

# Castrate-resistant prostate cancer: Bone-targeted agents

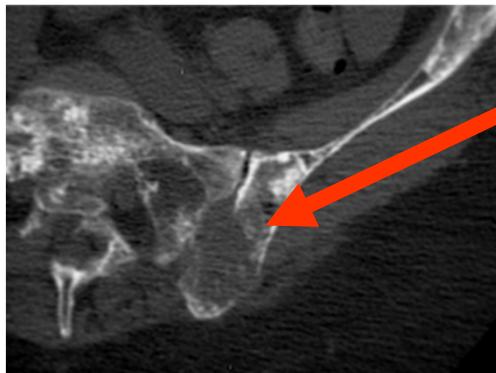
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Villejuif, France



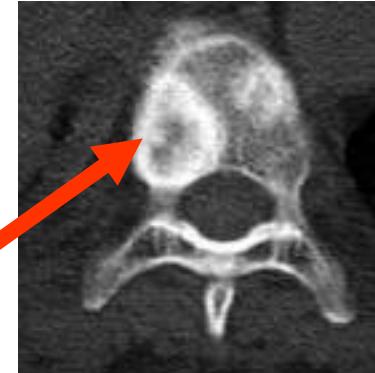
# Disclosure

Participation in advisory boards or as a speaker  
for: Amgen, Astellas, AstraZeneca, Bayer,  
Curevac, Janssen, Orion, Roche, Sanofi-Aventis

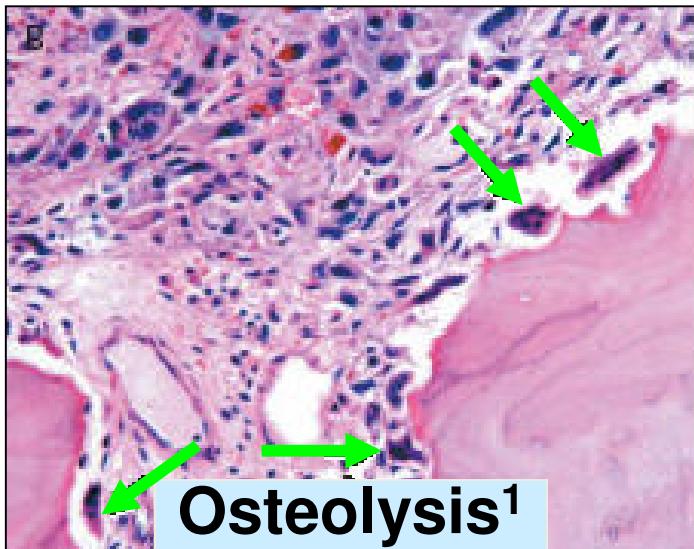
# Osteolytic and osteoblastic bone metastases: presence of osteoclasts irrespective of radiology



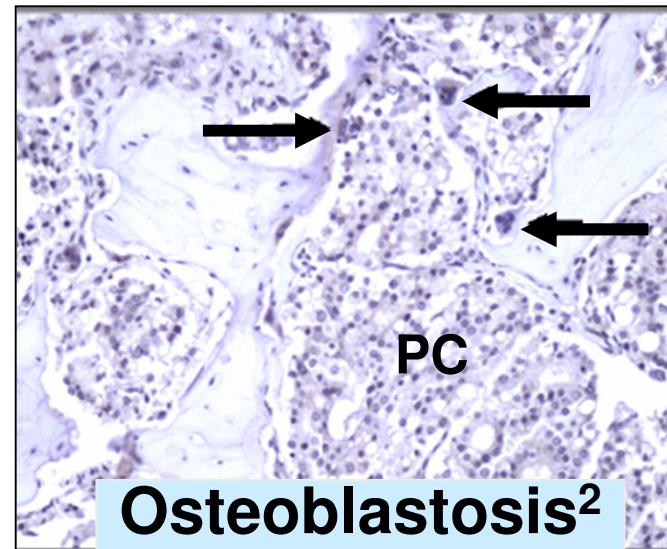
Osteolysis



Osteoblastosis



Osteolysis<sup>1</sup>



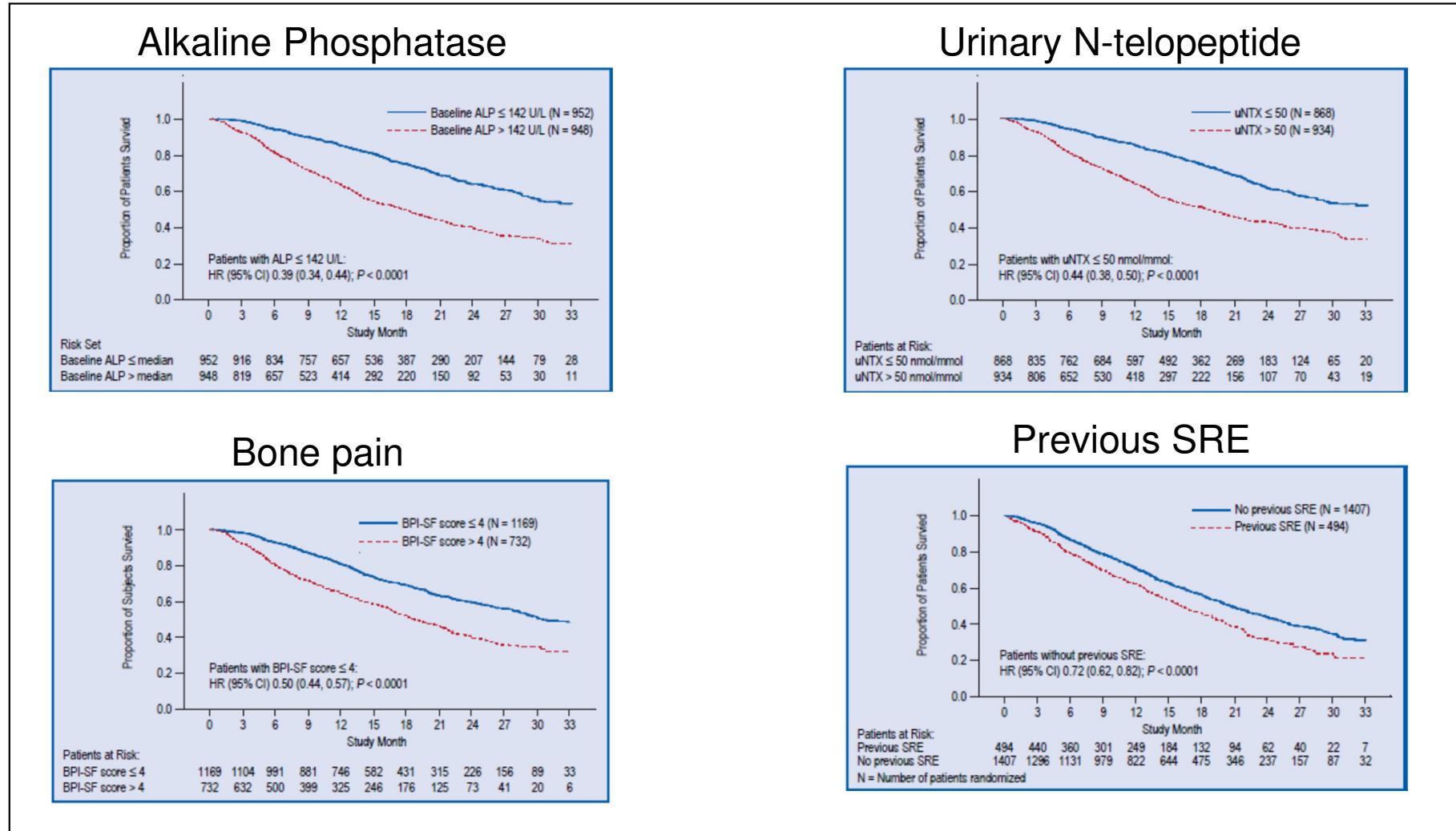
Osteoblastosis<sup>2</sup>

Black arrows = osteoclasts

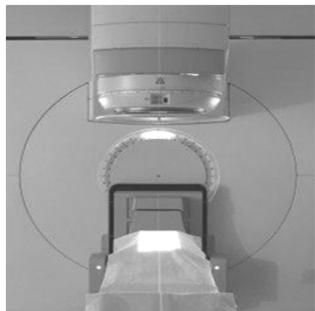
1. Roodman GD. *N Engl J Med* 2004;350:1655–1664

