

Cancer de la prostate : épidémiologie et dépistage Prévention du cancer du col de l'utérus : actualités

Journée médicale de la Citadelle



Cancer de Prostate Dépistage et mise au point

Dr Olivier Lavergne, Urologue, Hôpital de la Citadelle, Liège

Ce que je vous propose (partie 1)

Introduction

Epidémiologie

Facteur de risque

Dépistage et Mise au point

Pour qui?

Comment?

IRM

PET PSMA



Conflit d'intérêt

_ Aucun

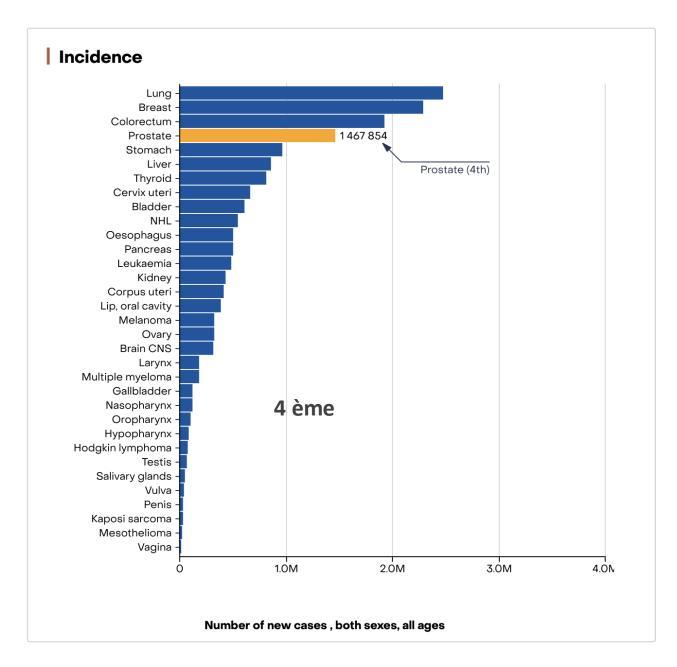


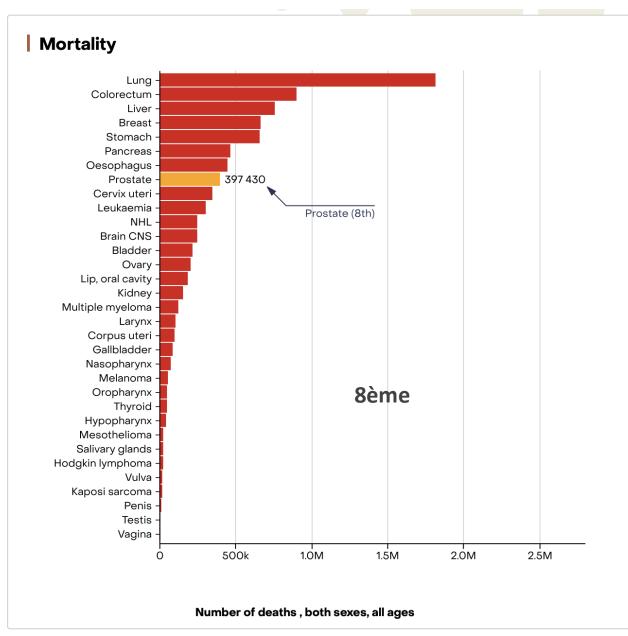
Rôle clé du médecin traitant

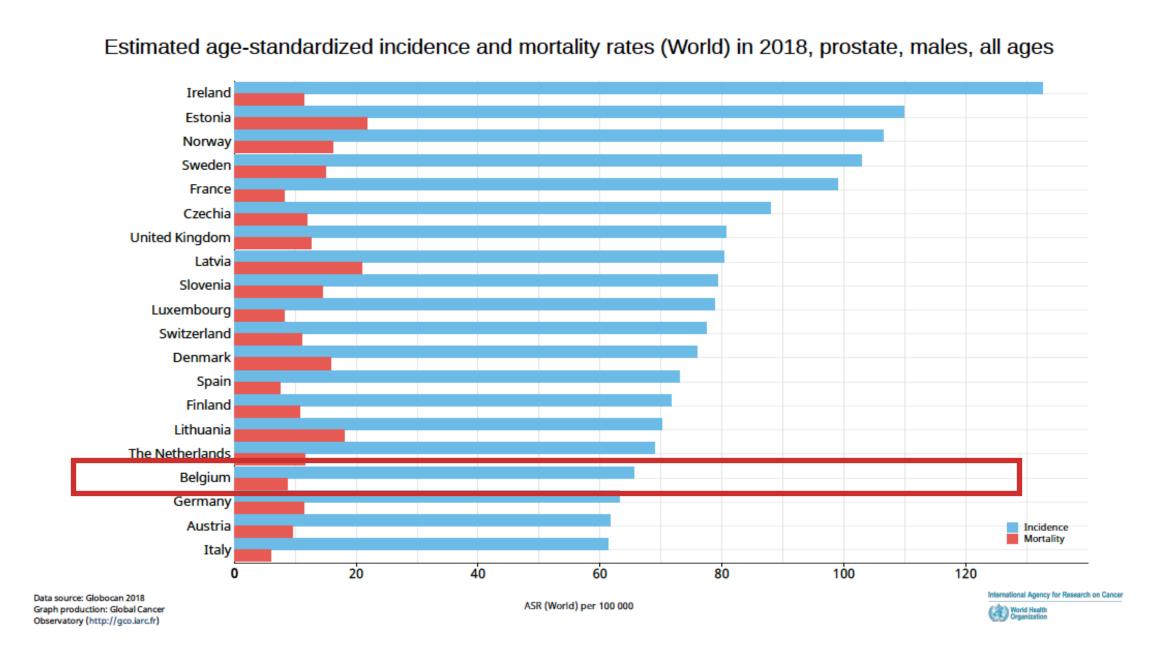
- Premier contact avec le patient
- Repérage des facteurs de risque
- Discussion sur le dépistage
- Orientation vers le spécialiste



