

Advancing Research. Improving Lives.™

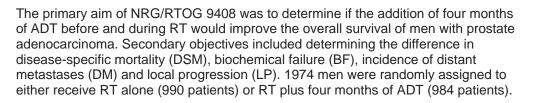
press release

1818 Market Street, Suite 1720 • Philadelphia, PA 19103 Phone: 215-854-0770 • Fax: 215-854-0716

Embargoed Until October 22, 2018 at 9:00AM CDT Contact: Angela LaPenta • Office: 215.574.3194 • Mobile: 302.379.3252

Short-Term Androgen-Deprivation Therapy with Radiotherapy Improves Survival over Radiotherapy Alone for up to 10 Years among Men with Early Stage Prostate Adenocarcinoma

SAN ANTONIO, TX — The long-term follow up of the NRG Oncology trial RTOG 9408, studying the addition of short-term androgen-deprivation therapy (ADT) to radiotherapy (RT) for men with early, localized prostate adenocarcinoma, indicated that RT combined with ADT is superior to RT alone for overall survival (OS) up to 10.4 years following treatment. However, when researchers assessed these results up to 18 years, the benefits of adding ADT to RT dissipated. The results were presented at the American Society for Radiation Oncology's Annual Meeting in San Antonio, TX on October 22, 2018 during the Genitourinary 2: Long-Term Updates of Prospective Prostate Cancer Clinical Trials session. The study was also awarded a "Best of ASTRO" designation.





C.U. Jones, MD NRG/RTOG 9408 Lead Author

"After concluding that the addition of ADT did provide benefit for both primary and secondary aims, we continued to survey results up to 18 years from treatment. The median follow up for surviving patients was 14.8 years. Our study team noticed that overall survival data began to favor the radiotherapy alone arm over the experimental, androgen-deprivation therapy arm following the first ten years after treatment. However, disease-specific mortality, biochemical failure, incidence of distant metastases and local progression continued to show long-term benefit," stated Dr. Christopher U. Jones of Sutter Cancer Centers and Lead Author of NRG/RTOG 9408.

The incidence of late grade 3, 4, and 5 genitourinary and gastrointestinal toxicities was low and similar between the ADT and RT arms.

Supported by: Grants U10CA180868 (NRG Oncology Operations), U10CA180822 (NRG Oncology SDMC), UG1CA189867 (NCORP) from the National Cancer Institute (NCI).

Citation:

Jones CU, Pugh SL, Sandler HM, Chetner MP, Amin MB, Bruner DW, Efstathiou JA, Den RB, Leibenhaut MH, Longo JM, Bahary JP, Rosenthal SA, Souhami L, Michalski JM, Hartford AC, Amin PP, Roach III M, Yee D, Rodgers JP, Shipley WU. (2018, October). *Long-term Update of NRG Oncology RTOG 94-08*. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Society for Radiation Oncology, San Antonio, TX.

www.nrgoncology.org

NRG Oncology conducts practice-changing, multi-institutional clinical and translational research to improve the lives of patients with cancer. Founded in 2012, NRG Oncology is a Pennsylvania-based nonprofit corporation that integrates the research of the National Surgical Adjuvant Breast and Bowel Project (NSABP), the Radiation Therapy Oncology Group (RTOG), and the Gynecologic Oncology Group (GOG). The research network seeks to carry out clinical trials with emphases on gender-specific malignancies, including gynecologic, breast, and prostate cancers, and on localized or locally advanced cancers of all types. NRG Oncology's extensive research organization comprises multidisciplinary investigators, including medical oncologists, radiation oncologists, surgeons, physicists, pathologists, and statisticians, and encompasses more than 1,300 research sites located world-wide with predominance in the United States and Canada. NRG Oncology is supported primarily through grants from the National Cancer Institute (NCI) and is one of five research groups in the NCI's National Clinical Trials Network.