2. Amgen, data on file

# The prognostic importance of bone-related factors in mCRPC



# Skeletal-Related Events (SRE) in men with bone metastases from prostate cancer



Pain requiring  
Radiation to  
Bone

**33%**



Pathologic  
Fracture

**25%**



Spinal Cord  
Compression

**8%**

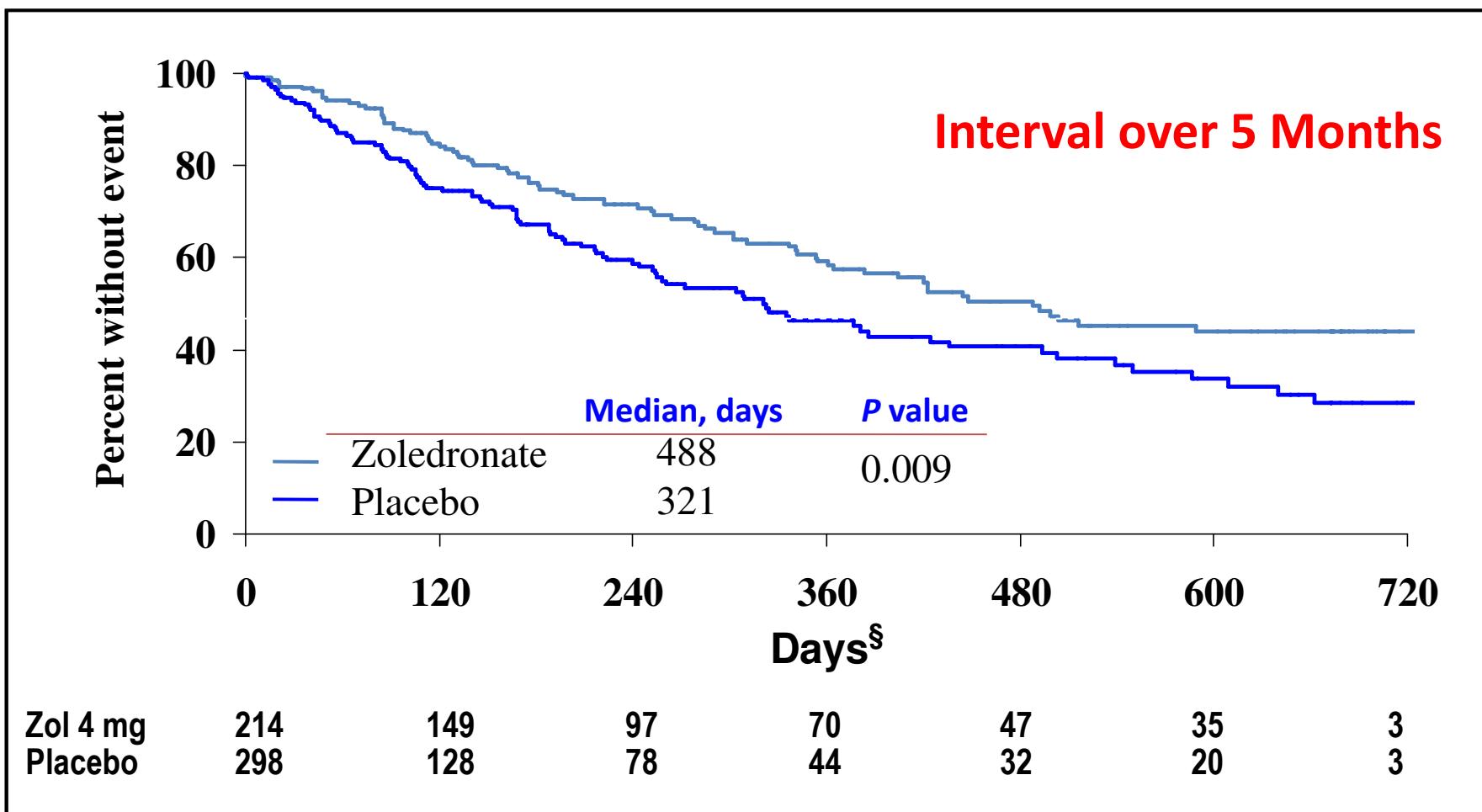


Surgery to  
Bone

**4%**

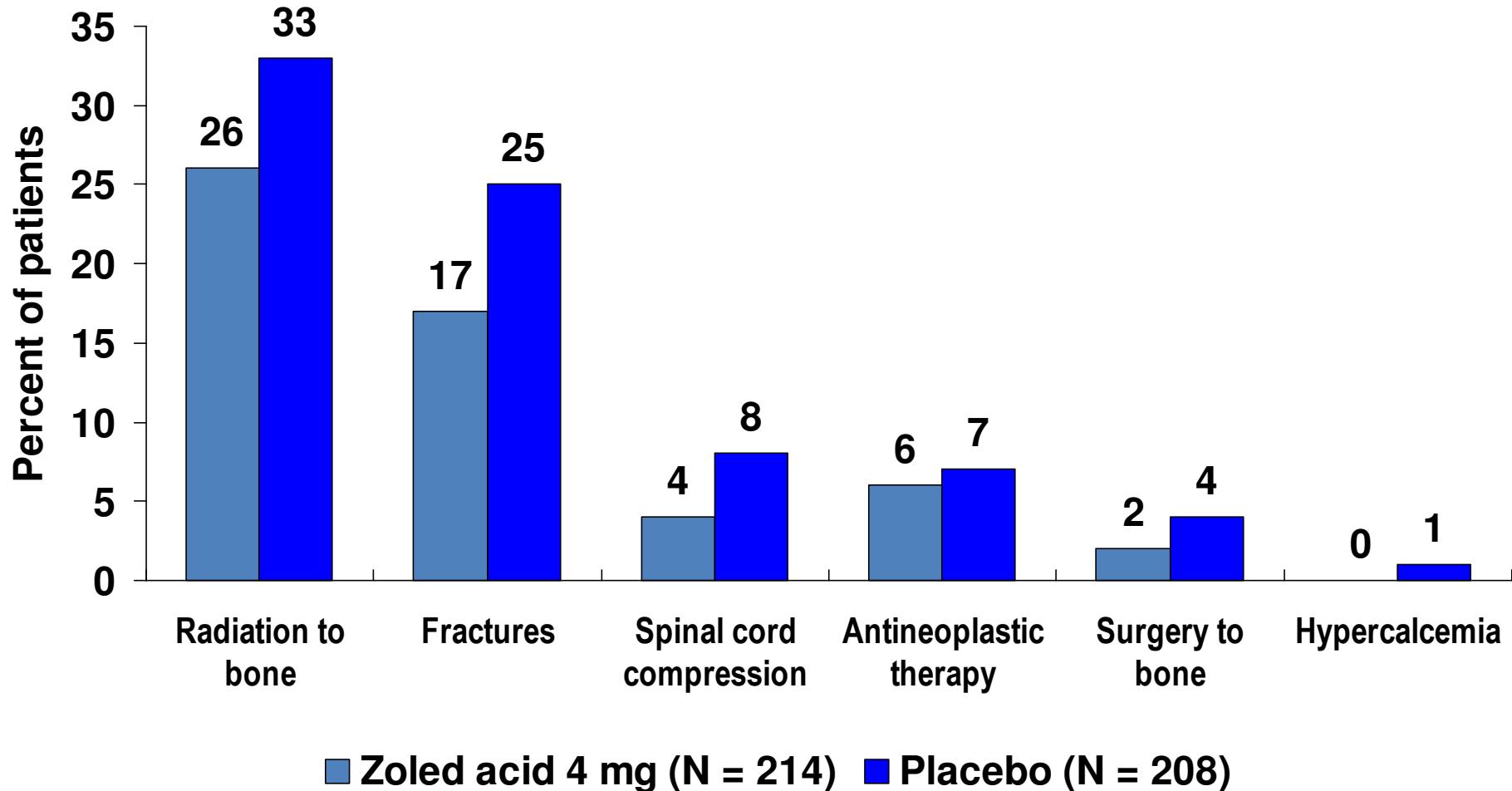
Saad, et al. J Urol 2003;169(Suppl).

