

# A real-world study of people with prostate cancer in Mexico

**The full title of this abstract is:** Clinical characterization and treatment patterns in patients with metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer and different treatment approaches at some hospitals in Mexico.

**A retrospective cohort study**

**Please note: This summary only uses information from the scientific abstract.**



**Date of summary:** February 2025

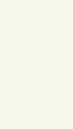
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## What are the key takeaways?

This real-world study looked at the characteristics of people with metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer and different treatment approaches at some hospitals in Mexico.

- Metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer is a common problem in Mexico.
- The use of different treatments varies between each center.
- The results collected in this study provide important information about people with prostate cancer in Mexico and can help future research.

## Find out how to say medical terms used in this summary



### Agonist

<A-guh-nist>

### Androgen

<AN-droh-jen>

### Antagonist

<an-TA-guh-nist>

### Castration

<ka-STRAY-shuhn>

### Chemotherapy

< KEE-mo-THER-ruh-pee>

### Gonadotropin-releasing hormone

<goh-NA-doh-TROH-pin-reh-LEE-sing HOR-mone>

### Metastatic

<meh-tuh-STA-tik>

### Orchiectomy

<or-kee-EK-toh-mee>

### Prostate

<PROH-stayt>

### Testosterone

<tes-TOS-tuh-rown>

## What is metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer?

**Prostate cancer** is one of the most common cancers in Mexico and the United States.

- The prostate is a part of the male body that helps make semen. It is in the pelvis, between the penis and the bladder.
- Cancer is a disease where abnormal cells grow to form a tumor.

Most prostate cancers need male sex hormones to grow.

- Male sex hormones, such as **testosterone**, are called **androgens**.

- To treat advanced prostate cancer, people can have surgery to remove the testicles or take medicines to reduce androgens.

This is known as **androgen deprivation therapy (ADT)**.

For most people with prostate cancer, ADT will temporarily stop or slow down the growth of prostate cancer cells. This is known as **hormone-sensitive prostate cancer**, sometimes called castration-sensitive prostate cancer.

When ADT no longer stops or slows down the growth of prostate cancer cells, this is called **castration-resistant prostate cancer**.

**Metastatic** means that the cancer has spread from where it started (in this case, the prostate) to other parts of the body.

## What is a real-world study?

This was a **real-world study**, which is different from a clinical trial.

Researchers carry out real-world studies to understand how well treatments work in everyday clinical practice.

- In a real-world study, researchers look at what happens when people receive treatments that are prescribed by their healthcare providers.

- Real-world studies often use medical records or medical information from insurance claims. This means that researchers do not know all the information about the people in the study.

This study used information from the Mexican Institute of Social Security, a government organization that provides healthcare to enrolled citizens.

## What were the treatments in this study?

The treatments in this study aimed to stop or slow down prostate cancer growth.

### Gonadotropin-releasing hormone agonists/antagonists

- Gonadotropin-releasing hormone agonists and antagonists work in different ways to block other hormones that help the testicles produce testosterone.

- By stopping or slowing down the production of testosterone, these medications can help control the growth of prostate cancer and prevent it from spreading.

### Orchiectomy

- Removing the testicles is called an orchiectomy.
- This lowers androgen levels and may stop or slow down prostate cancer growth.

### Androgen receptor pathway inhibitor

- Androgen receptor pathway inhibitors block androgen receptors in the body.
- This may stop or slow down prostate cancer growth.

### Chemotherapy

- Chemotherapy can destroy cancer cells or slow cancer growth.
- It is generally given as a drip into the bloodstream (intravenously).

People treated for prostate cancer often receive combinations of these treatments.

## What is an adverse event?

An adverse event is something unexpected and unwanted that happens to someone in a study. It is not necessarily caused by the treatments that they take.

In studies, adverse events are given grades from 1 to 4. Grade 1 adverse events are the least severe, and grade 4 adverse events are the most severe.