Dans le monde





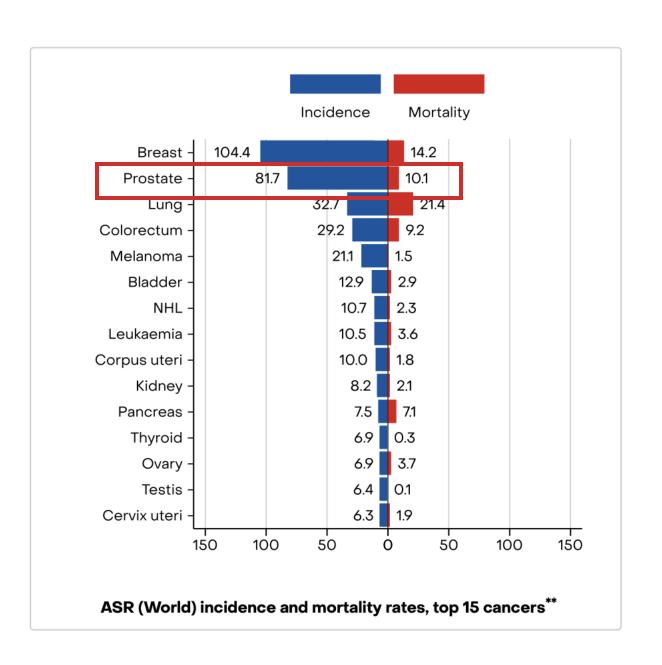


• Monde (Globocan 2022):

- 1,5 million de nouveaux cas / an.
- 397 000 décès / an.



En Belgique





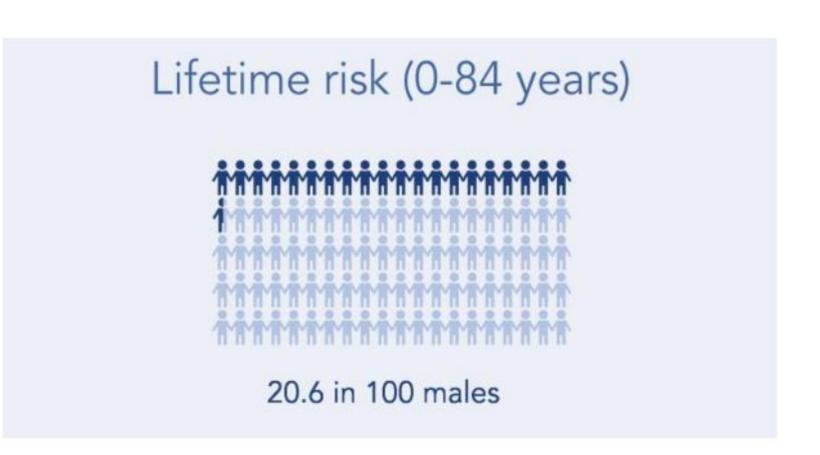
CANCER FACT SHEET 2023

PROSTATE CANCER ICD-10 C61



Key facts

- Most common cancer in males
- 12,435 new diagnoses in 2023
- 1,495 deaths due to prostate cancer in 2021
- 10-year net survival of 96.5%



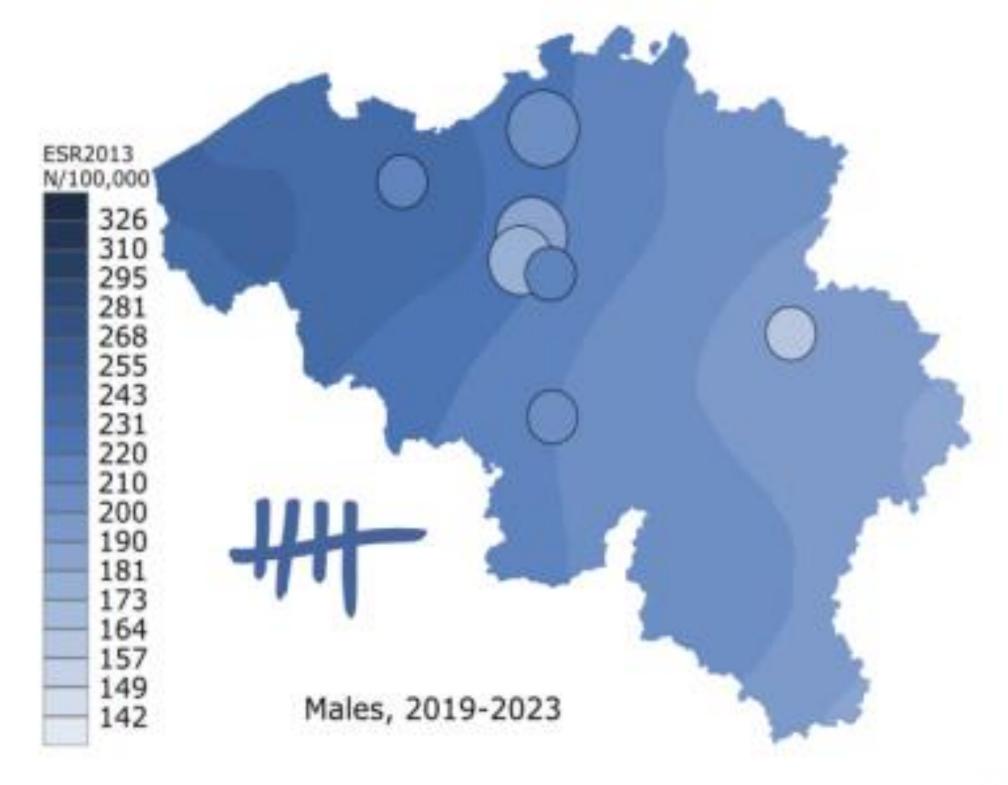
Et à Liège... 2023

949 nouveau cas

_ 157 métastatiques (+-15%)