# Zoledronate: Time to Skeletal-Related Event in mCRPC

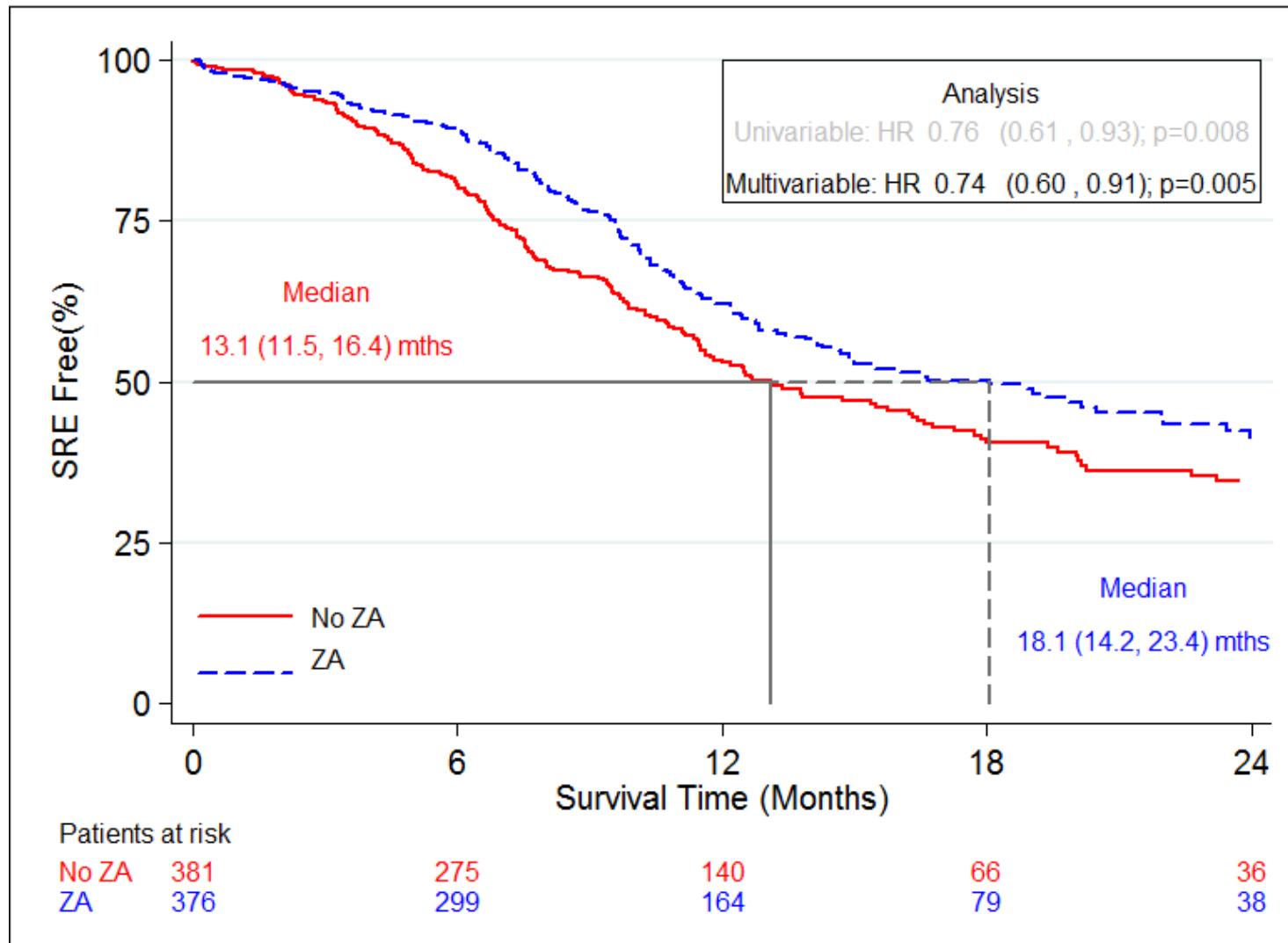


Saad et al. JNCI 2004; 96:879

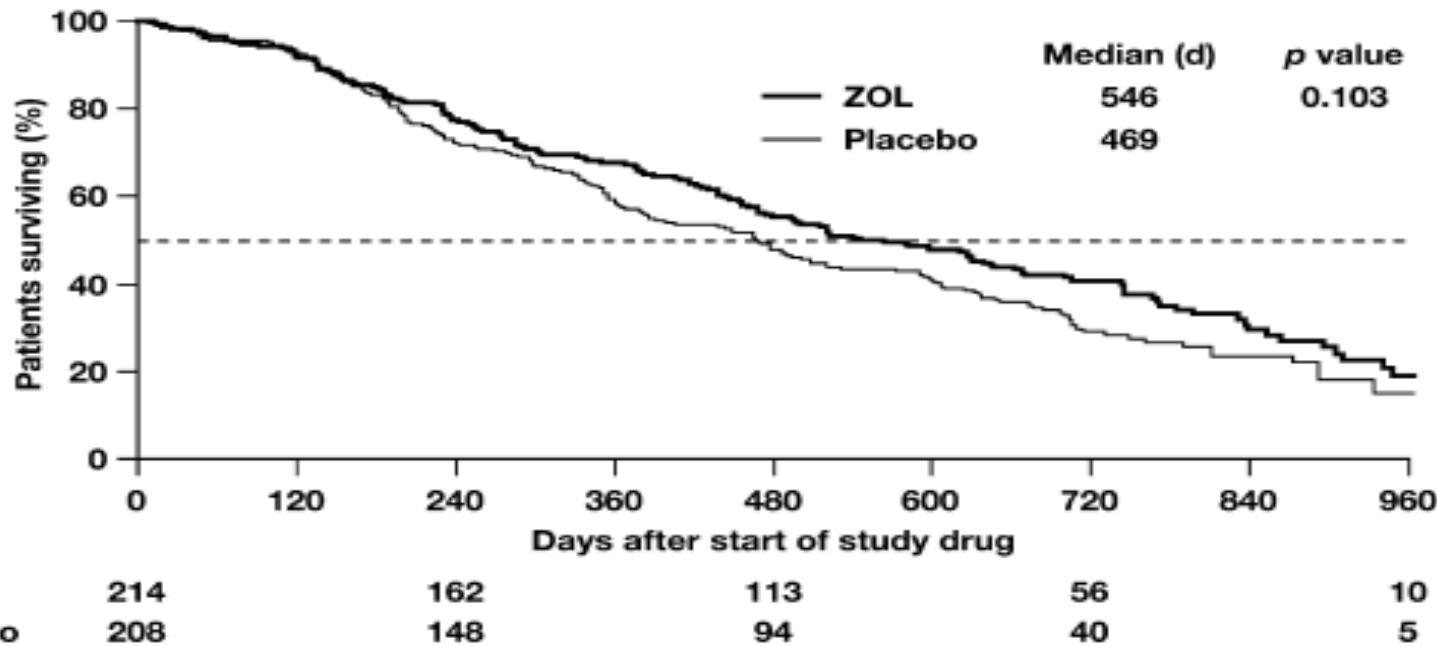
# Proportion (%) of Patients With Each SRE



# Trapeze Phase III trial in mCRPC: Symptomatic Skeletal Events (SSE)



# Zoledronic Acid for CRPC: Overall survival



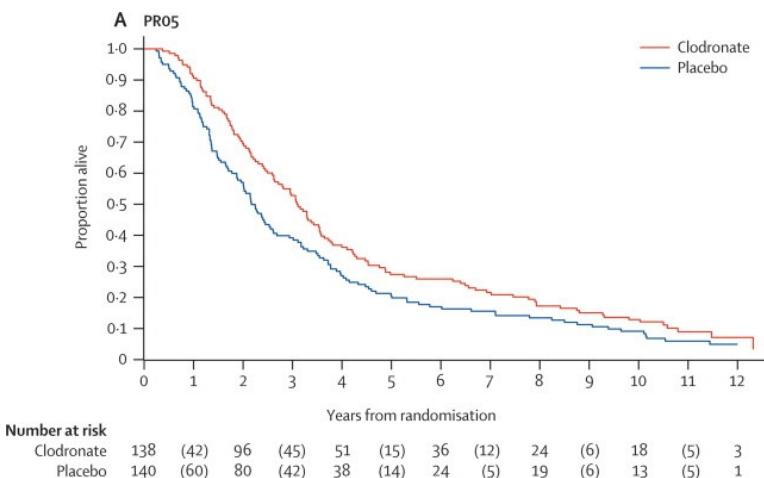
- Median OS: 18.2 vs 15.6 months
- 1-year survival 85.2% vs. 78.3% ( $P = 0.21$ )<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Saad F: Cancer Treatment Reviews (2008) 34, 183–192

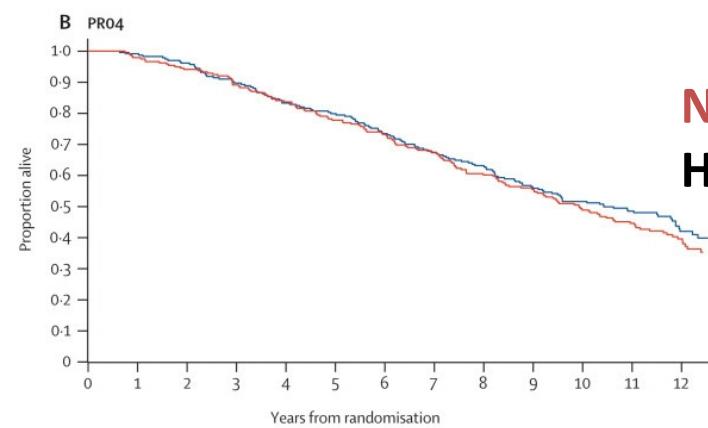
<sup>2</sup>Weinfurt KP, et al. *Annals of Oncology*. 2006;17: 986-989.

# Clodronate in Hormone-Sensitive Prostate Cancer

## Overall survival



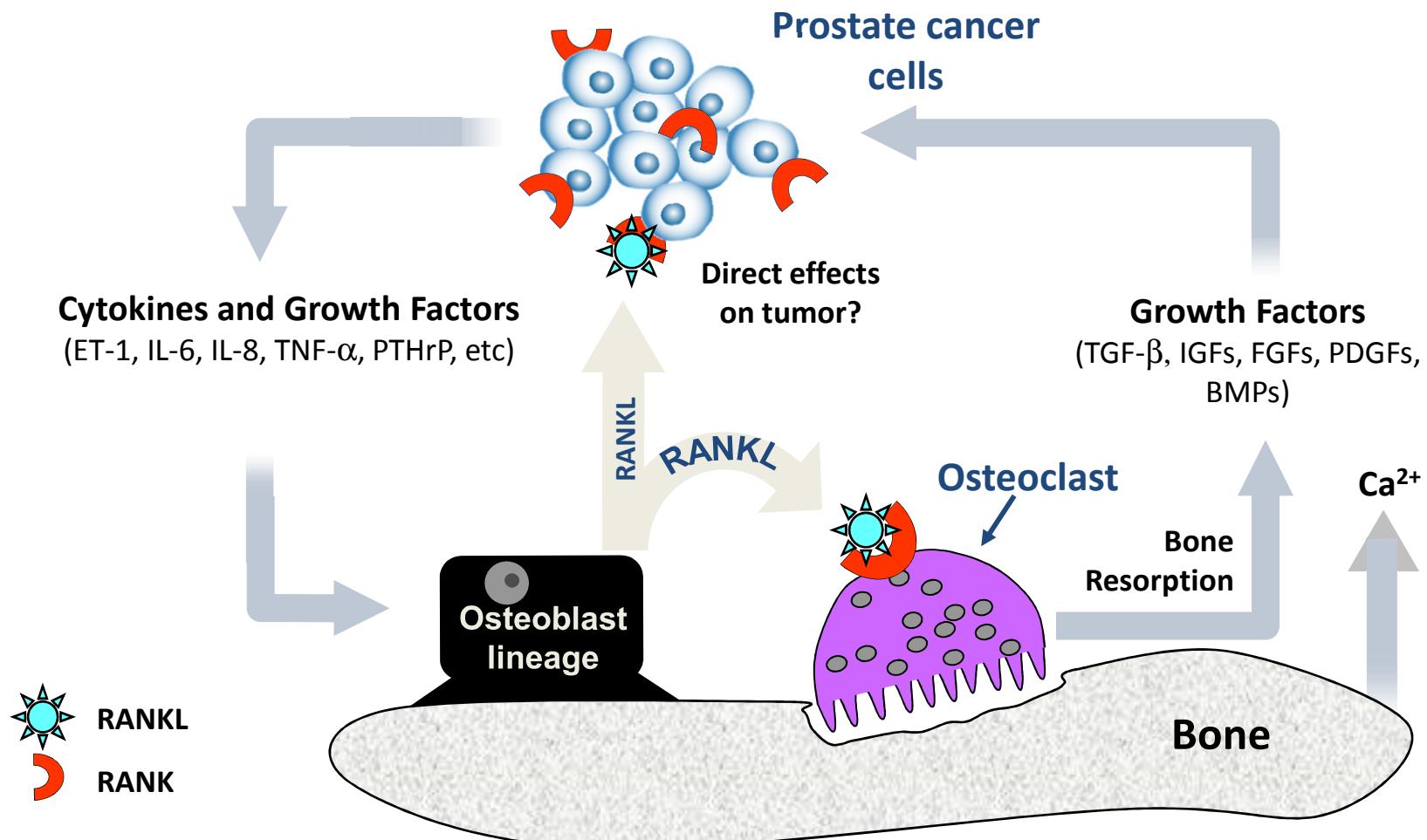
Metastatic disease (PR05 trial, n = 278)  
HR: 0.77 (0.60-0.98), P = .032



