

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

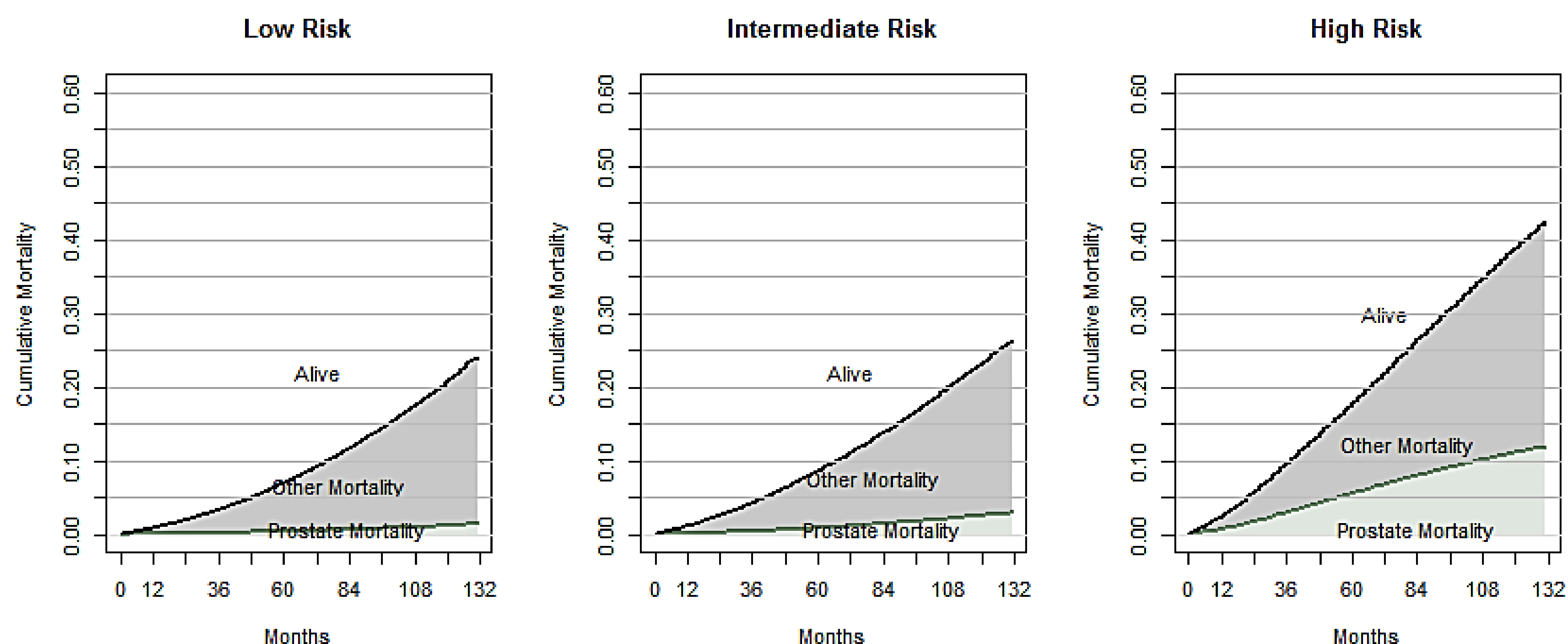


Figure 2. Stacked cumulative incidence of mortality from prostate cancer or other causes by risk group. Compared to low risk patients, other cause mortality was higher for intermediate risk (RR=1.37 [95% CI 1.34-1.41], p < 0.0001) and high risk (RR=1.71 [95% CI 1.66-1.76], p < 0.0001) patients

Deaths per 1000 Person Years

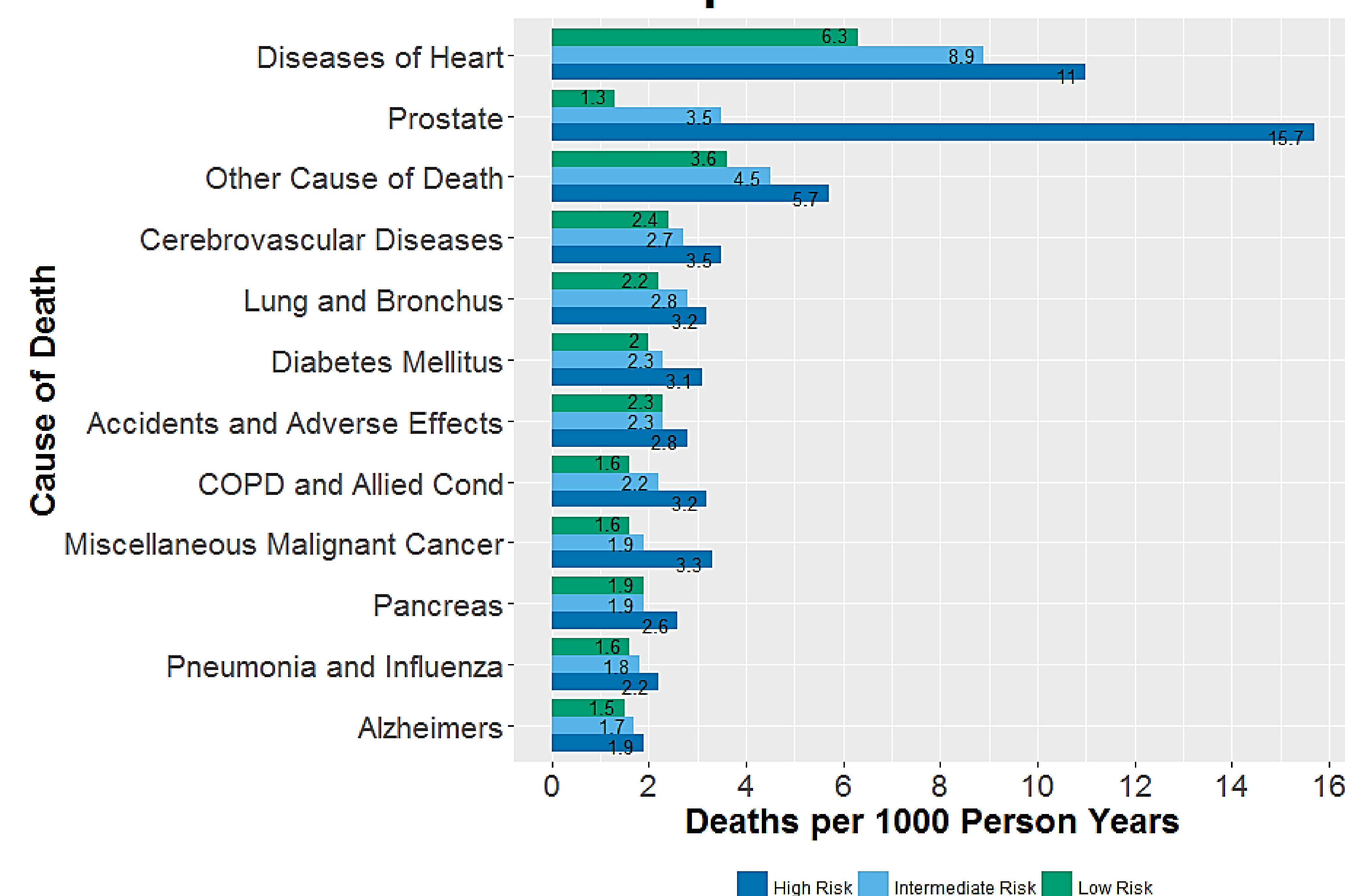


Figure 1. Mortality per 1000 person-years by cause of death and risk group. Adjusted for age, race, year of diagnosis and treatment group

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