_ 9% M+ pour la Belgique

Survie à 10 ans : 92,2%

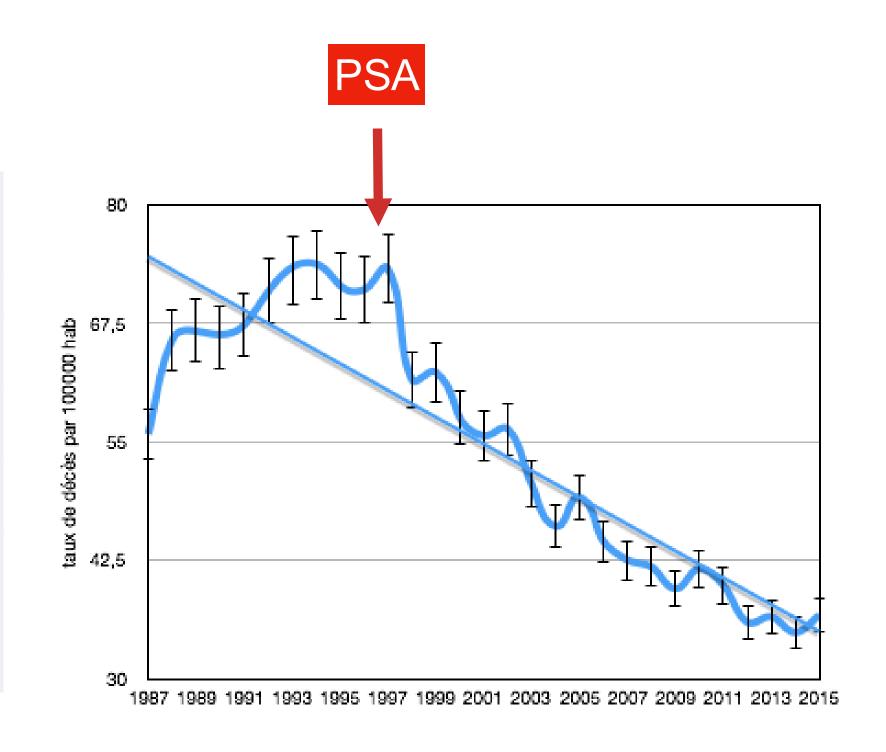


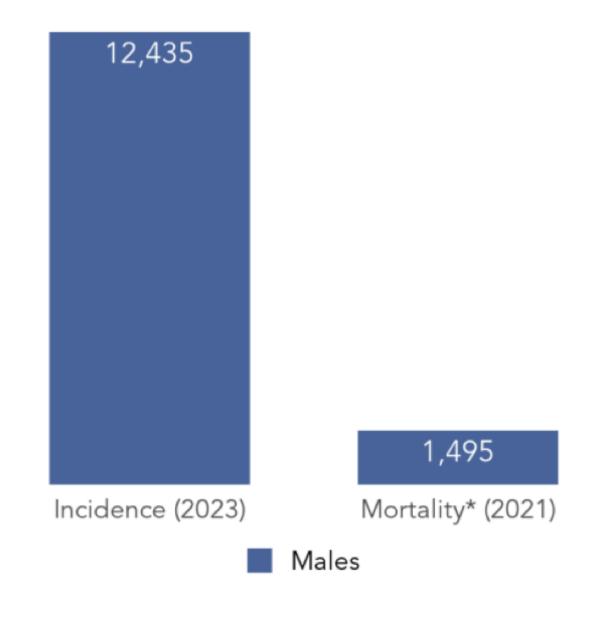




Incidence / Mortalité

- Median age at diagnosis for prostate cancer is 70 years
- Metastases are more common at older age
- Risk of a prostate cancer diagnosis is increasing with an average annual percentage change of +3.3%, for the period 2015-2023
- Risk of a prostate cancer mortality is decreasing with an average annual percentage change of -2.2%

