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**Introduction & Objectives:** Prostate cancer is the second most common cancer in men worldwide. Androgen deprivation therapy (ADT) alone or in combination with other options is the main treatment for metastatic prostate cancer. The majority of patients with advanced disease eventually progress while on ADT. Abiraterone acetate (AA) and enzalutamide (E) are two main androgen receptor axis targeted agents used for the treatment of metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC). There is no head-to-head comparative phase III study related to AA and E.

**Materials & Methods:** We aimed to describe baseline patients characteristics with mCRPC treated with AA or E from 2015 to 2021 in a Portuguese oncology center and to compare both drugs in terms of efficacy and survival. We additionally analyzed prognostic factors affecting survival outcomes.

**Results:** A total of 127 pts were included, 78 treated with E and 49 with AA. The mean age was 76.9 years old, 59% had Gleason score (GS)  $\geq 8$  and 81.1% had ECOG-PS 0-1. Bone was affected in 93.7% pts and visceral metastases were found in 26%. The median follow-up was 31.2 months. A PSA response  $>50\%$  was observed in 67% pts in the E group and 45% in AA group. Radiological progression free survival (rPFS) was significantly longer in the E group (16.4 months; 95% CI: 12.2-20.6) than in the AA group (8.4 months; 95% CI: 5.2-11.5) ( $p < 0.001$ ). In the overall survival (OS) analysis no statistical differences were found (26 months in E vs 22 months in AA groups). In the multivariate analysis performed in the whole patient group, we found that prognostic factors for both rPFS and OS were ECOG-PS, previous chemotherapy, liver metastasis, LDH and PSA response.

**Conclusions:** Real-world data were assessed in terms of survival and efficacy of AA or E treatment in pts with mCPRC. The pts treated with E had longer rPFS and more PSA responses  $> 50\%$  but no OS statistical differences were found. Some clinical factors were correlated with rPFS and OS in whole group.