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Podium #109

COMPARISON OF MAJOR ADVERSE CARDIOVASCULAR EVENTS RISK WITH ANDROGEN DEPRIVATION THERAPY BY PERSONAL HISTORY OF CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES USING REAL-WORLD DATA

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Presented By: Jason Matthew Hafron, MD

Introduction: Prostate cancer(PCa) patients on androgen deprivation therapy(ADT) may experience major adverse cardiovascular events(MACE). There is ongoing debate as to how much of MACE is caused by ADT itself. Herein we compare MACE incidence in PCa patients with and without a history of cardiovascular disease.

Methods: US electronic medical records(2010-2020) of PCa patients(n=45,059) receiving LHRH agonist/antagonist injections were analyzed. The database contained 178,388 LHRH agonist/antagonist injections and 965 documented MACE. Exclusion criteria included lack of ADT initiation date or myocardial infarction (MI)/stroke within 6 months prior to ADT initiation. MACE was defined as myocardial infarction, stroke, and death from any cause. Kaplan-Meier event-free survival curves compared MACE risk between patients with and without MACE history.

Results: Overall MACE risk was 1.0% at one year. 4.2% of patients had a history of MI/stroke. MACE risk at 7 years after ADT initiation was 22.2% and 5.5% for patients with and without a history of MI/stroke, respectively. (Figure 1)

Conclusions: MACE risk in PCa patients in first year of ADT was lower than previously published. However, the large database (>45,000 patients) spanning 10 years is likely reflective of the real world. Clinicians should be aware of increased MACE risk in patients with MI/stroke history when prescribing ADT for their patients.



Funding: Tolmar Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

Podium #110

DETERMINANTS OF VARIANT PATHOLOGY ON PROSTATE BIOPSY – AN INSTITUTION'S EXPERIENCE

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Presented By: Mohammad Rashid Siddiqui, MD

Introduction: Variant histology, i.e. ductal or intraductal carcinoma of the prostate, may indicate invasive disease with worse oncological outcomes. We investigate the incidence and predictors of variant pathology on prostate biopsy (PNB) in a contemporary cohort.

Methods: Institutional database was queried for men undergoing PNB. Statistics were performed using T-test, chi-squared analysis, and logistical regressions - significance defined as $p < 0.05$.