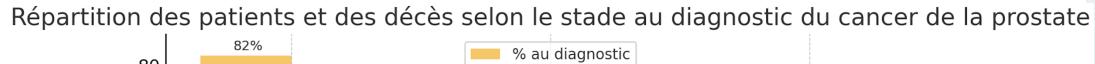


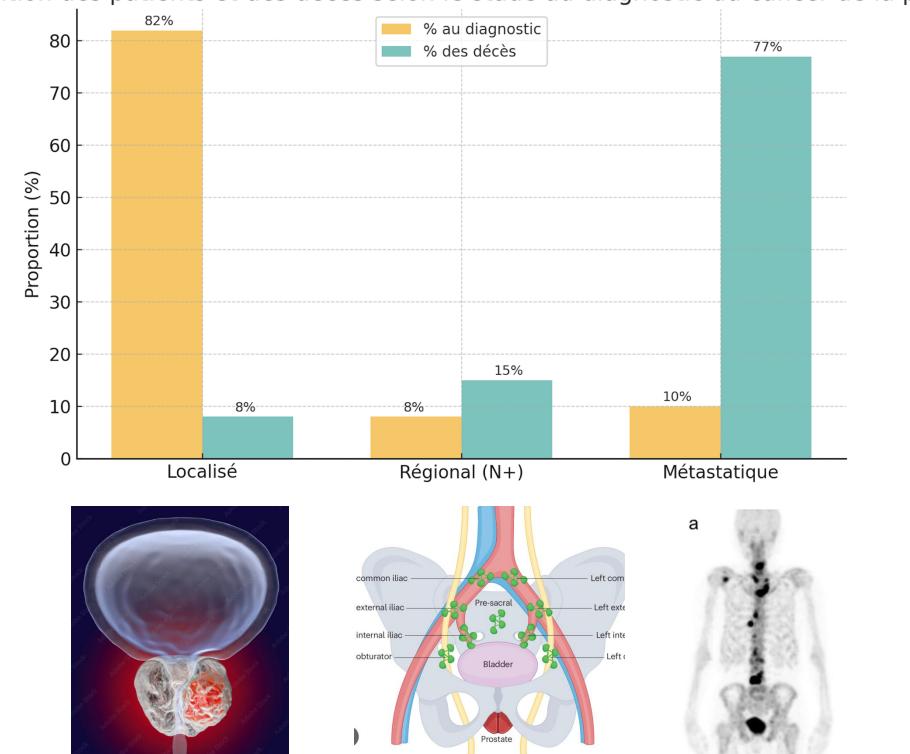


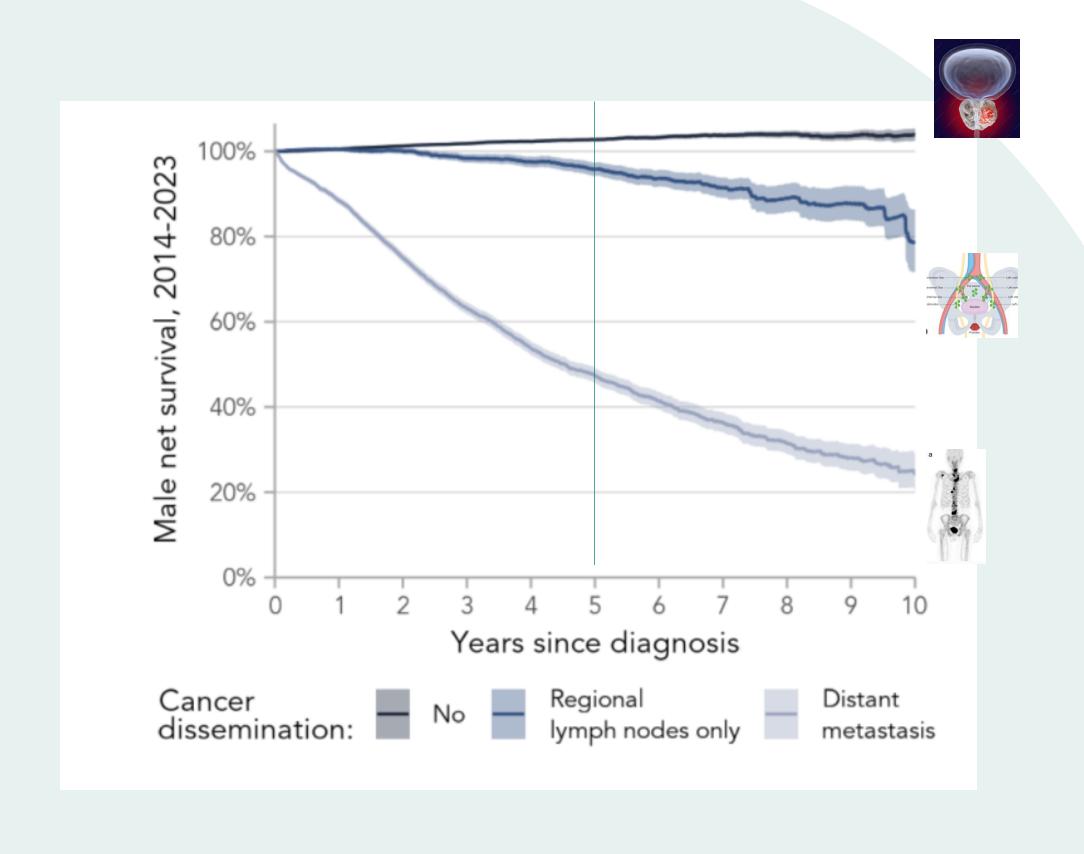


Who dies?

