has become a rising problem worldwide, with annual diagnoses exceeding one million cases and a mortality burden of over 3,00,000 fatalities. According to Globocan 2020, 34,540 new instances of prostate cancer were reported in India, placing it 12th among all cancers. Because there have been no studies on the efficacy of ADT in the treatment of prostate cancer in a tertiary clinical care environment in Kerala in recent years, the necessity for one arises in this context. When androgen deprivation therapy is required, the study will be able to provide precise therapeutic recommendations to clinicians in selecting the best medicine, which will be beneficial in personalising the drug regimen.

Applications / Socio-economic importance

Establishing the benefits of ADT in prostate cancer patients is of social importance. Provide relevant information on the appropriate use of ADT in treating patients with prostate cancer. Because ADT can shrink tumours, it's only necessary to utilise lesser doses of radiation therapy. As a result, many of the radiation therapy's cumulative adverse effects can be mitigated. The same holds when administered as an adjuvant to radiation. When a patient refuses surgery for whatever reason, including financial restraints, we can utilise ADT in conjunction with monoclonal antibodies as an effective therapy. Further advancements in ADT, such as androgen antagonists, may lower the cost of many radiation treatments and the chance of developing unrelated cancers. The goal of the trial was to see how effective androgen restriction therapy was in patients with prostate cancer.

Materials and Methods

Study design

From 2013 to 2019, a retrospective, observational single-centre study was conducted on prostate cancer patients who had had radiation therapy and were undergoing ADT at CARI-TAS Hospital, with frequent follow-up for one year to determine the effect of Adjuvant Androgen Deprivation Therapy. On the 5th of September, 2020, the hospital's Ethical Committee approved. The study followed the Declaration of Helsinki's ethical guidelines and additional procedures such as the Good Clinical Practice Guidelines and those developed by the ICMR.

Patient selection

Cochran's formula for calculating sample size was used in population of definite number: $n_0 = Z^2Pq/e^2$ where, n_0 is the sample size,

z is the selected critical value of desired confidence, level,

p is the estimated proportion of an attribute that is present in the population

$q = 1 - p$

e is the desired level of precision

$$n = n_0 / (1 + (n_0 - 1)/N)$$

Here,

n_0 is the sample size derived from equation

N is the population size

Selection of Study Population

Patients were selected randomly on the basis of inclusion and exclusion criteria.

Inclusion criteria

1. Age above 18 yrs.
2. Gleason score ≥ 3
3. PSA ≥ 20
4. Biopsy +ve, Rectal examination +ve
5. Undergone Radiotherapy
6. On ADT between 2013-2019
7. Tolerating therapy and On regular Follow up for a minimum of one year
8. Prostate cancer patients willing to participate
9. Patients having a life expectancy of more than 12 months

Exclusion criteria

1. Patients on palliative care for prostate cancer
2. Patients having other types of cancer
3. Patients undergoing other treatment regimens.
4. Patients having brain metastasis
5. Patients with a history of seizures
6. Patients using herbal products having anticancer activity

Data Collection

Because there were no computerised prescribing records, relevant information about the patient was manually gathered from the patient's case file, which was available at the Nurses' Station. After that, the information was entered into the data gathering form. The patient's age, height, weight, BMI, Gleason score, PSA levels, testosterone values, medicines and dose provided, and adverse drug reactions (ADR) observed throughout the therapy period were gathered retrospectively.

Result

Statistical analysis

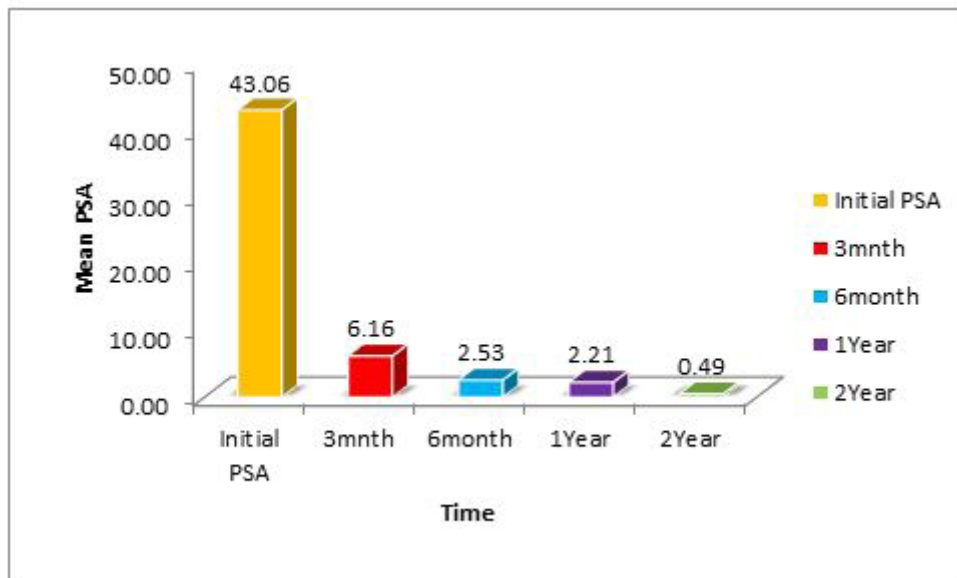
Assessment of efficacy
Paired Sample T-test
Hypothesis

Ho: There is no significant difference between the PSA values initial 3 month, 3 & 6 month, 6 & 1year, 1year and 2year.
H1: Ho is false.