Nonmetastatic disease (PR04 trial, n = 471)  
HR: 1.12 (0.89-1.42), P = .94

Dearnaley DP, et al. *Lancet Oncol* 2009;10: 872-876.

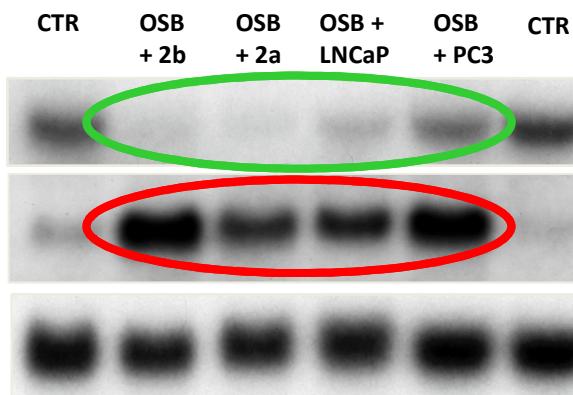
# The “vicious cycle” of bone metastases



Adapted from Roodman GD. *N Engl J Med.* 2004;350:1655-64.

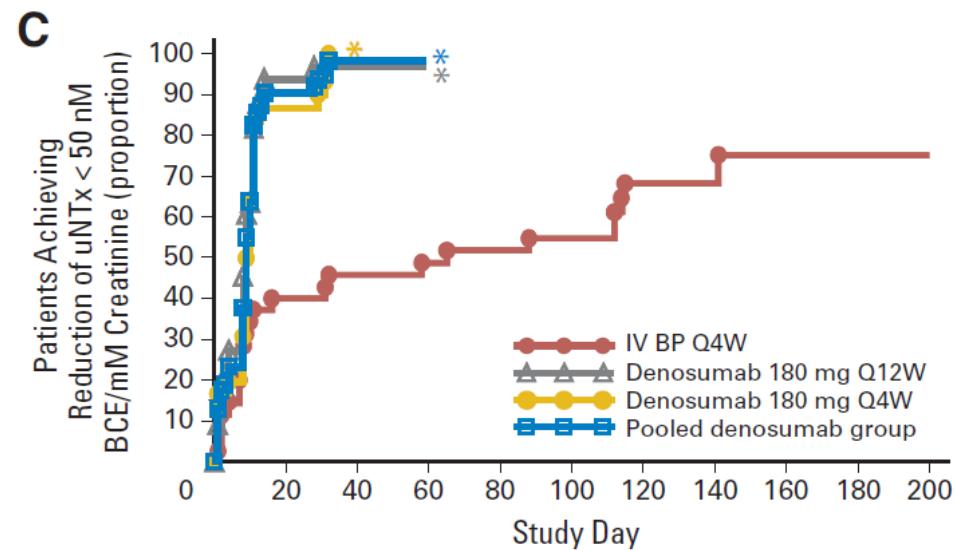
# Targeting RANK-L: Proof of concept

RANK-L overexpressed  
by osteoblasts  
in bone metastases



OPG  
RANKL

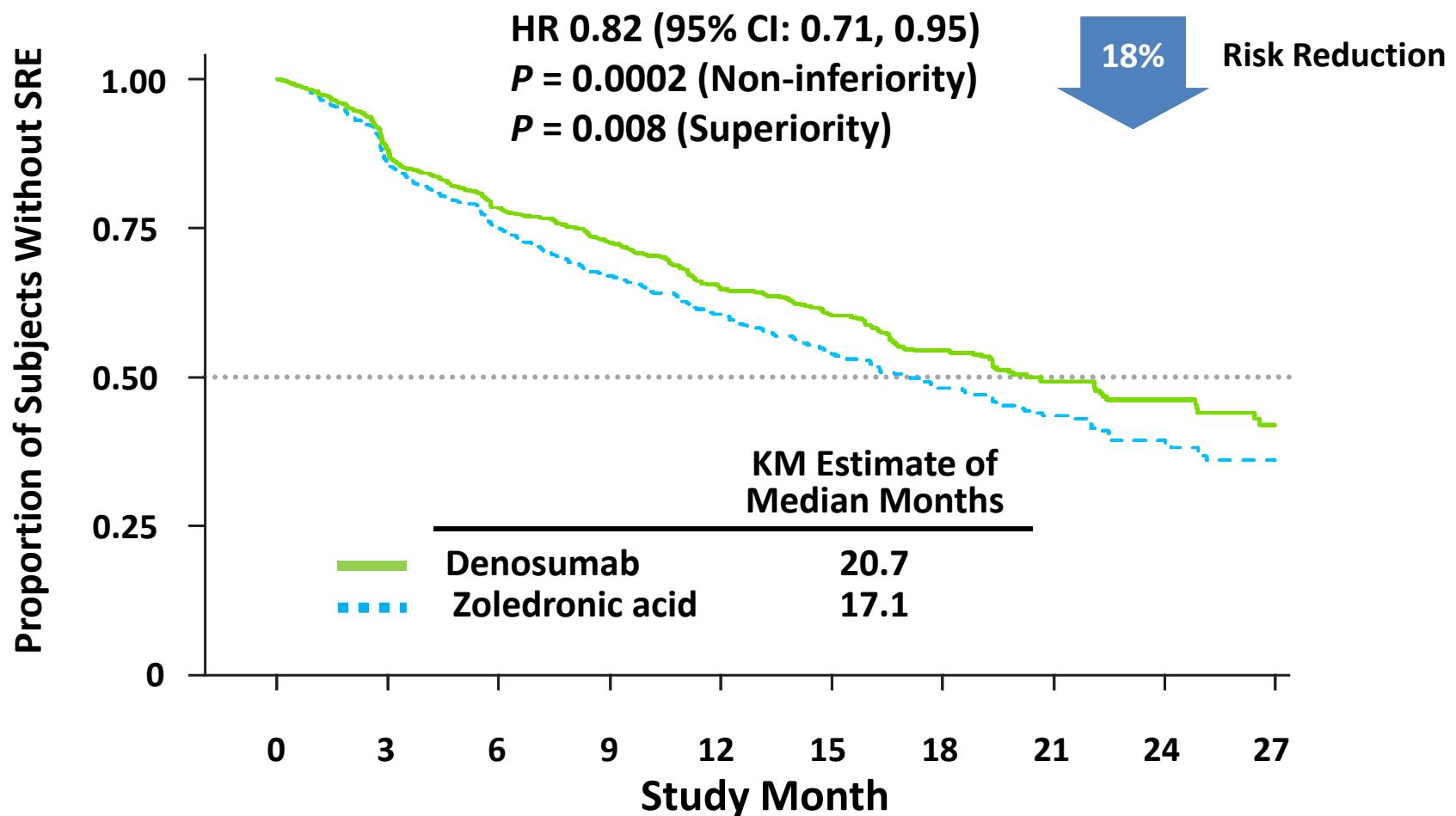
Positive randomized Phase II: Denosumab decreases uNTx (biomarker for osteolysis)



	No. of patients at risk										
IV BP Q4W	35	21	18	17	16	14	9	9	6	1	
Denosumab 180 mg Q12W	33	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Denosumab 180 mg Q4W	36	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Pooled denosumab group	69	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