Stade





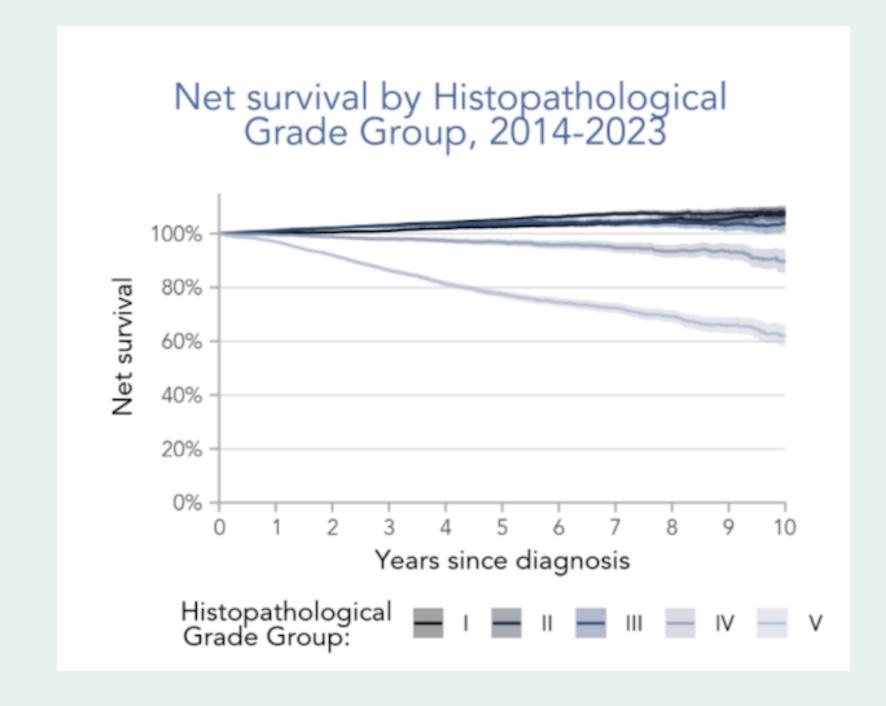


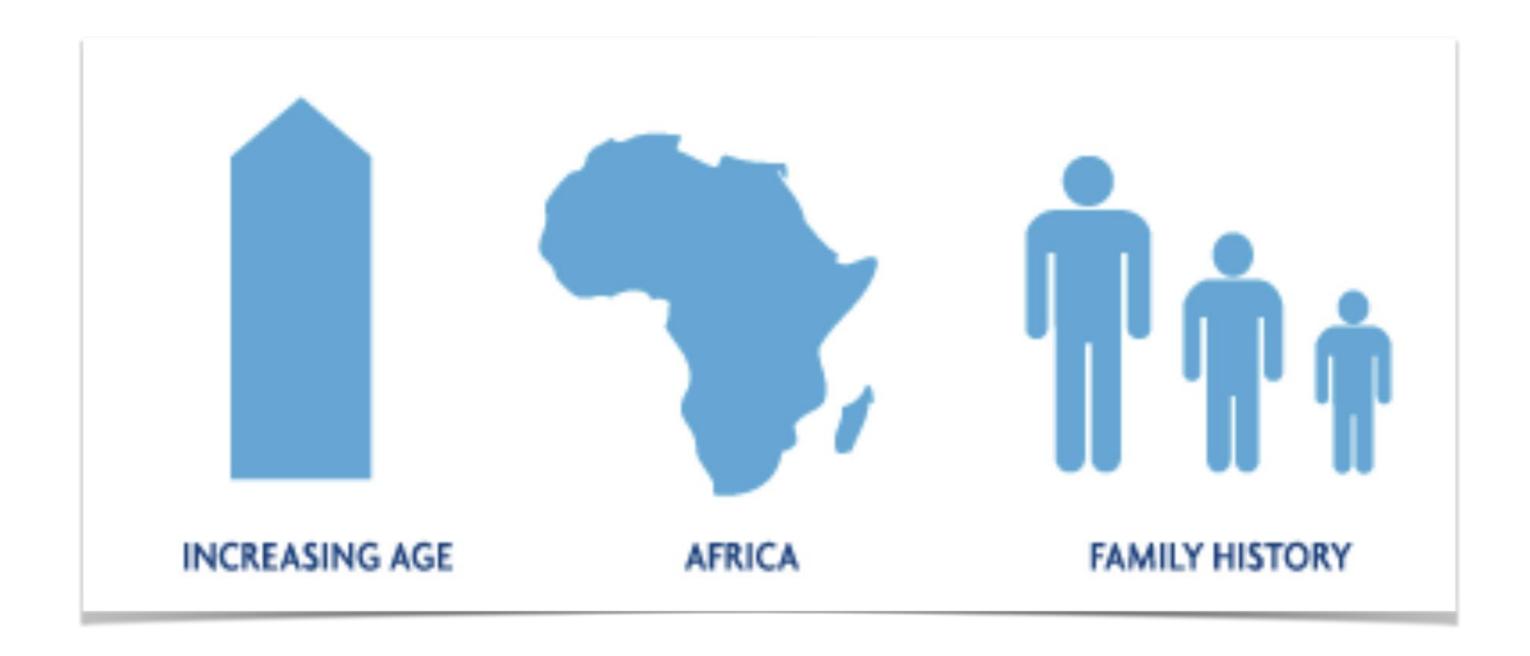


Who dies?

Grade

Gleason score	ISUP Grade	
6	1	Cancer souvent indolent \rightarrow <i>non</i> significatif
3+4 =7	2	
4+3 = 7	3	Significatif
8	4	
9-10	5	

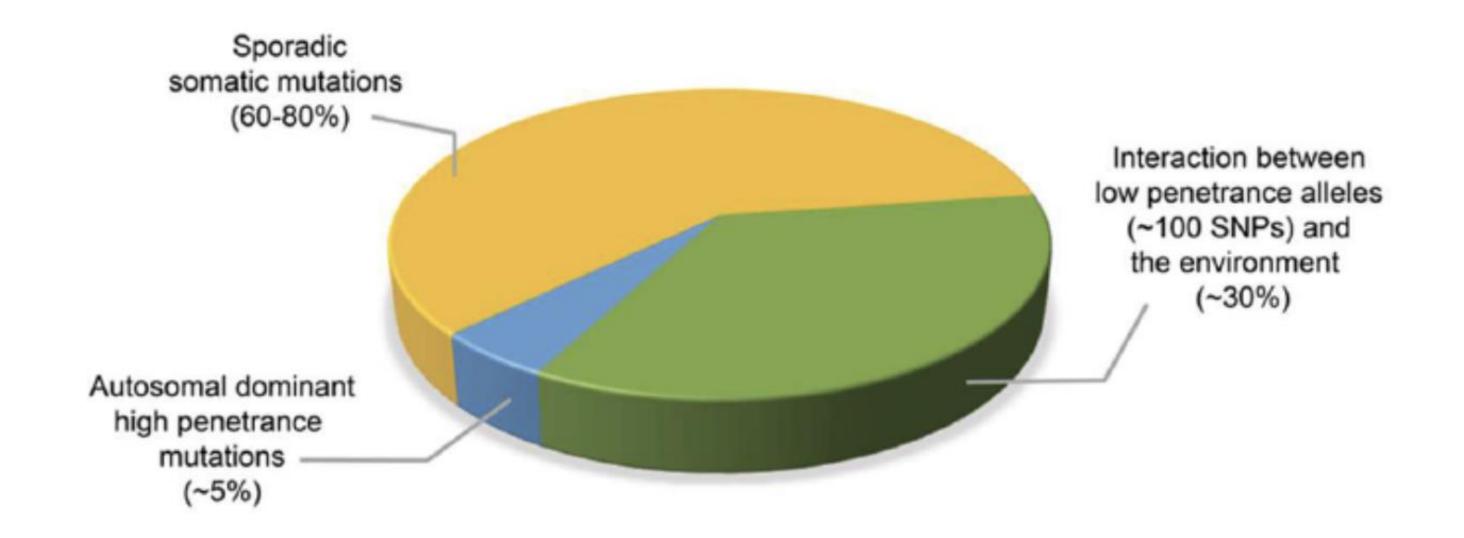




•Mode de vie : obésité (cancers plus agressifs), tabac (mortalité spécifique ↑), alimentation riche en graisses animales.

