Other Cause Mortality is Higher in High Risk Versus Low and Intermediate Risk Prostate Cancers

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Purpose
- Assessing competing risk for mortality is integral in patient counseling and decision making in prostate cancer
- Competing risks may include age, demographic risk factors, comorbidities and treatment related health effects
- The current study evaluated the association between prostate cancer risk group and other cause mortality

Methods
- Used SEER 18 Cancer Registries Research Data for the years 2004-2014
- Included patients with localized prostate cancer
- Patients were categorized using the D'Amico classification for High, Intermediate and Low risk
- The primary outcome variable was death from prostate cancer or other cause
- Adjusted mortality per 1000 person-years and rate ratios adjusted by risk group, age, race, year of diagnosis and treatment were calculated

Figure 1. Mortality per 1000 person-years by cause of death and risk group. Adjusted for age, race, year of diagnosis and treatment group

Conclusions
- There is a significant association between D'Amico risk group and other cause mortality in patients with localized prostate cancer
- This is most apparent in death from cardiovascular diseases
- This could be related to delayed detection of prostate cancer in sicker patients or treatment related effects of therapy
- Future efforts will explore these hypotheses in more robust datasets