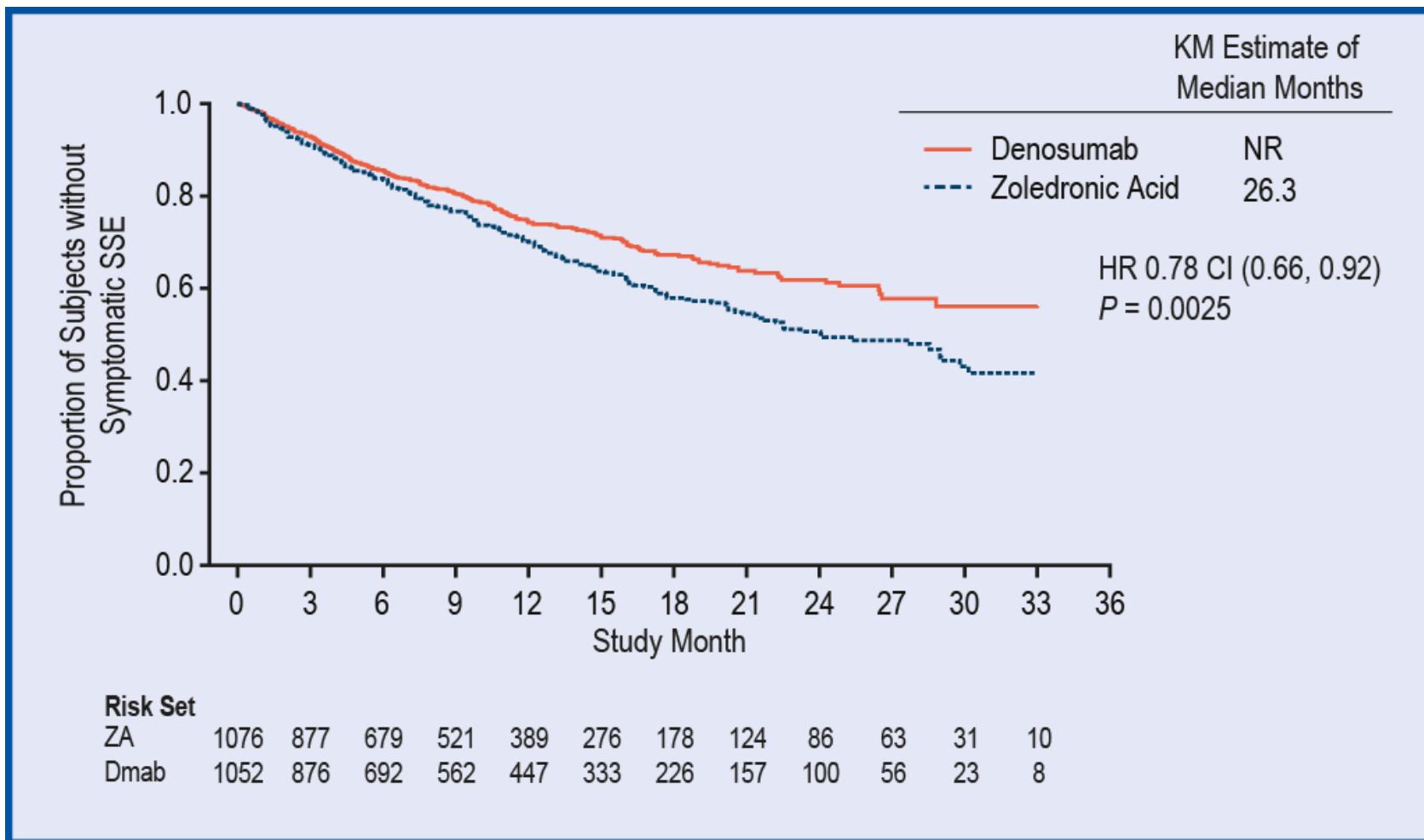
Fizazi et al., Clin Cancer Res 2003;9:2587–2597  
Fizazi et al., J Clin Oncol 2009; 27: 1564-71

# Denosumab: Time to First SRE in patients with established bone metastases



Fizazi et al. Lancet 2011; 377: 811-822

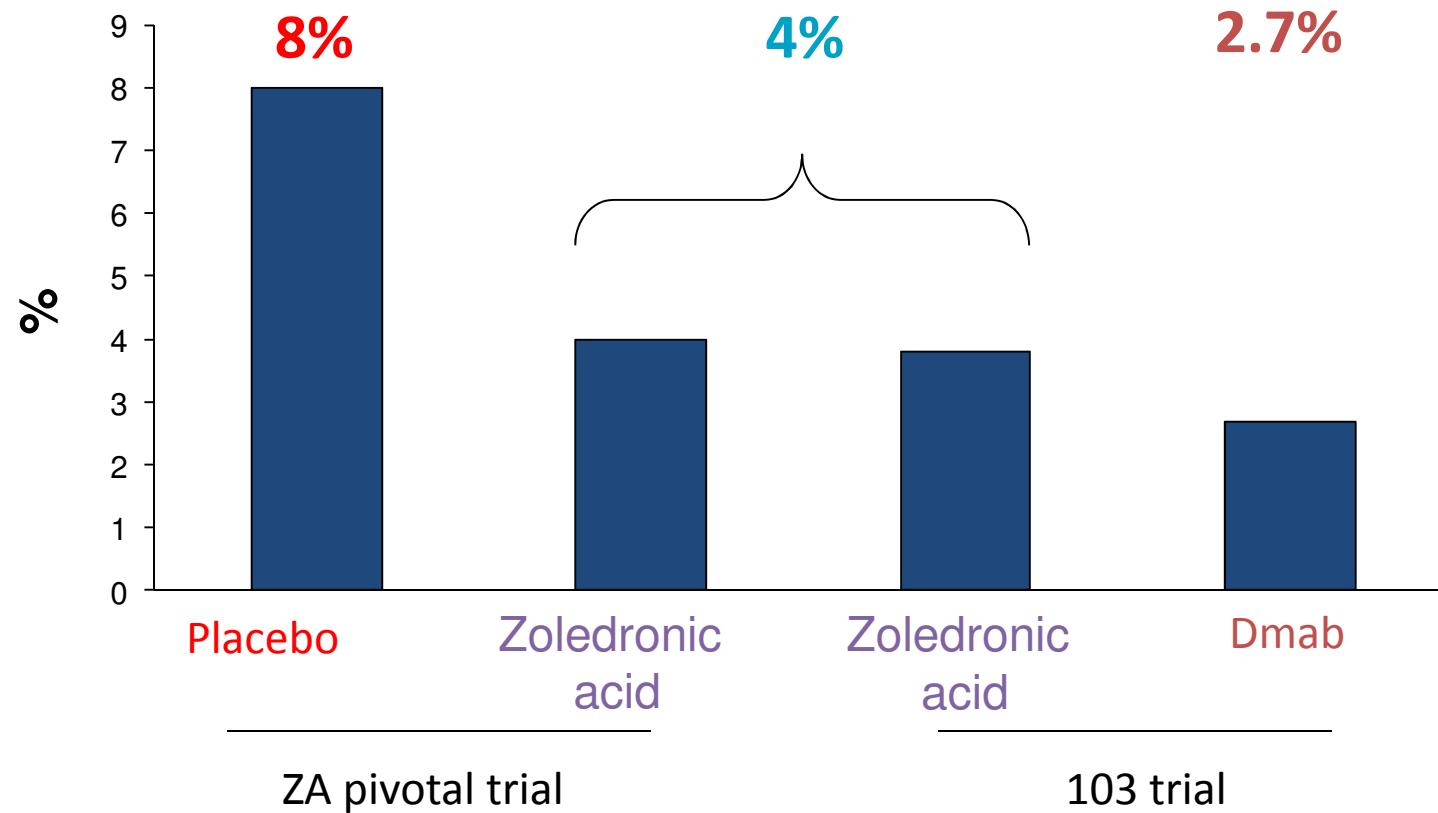
# Denosumab: time to first symptomatic event (SSE)



Smith M et al., Ann Oncol 2015; 26: 368-74

# Preventing the onset of the worst enemy:

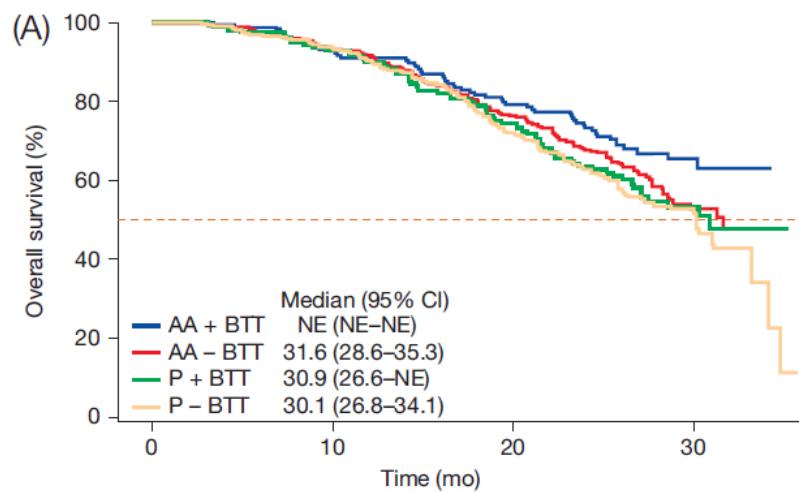
## Spinal cord compressi



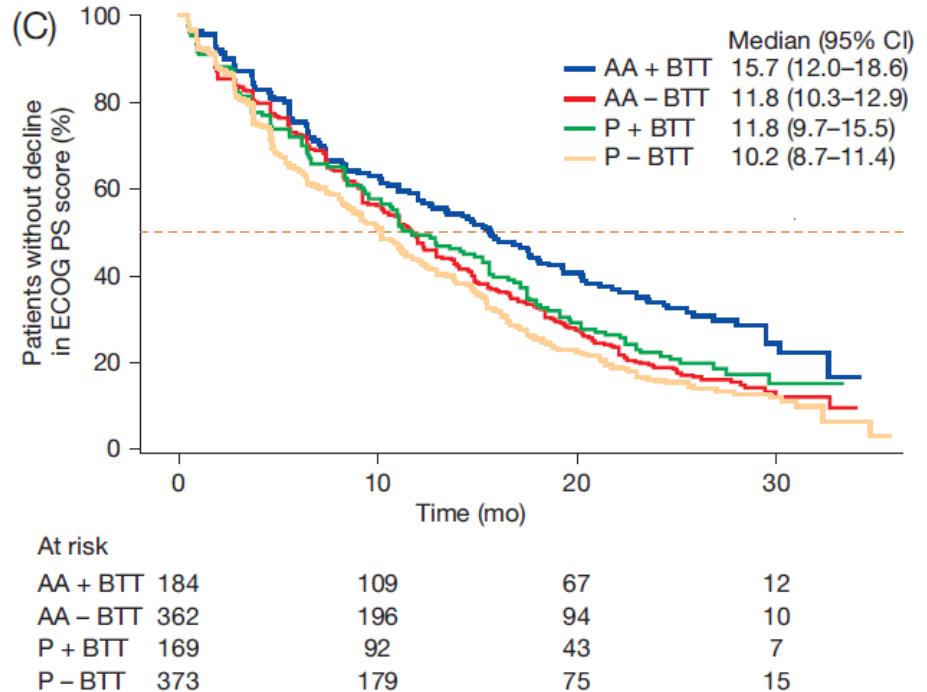
Saad, et al. J Natl Cancer Inst 2004;96:879–82;  
Fizazi et al. Lancet 2011; 377: 811-822

