

Understanding Advanced Prostate Cancer

Advanced prostate cancer is cancer that has spread beyond the prostate gland. It can be locally advanced (spread to regional lymph nodes) or metastatic (spread to distant parts of the body).¹



There are different states of advanced prostate cancer

1 Biochemical recurrence

- A rise in prostate-specific antigen (PSA) after treatment with surgery or radiation
- Potentially no other symptoms

2 Castration-sensitive prostate cancer (CSPC)

- Can be nonmetastatic (nmCSPC) – Prostate cancer that **still responds** to hormone therapy and **has no detectable spread** of cancer in imaging
- Can be metastatic (mCSPC) – Prostate cancer that **still responds** to hormone therapy but **has spread** to other parts of the body

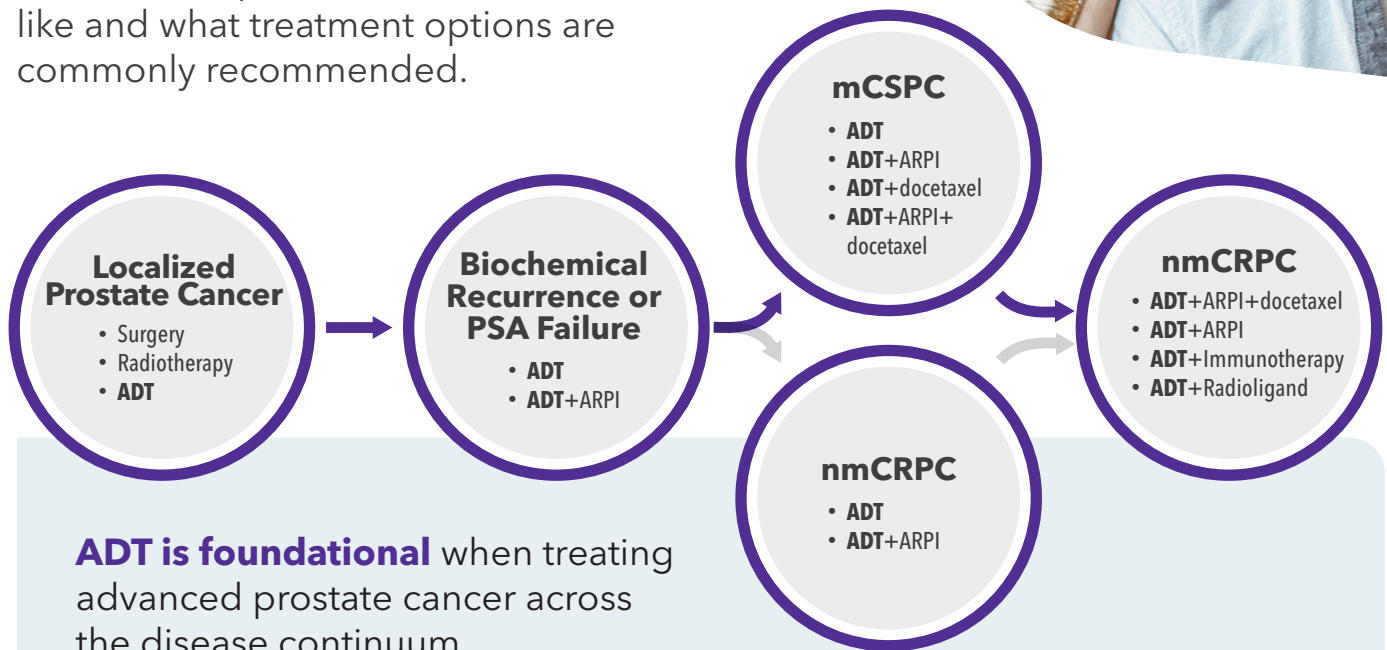
3 Castration-resistant prostate cancer (CRPC)

- Can be nonmetastatic (nmCRPC) – Prostate cancer that **has stopped responding** to hormone therapy, as measured by rising PSA levels, but **has no detectable spread** of cancer in imaging
- Can be metastatic (mCRPC) – Prostate cancer that **has stopped responding** to hormone therapy, as measured by rising PSA levels, and **has spread** to other parts of the body

Classifying Advanced Prostate Cancer Types	nmCSPC	mCSPC	nmCRPC	mCRPC
	Nonmetastatic Castration-Sensitive Prostate Cancer	Metastatic Castration-Sensitive Prostate Cancer	Nonmetastatic Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer	Metastatic Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer
Has spread to distant parts of the body	✗	✓	✗	✓
Still responds by lowering PSA while on androgen deprivation therapy (ADT)	✓	✓	✗	✗

Advanced Prostate Cancer is defined and classified based on progression

Here's what typical progression from early to advanced prostate cancer can look like and what treatment options are commonly recommended.



ADT is foundational when treating advanced prostate cancer across the disease continuum

ADT= androgen deprivation therapy

ARPI= androgen receptor pathway inhibitor

Docetaxel=chemotherapy drug

Immunotherapy= treatment that uses the body's immune system, usually your own, to attack cancer

Radioligand=radioactive molecules that target cancer cells

Knowing if genetic mutation is present can impact treatment choice and outcomes, so it's critical for you and your loved one to do genetic testing early.



Learn more about treatment options and considerations at [CarePartnerCorner.com](https://www.CarePartnerCorner.com)

REFERENCE: 1. Rebello RJ, Oing C, Knudsen KE, et al. Prostate cancer. *Nat Rev Dis Primers*. 2021;7(1):9.