Descriptive Statistics

Table: Paired sample T-test of Assessment of Efficacy

PSA	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Initial PSA	140	43.06	45.63
3 month	137	6.16	13.44
6month	122	2.53	7.01
1yr	107	2.21	6.65
2yr	61	0.49	1.00



Pair	Mean	Std. Deviation	95% CI		t	df	P value
			Lower	Upper			
Initial PSA - 3 month	37.46	44.92	29.87	45.05	9.76	136.00	0.00
3mnth - 6month	4.13	12.66	1.86	6.40	3.61	121.00	0.00
6month - 1yr	0.60	5.80	-0.53	1.73	1.05	102.00	0.30
1yr - 2yr	2.73	7.90	0.71	4.76	2.70	60.00	0.01

Discussion

From the data obtained, we may conclude that the evolution of PSA readings in individuals undergoing androgen deprivation therapy is slowed.

The p values for the pairs Initial PSA - 3 months, 3month - 6 months, and 1 to 2 years are all 0.000.05, indicating a significant variation in the PSA readings. However, the value of 0.30 in pairs (6 months - 1 year) is more than 0.05, showing no significant difference in the PSA values. Patients with clinically localized or locally progressed prostate cancer can attain desired PSA levels with androgen deprivation therapy. It can maintain low PSA levels with continued treatment, according to the findings of this study. The patients treated with Androgen Deprivation Therapy showed a decline in the values of PSA. The PSA values obtained after the treatment with ADT showed a significant decline. Similarly Gleason Score of the patients were also significant after the treatment with androgen deprivation therapy. Gleason score was measured after the completion of five ADT treatment. When individuals are treated sooner, the therapeutic benefits of androgen deprivation therapy are most significant.

Short-term ADT was connected to a lower disease-specific mortality rate and a greater overall survival rate in a study published by Christopher. U. Jones et al. (2011). According to the study, short-term ADT did not enhance overall survival or reduce disease-specific mortality in men with the low-risk disease after ten years. However, it dramatically reduced biochemical failure and positive findings on repeat prostate biopsy after two years [8]. This reveals that if hormone-blocking is done early in the treatment of low-tumour-burden males, they can expect to live longer, supporting the rationale for its use in limited disease. According to a study conducted by Fernand Labrie et al., combination hormone-blocking is particularly successful in controlling clinically localised or locally advanced prostate cancer (2002). Despite the lack of randomised clinical trials demonstrating a long-lasting or widely reported clinical impact on castration resistance, bicalutamide 50 mg per day is commonly used in practice for men who have failed ADT. Schell hammer PF et al. conducted a trial, according to which (1996) [9]. In the United States, bicalutamide 50 mg per day was approved based on a trial of males with hormone-naïve metastatic disease who were given flutamide as a comparison; both were given in combination with luteinizing hormone-releasing hormone analogue treatment. In the absence of approved therapies, the use of bicalutamide shifted to the treatment of castration-resistant diseases [10].

The information gathered determined that the treatment effect of androgen deprivation therapy medications on the patients in question was consistently positive. As a result, androgen restriction therapy has been linked to a lower incidence of prostate-specific antigen advancement.

We could not attain an appropriate sample size for our investigation due to unforeseen COVID-19 pandemic circumstances, which was an unavoidable limitation throughout our research. Even though the number of patients having ADT in our facility was sufficient to undertake a study, many were excluded. More patients may be included if this was a multicenter study rather than single centre research. The patient chart lacked certain information. Difficulties arose in the study as a result of missing follow-up information.

Summary

The study looked at the safety and efficacy of androgen deprivation therapy in patients with prostate cancer. Around 140 patients who had ADT in a tertiary hospital between 2013 and 2019 had their data collected, organised, and analysed using a data collecting form. Leuprolide and Bicalutamide were the most common medicines used in ADT. The safety of the medication was determined by side effects, while the efficacy was determined by PSA and Testosterone levels gathered during the treatment period. Body ache accounted for 21% of all side symptoms, followed by constipation (13%), dysuria (12%), gastritis (11%), nocturia (10%), and painful micturition (10%).

Conclusion

The study's primary goal was to evaluate the efficacy of ADT in PC patients. Patients who took ADT had their PSA values decrease in progression, and the benefit of ADT was shown to be best when treated earlier.

Acknowledgement

The author would like to thank the staff and the post graduate students of department of Pharmacy Practice, Nirmala College of pharmacy, Muvattupuzha and Dr. Shaji George for his support and encouragement.

Disclosure of Funding

None

Conflict of Interest

Authors have no conflict of interest to declare

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