# Use of bone-targeted agents with abiraterone (COU-302)

**os**



**TT deterioration in PS**



# Bone-targeted agents: Are they worth using?



- Morbidity reduced
- Prevention vs treatment
- Overall good tolerance
- Cheaper than most new cancer drugs

- No demonstrated role in survival
- ONJ (1-2%), hypocalcemia

# Osteonecrosis of the jaw

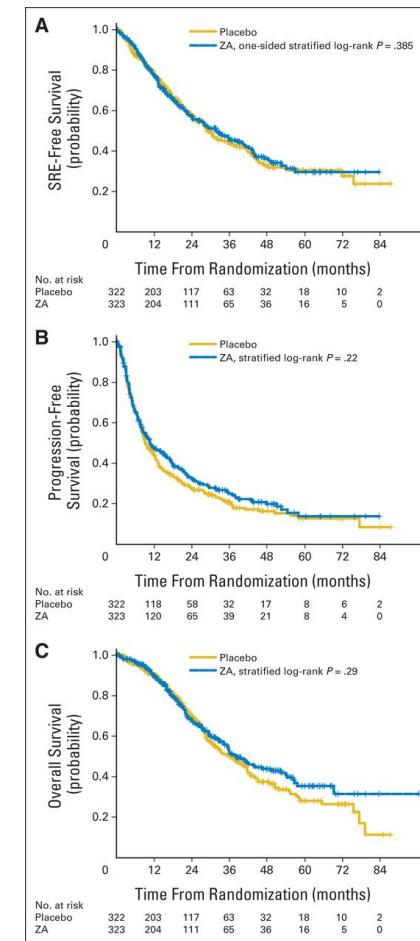
- Data from 3 randomized trials (n=5723)
- ONJ in 89 (1.6%) pts
  - 37 (1.3%) zoledronic acid
  - 52 (1.8%) denosumab ( $p = 0.13$ )
- **Tooth extraction in 62% of pts with ONJ**
  - Disruption of denosumab recommended
  - Antibiotics recommended
- ONJ conservative treatment in >95%
- ONJ resolution in 36%

# No benefit of zoledronic acid in pts with castrate-sensitive metastatic CaP

n= 645 pts with HSPC and bone mets

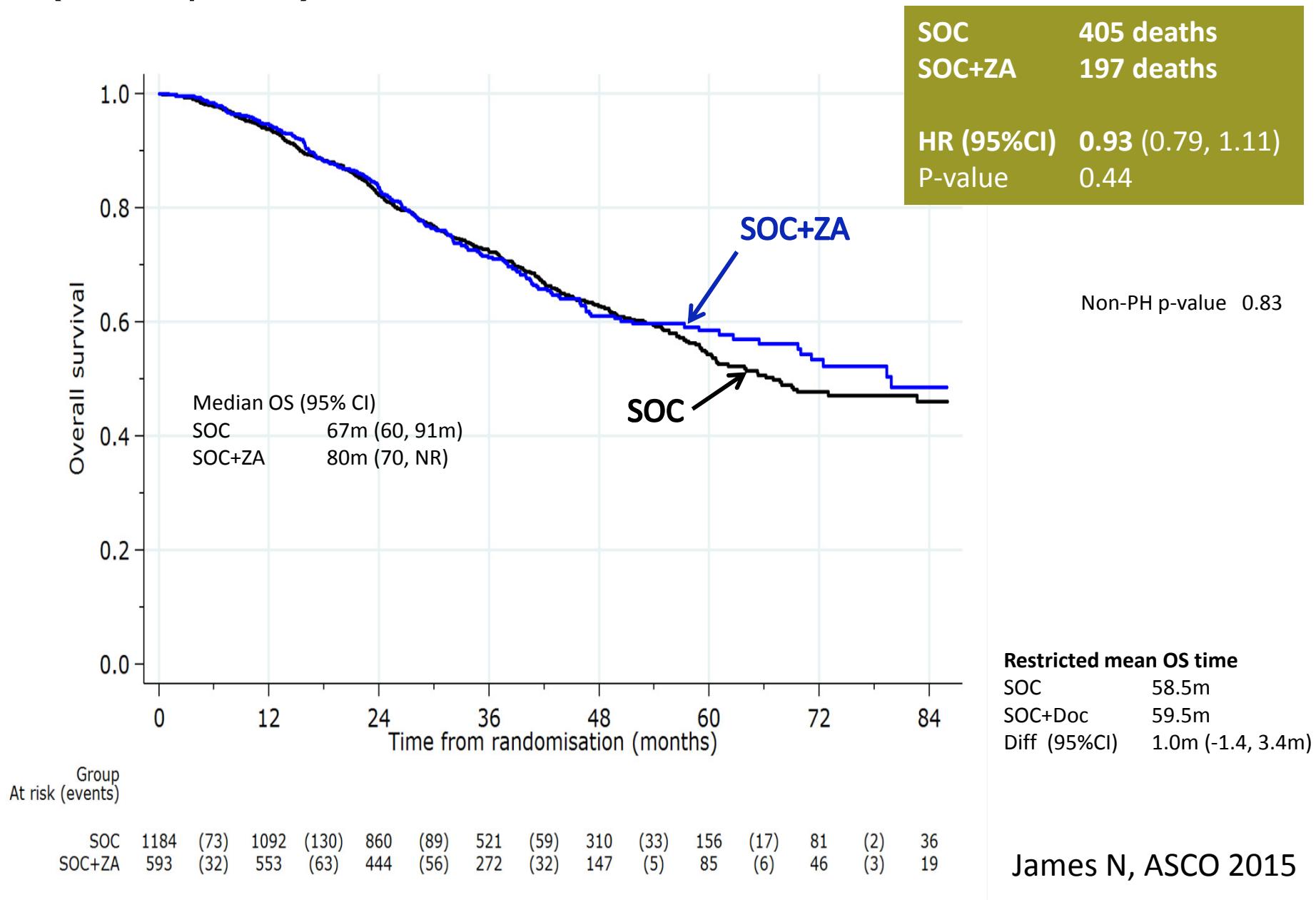


Median time to SRE:  
32 mo vs 30 mo (HR=0.97)