## In this study, researchers wanted to find out...

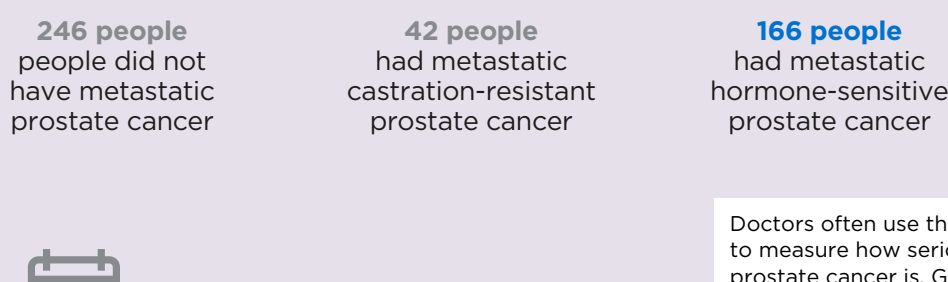
For people in Mexico with prostate cancer:

- What features (such as the location and stage) did their prostate cancer have?
- What treatments did they get for prostate cancer?
- What adverse events did they have?

## What were the results of this study?

Researchers looked at information from **454 people** with prostate cancer.

They focused on the **166 people** who had metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer.



**246 people** did not have metastatic prostate cancer

**42 people** had metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer

**166 people** had metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer



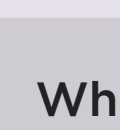
Average age was **70 years**.



**7 in 10 people** (71%) had a Gleason score of 8 or higher.



**7 in 10 people** (65%) had confirmed metastasis when their prostate cancer was diagnosed.



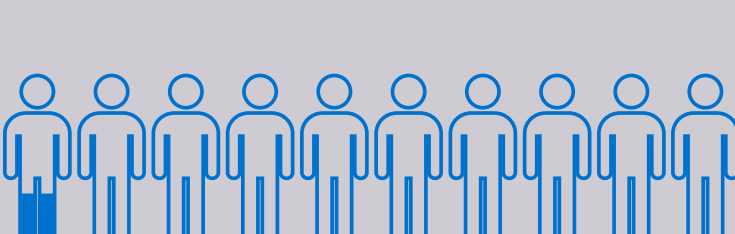
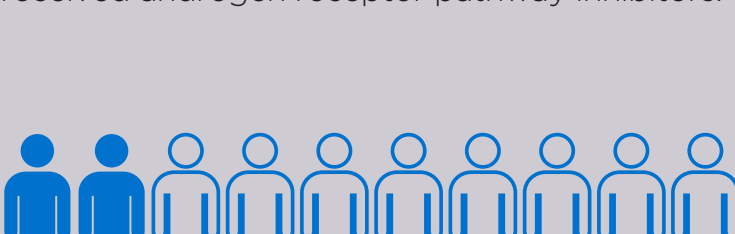
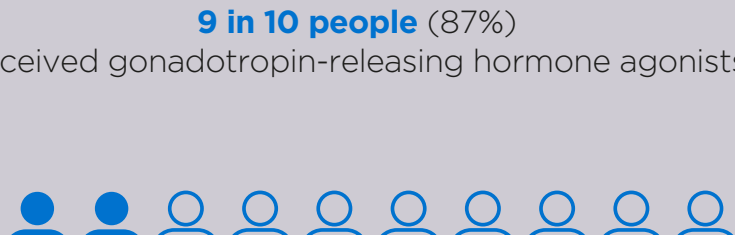
**2 in 10 people** (20%) had cancer that had spread to their lymph nodes (part of the body's immune system).

Doctors often use the **Gleason score** to measure how serious a person's prostate cancer is. Gleason score takes into account how the cancer cells look under a microscope.

- A Gleason score of 6 is low-grade prostate cancer.
- A Gleason score of 7 is intermediate-grade prostate cancer.
- A Gleason score of 8-10 is high-grade prostate cancer.

## What treatments did people receive?

Some people were receiving more than one treatment.



**35 people** stopped their treatment because their cancer got worse while they were taking the treatment.

Of the 166 people with metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer, there were **10 people who had adverse events**.

- **4 people** had grade 3 adverse events.
- **5 people** had grade 4 adverse events.
- **1 person** had an adverse event without a specified grade.

## What were the researchers' main conclusions?

- In this real-world study, most people were diagnosed with hormone-sensitive prostate cancer after it had metastasized.
- The treatments people received for treating metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer varied between each center.
- The results gathered in this study give important information about people with prostate cancer in Mexico and may help future research.

## Who sponsored this study?

**This study was sponsored by Astellas Pharma Inc. and Pfizer Inc.**

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The sponsors would like to thank everyone in this study.

## Where can I find more information?

For more information on this study, please visit:

<https://meetings.asco.org/abstracts-presentations/242417>

### Sponsor

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