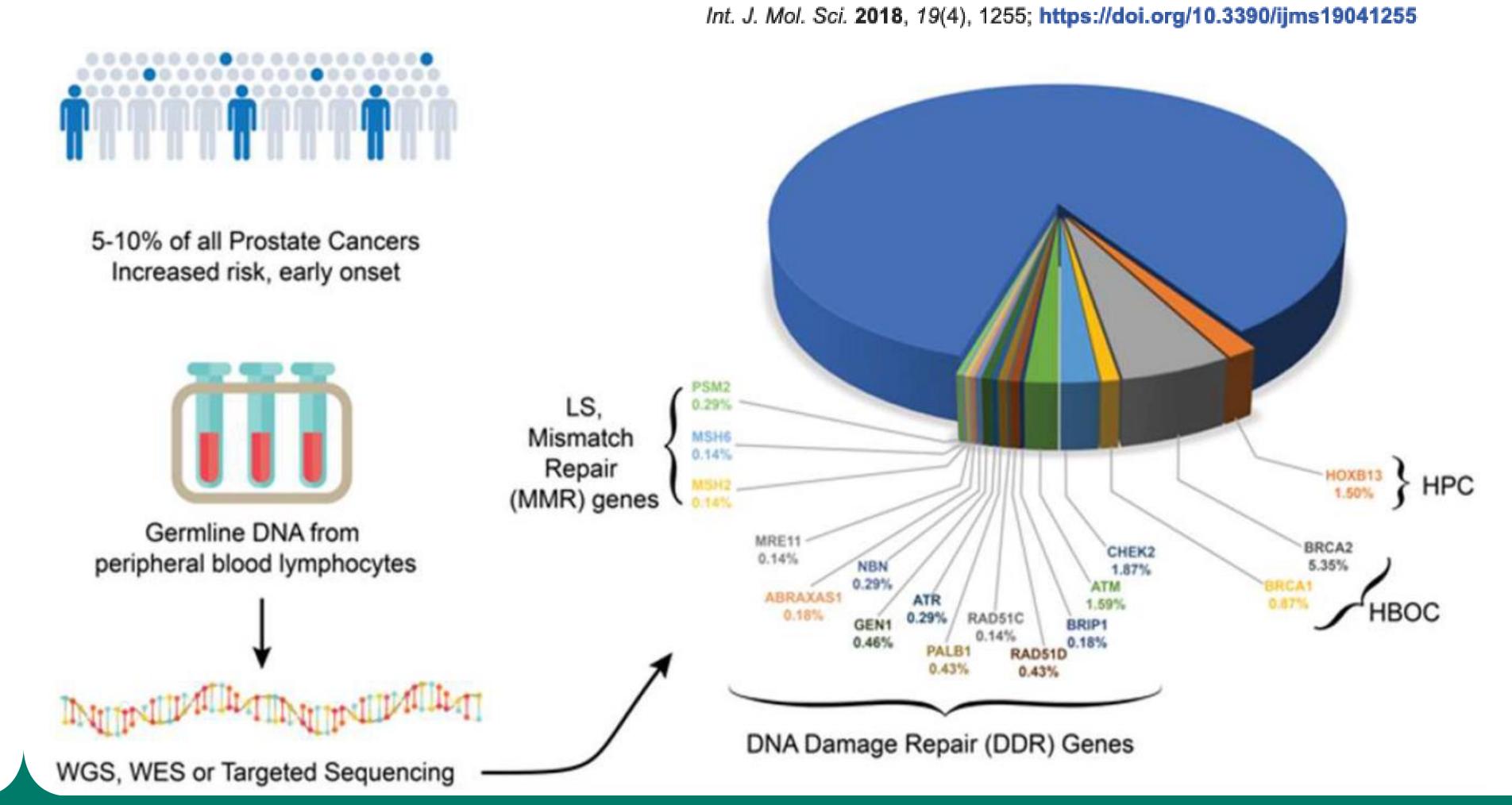


_ Génétique

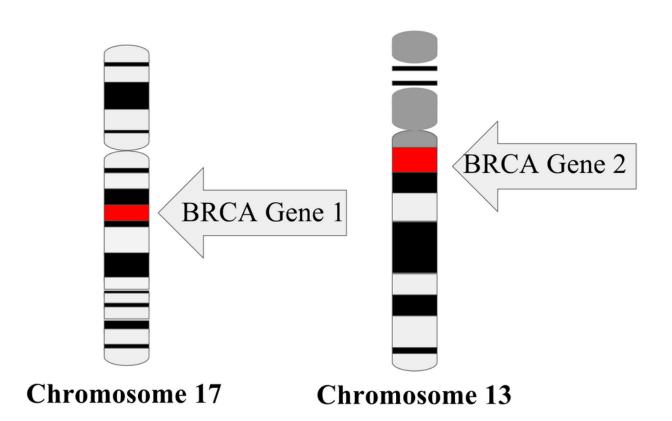




Génétique



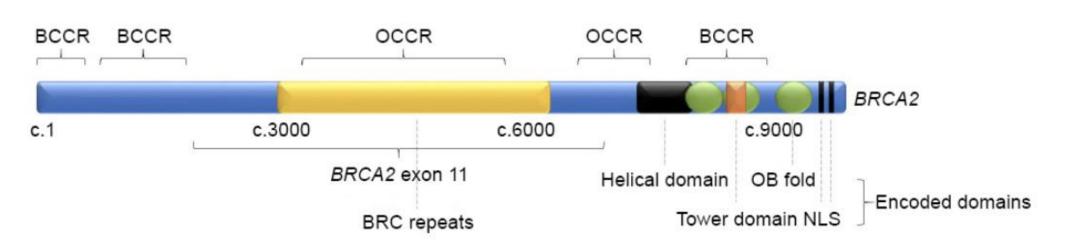
BRCA1 et BRCA2



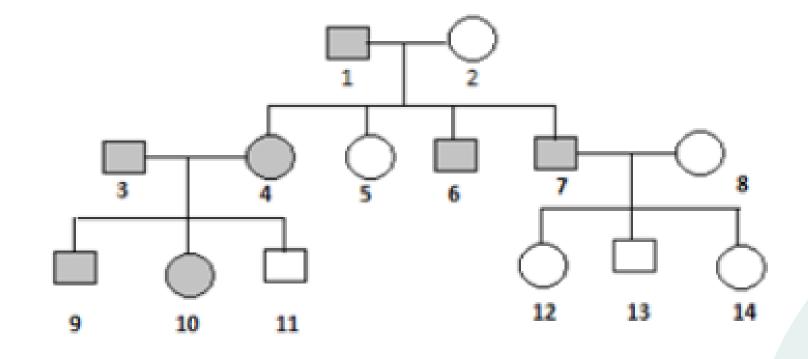
Gène supresseur de Tumeur.