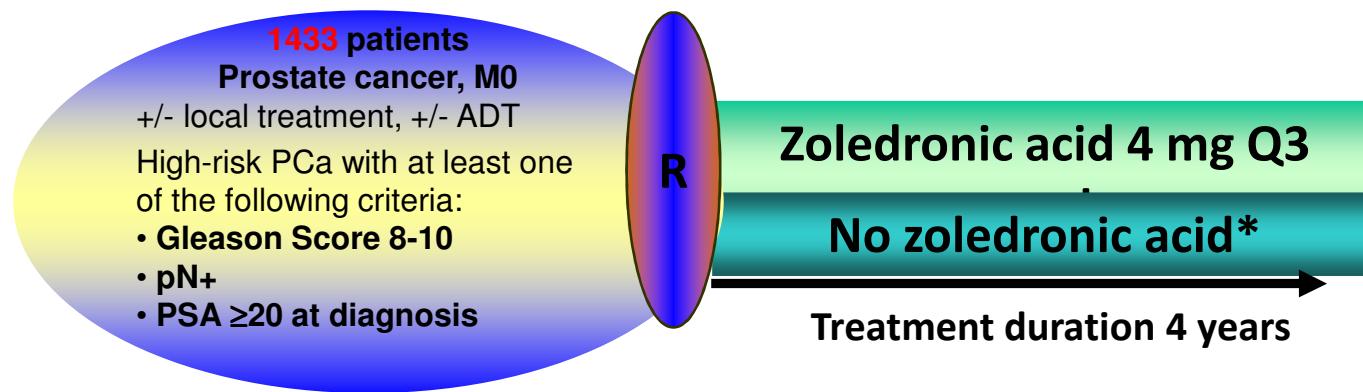


Smith MR, J Clin Oncol 2014; 32: 1143-50

# Zoledronic acid in hormone-sensitive CaP: Survival (Stampede)



# Does Zoledronic Acid prevent the onset of bone metastases? The ZEUS trial

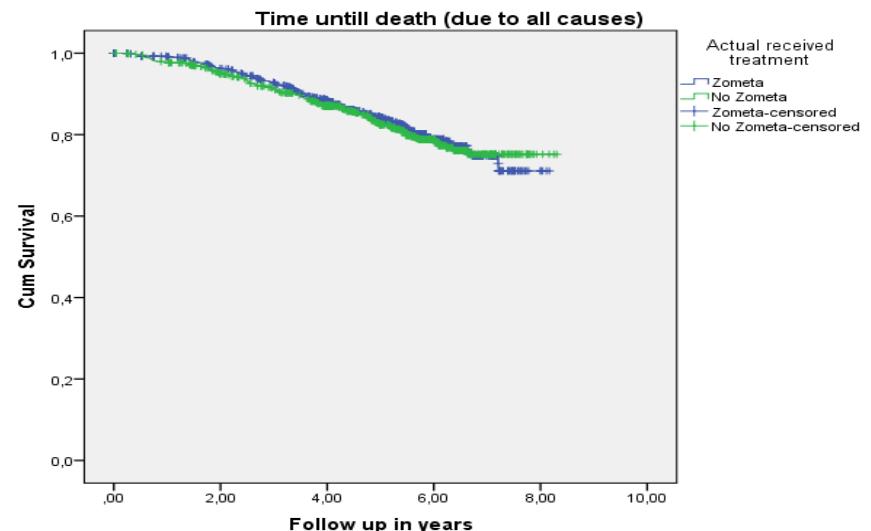


Median follow-up: 4.8 years

**Primary endpoint: Bone metastases**

<b>Zoledronate</b>	<b>13.7%</b>
<b>Control</b>	<b>13%</b>
	<b>p=0.72</b>

**Overall survival**

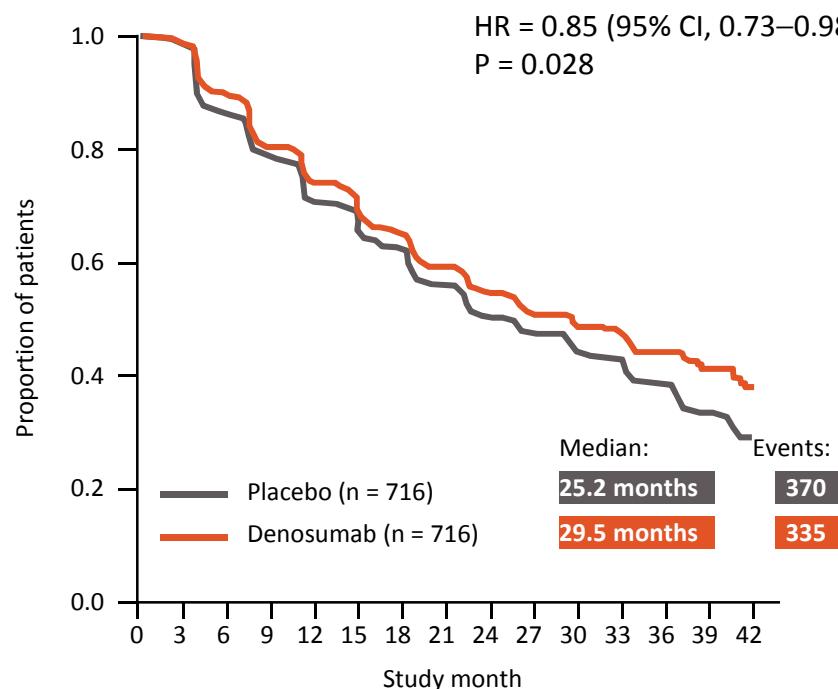


Wirth M, EAU 2013

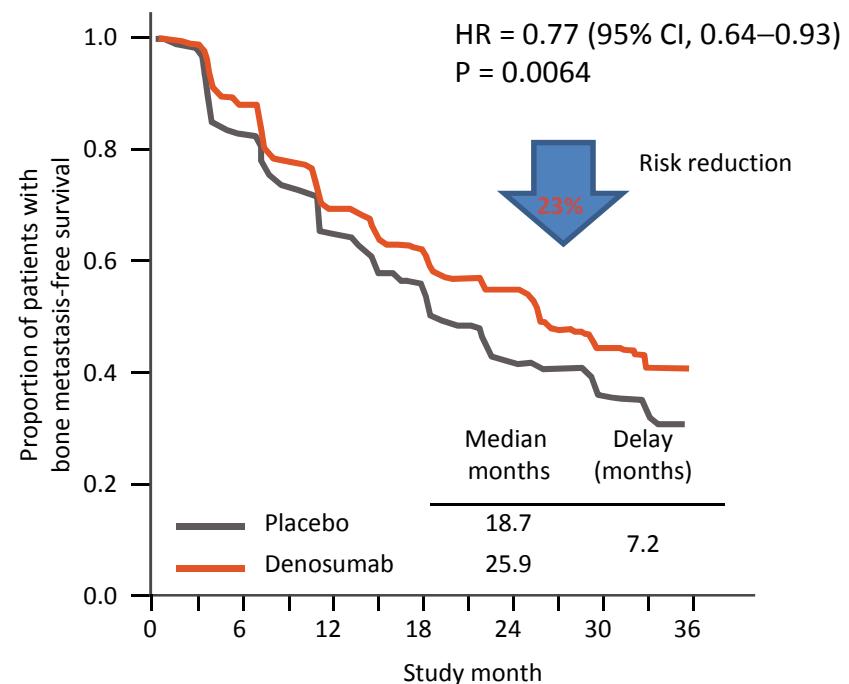
# Should Denosumab be used to prevent the onset of bone metastases in CRPC?

## The « 147 » trial

### Overall population



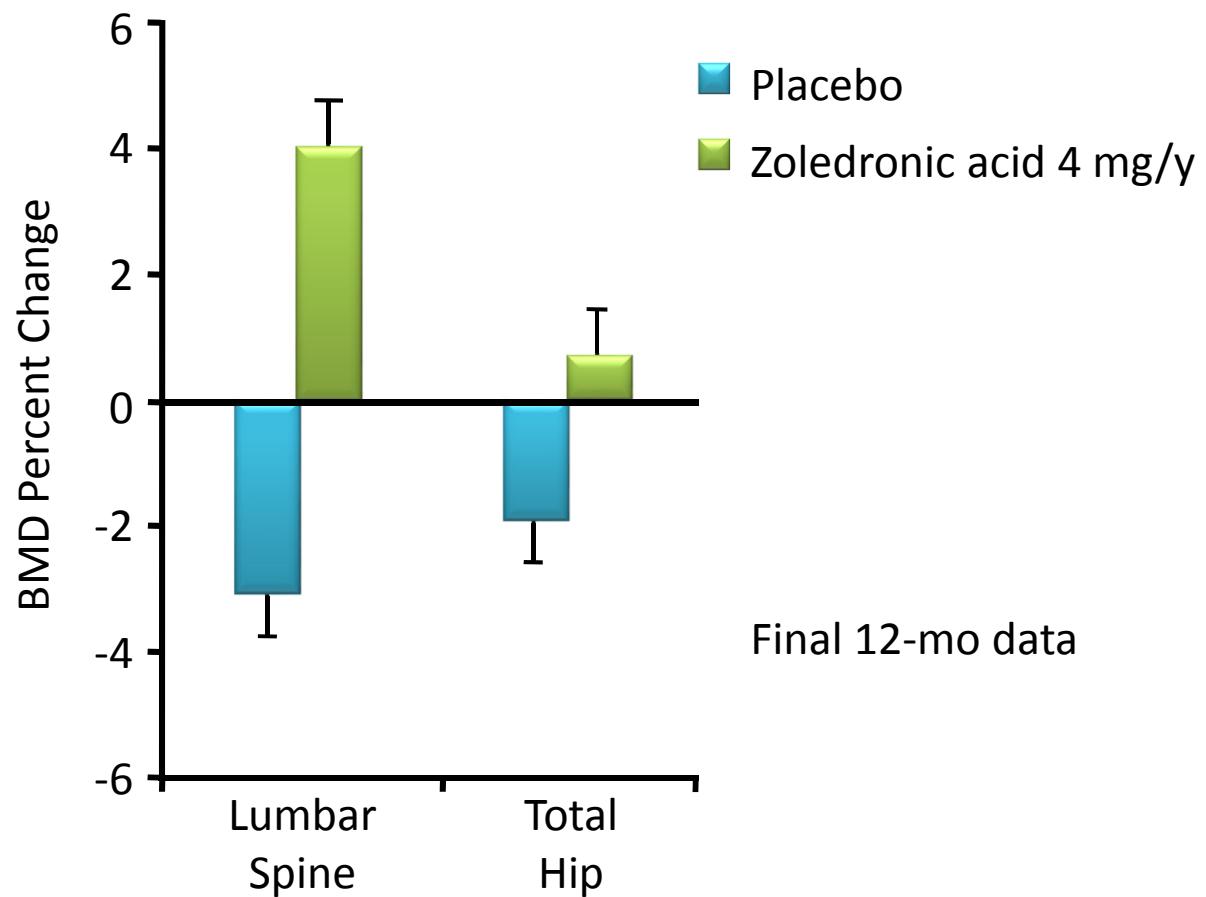
### Pts with PSA DT ≤ 6 months



Smith MR, et al. Lancet 2012;379:39–46  
Smith MR, et al. J Clin Oncol 2013

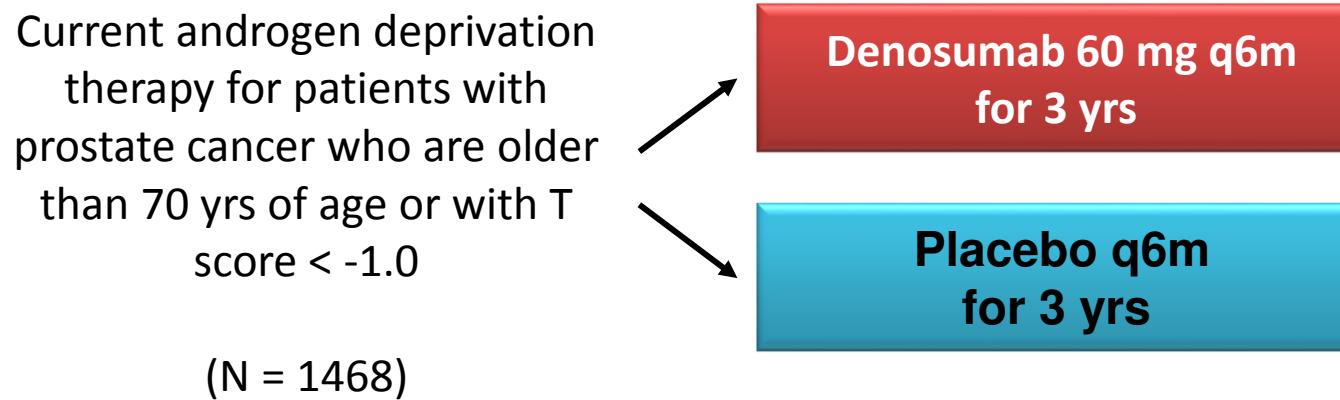
Should we use bone-targeted  
agents to prevent bone loss in men  
receiving ADT?

# Annual Zoledronic Acid Increases BMD During GnRH Agonist Therapy



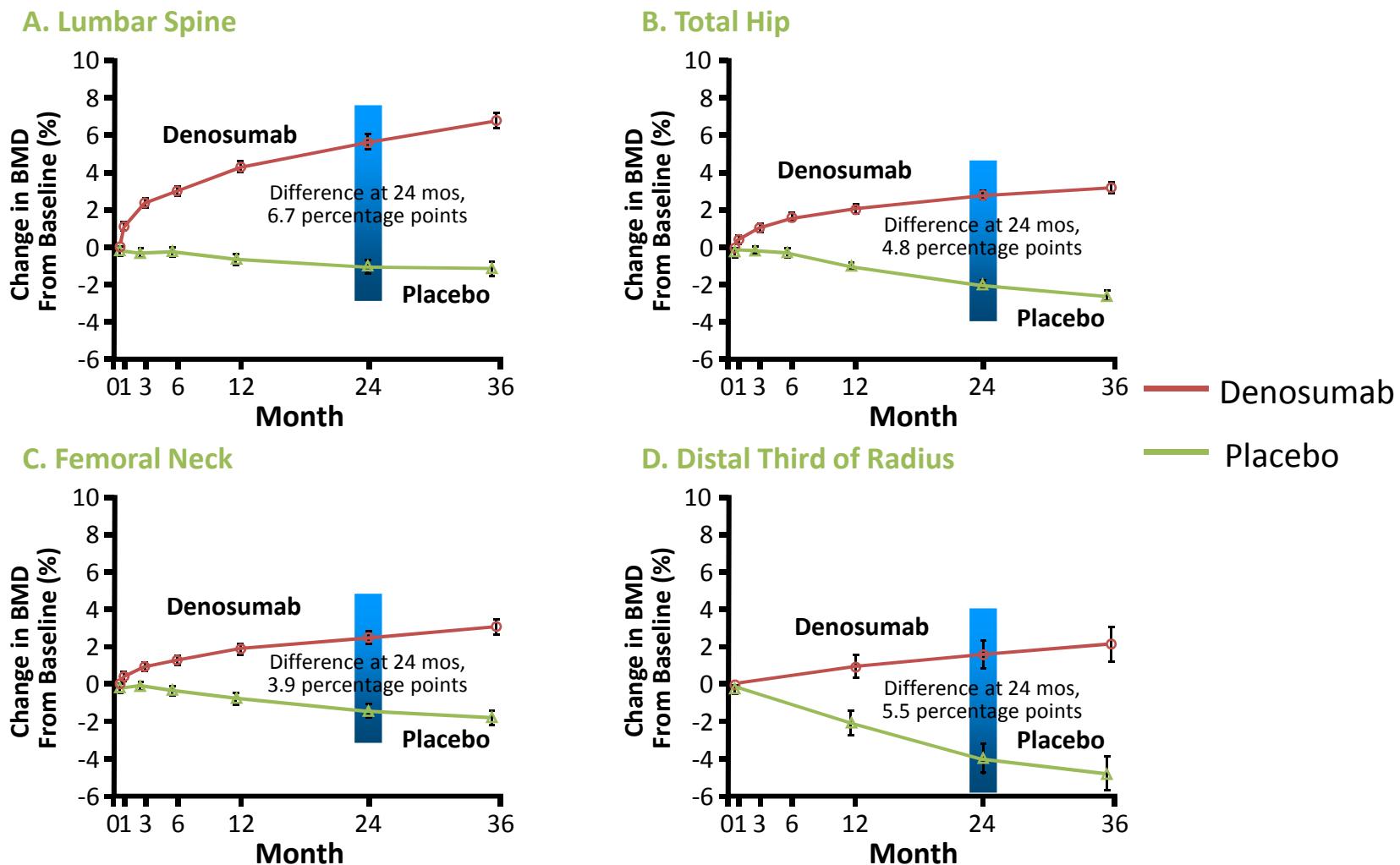
Michaelson MD, et al. J Clin Oncol. 2007;25:1038-1042.

# Denosumab Fracture Prevention Study

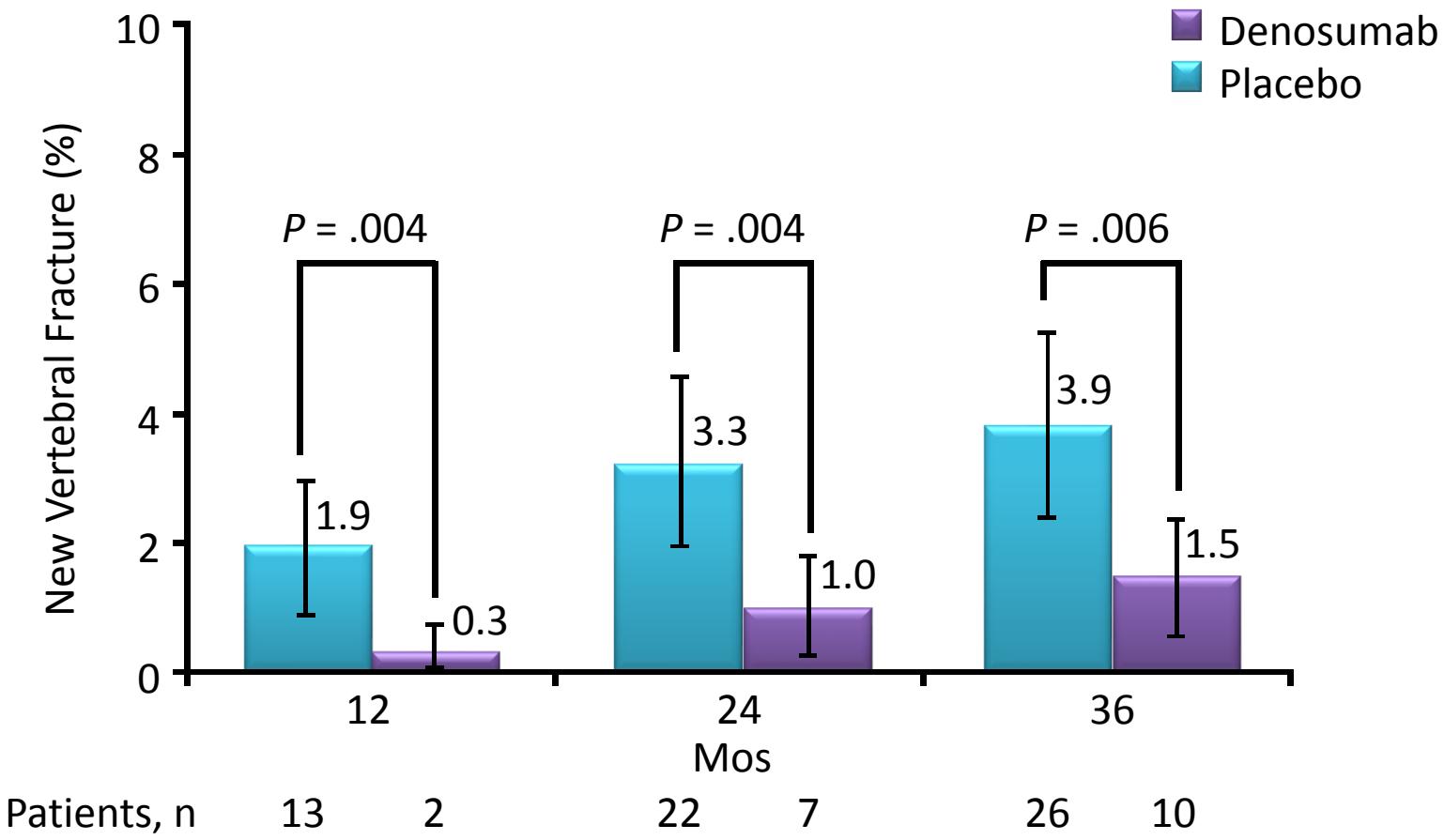


- Primary endpoint: BMD
- Secondary endpoint: new vertebral fractures

# Denosumab Increased BMD at All Skeletal Sites



# Denosumab to Prevent Fractures



## Conclusion: Bone-targeted agents in advanced prostate cancer

- In metastatic CRPC:
  - Zoledronic acid: SRE improved
  - Denosumab: SRE improved (>ZA)
  - SSE also improved
- No current role in hormone-sensitive metastatic prostate cancer (except for prevention of bone loss)
- Not approved in non-metastatic CRPC (unfavorable risk/benefit balance)

# Toward team treatment for **Bone** metastases