BRCA1 : sein (femme +++), ovaire, prostate.

BRCA2 : sein (femme +++ et homme), ovaire, prostate, pancréas, mélanome.

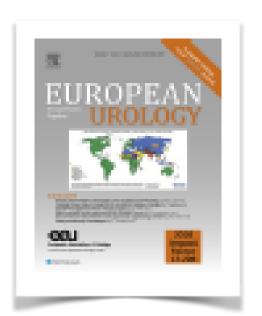


Hollis RL, Onco Targets Ther. 2017;10:2539-2551





BRCA1/2



EUROPEAN UROLOGY 77 (2 0 2 0) 24 –35

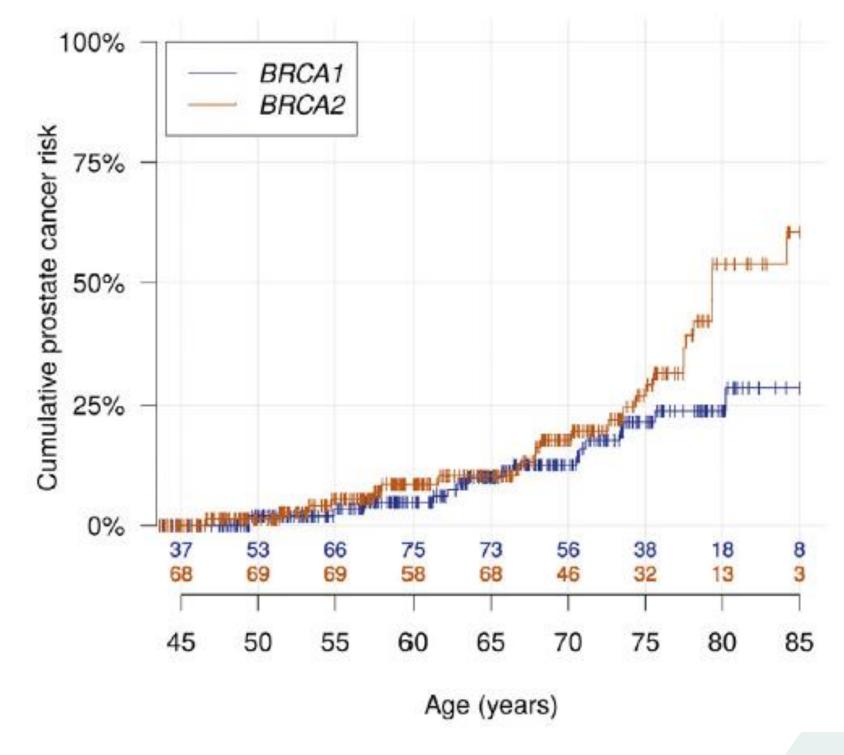
EMBRACE (Prospective, UK and Ireland, n:376 BRCA2, n:447 BRCA1, follow up médian +-6ans)

BRCA2 (forte pénétrante): 60% à 85 ANS

- RR: 2-5x
- Précoce, agressive.
- CSS à 5ans: 60%. (Prostate Cancer Prostatic Dis. 2017)

BRCA1 (pénétrance modérée): 29% à 85ans

- RR: 2-4x < 65ans (RR:1-2 x pour >65ans)
- Moins agressive



2. Origine Africaine

- _ 1,7 x plus de risque de PCa
- 2,4 x risque de décès lié au PCa.
- _ si ≥ 2 PCa 1er degré:
 - Caucasien :RR 3.9
 - Afro-américain: RR 9.7

- __ Génétique:
- Mutation ponctuelle probable (SNP). (Int. J. Mol. Sci. 2018, 19, 1255; doi:10.3390/ijms19041255)
- Mutation des gènes réparateurs de l'ADN plus fréquentes (NEJM. 2020 Sep 10;383(11))





- Diagnostiquer la maladie significative à un stade précoce/localisé -> guérissable.
- PCa significatif -> qui menace la vie du patient (ISUP 2-5, T2 ou +)
- Ne pas dépister les cancers indolents (Sur-diagnostic).



Van Poppel, EAU 2019



Stop ou encore

En 2012 US:

- Majoration de 39% PCa métastatique après 5 ans.
- 80.000 -500.000\$/an/patient
- Augmentation de 15 20% de la mortalité.
- => encore

EN Europe 2019 ERSPC:

- Confirme la réduction de 20% de la mortalité
- + le suivi est long, plus l'intérêt est grand -> débuter tôt

Table 3 - Prostate cancer mortality at various lengths of follow-up

	Years 1–9	Years 1-11	Years 1–13	Years 1–16
NNI (95% CI) NND	1947 (963–inf) 76	962 (598–2463) 34	742 (478–1650) 26	570 (380–1137) 18
CI = confidence interval; inf = infinity; NND = number needed to invite to diagnose to prevent one prostate cancer death; NNI = number needed to invite to screening to prevent one prostate cancer death.				



JNCI Cancer Spectrum (2020) 5(1): pkaa098

doi: 10.1093/jncics/pkaa098

First published online 26 October 2020

Priof Communication

Prostate-Specific Antigen Screening and Recent Increases in Advanced Prostate Cancer

Yaw A. Nyame, MD,^{1,2} Roman Gulati (b), MS,^{2,*} Alex Tsodikov, PhD,³ John L. Gore, MD,^{1,2} Ruth Etzioni (b), PhD²



A 16-yr Follow-up of the European Randomized study of Screening for Prostate Cancer

Author

Jonas Hugosson,Monique J. Roobol,Marianne Månsson,Teuvo L.J. Tammela,Marco Zappa,Vera Nelen,Maciej Kwiatkowski,Marcos Lujan,Sigrid V. Carlsson,Kirsi M. Talala,Hans Lilja,Louis J. Denis,Franz Recker,Alvaro Paez,Donella Puliti,Arnauld Villers et al

Publication: European Urology

Publisher: Elsevier

Date: July 2019

© 2019 Published by Elsevier B.V. on behalf of European Association of Urology.



- OUI mais...
- PAS de Dépistage de masse.
 - Surdiagnostic = détecter un cancer qui n'aurait jamais causé de symptômes ni de décès.
 - Surtraitement = traiter un cancer qui n'aurait jamais évolué (chirurgie, radiothérapie).
- Individualisé: décidé après discussion médecin-patient (shared decision making).
 - C'est un dépistage basé sur le profil de risque du patient
 - Réduction de la mortalité spécifique (même efficacité que le dépistage de masse).

Recommendations	Strength rating
Do not subject men to prostate-specific antigen (PSA) testing without counselling them on the potential risks and benefits.	Strong
Offer an individualised risk-adapted strategy for early detection to a well-informed man with a life-expectancy of at least fifteen years.	Weak
Stop early diagnosis of PCa based on life expectancy and performance status; men who have a life-expectancy of less than fifteen years are unlikely to benefit.	Strong





Comment?

♦ Basé sur:

·Le PSA

- _70% des majorations du PSA ne sont pas associé à un PCa significatif
- __15-20 % des cancers de la prostate ont un PSA "normal".
 - _ 1/3 cliniquement significatifs (ISUP ≥2).
- **♦** Dans la pratique clinique.
- •Le TR reste essentiel car :

Sensibilité seul du TR: 60%





Prevalence of Prostate Cancer among Men with a Prostate-Specific Antigen Level ≤4.0 ng per Milliliter

Ian M. Thompson, M.D., Donna K. Pauler, Ph.D., Phyllis J. Goodman, M.S., Catherine M. Tangen, Dr.P.H., M. Scott Lucia, M.D., Howard L. Parnes, M.D., Lori M. Minasian, M.D., Leslie G. Ford, M.D., Scott M. Lippman, M.D., E. David Crawford, M.D., John J. Crowley, Ph.D., and Charles A. Coltman, Jr., M.D.



Prostate Cancers in the Prostate-specific Antigen Interval of 1.8–3 ng/ml: Results from the Göteborg-2 Prostate Cancer Screening Trial

Fredrik Möller a,b,*, Marianne Månsson a, Jonas Wallström c,d, Mikael Hellström c,d, Jonas Hugosson a,e, Rebecka Arnsrud Godtman a,e, R



« Ne pas négliger le TR, même si le PSA est normal : il permet de diagnostiquer des cancers significatifs passés sous le radar du PSA. »



Aide

- PSA et TR -> zone grise
- _ Aide:
- Densité du PSA: PSA total / volume de prostate. N:0,15-0,2
- Vélocité du PSA: > 0,75ng/ml/an (non validé)
- _ PSA libre (trop peu sensible).

IRM de prostate (2018)



IRM

Dépistage

Staging

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

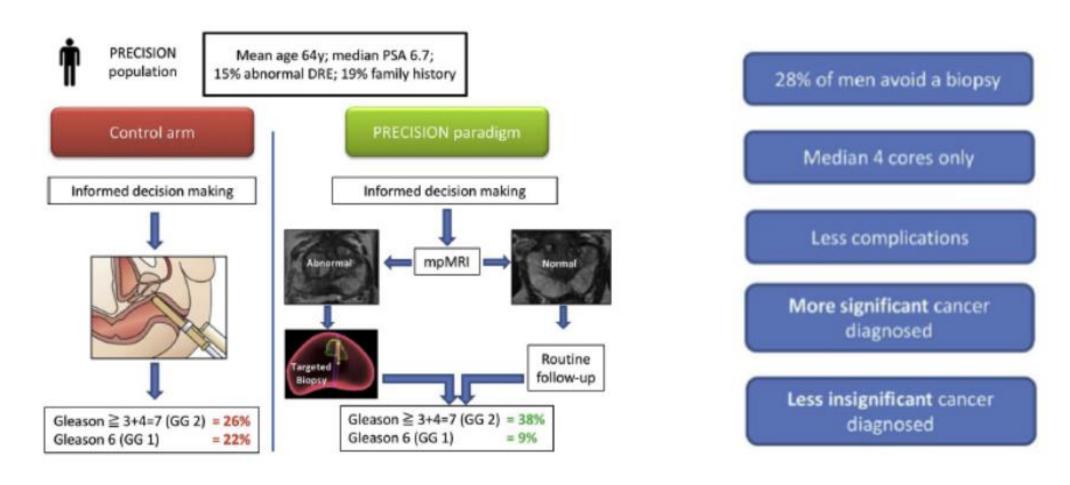
ESTABLISHED IN 1812

MAY 10, 2018

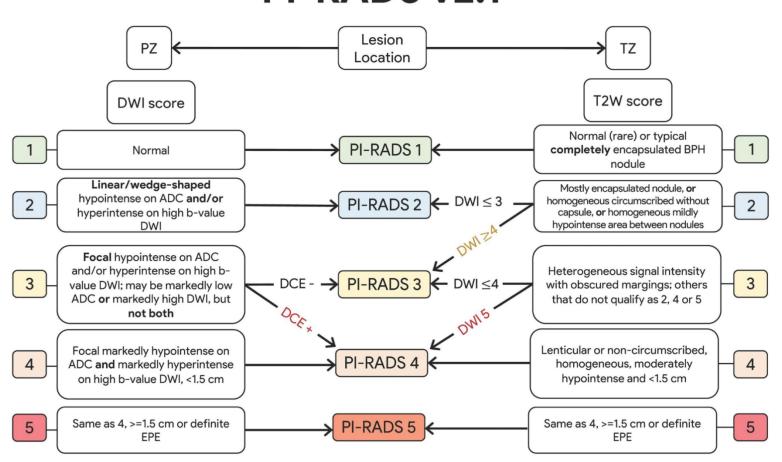
VOL. 378 NO. 19

MRI-Targeted or Standard Biopsy for Prostate-Cancer Diagnosis

V. Kasivisvanathan, A.S. Rannikko, M. Borghi, V. Panebianco, L.A. Mynderse, M.H. Vaarala, A. Briganti, L. Budäus, G. Hellawell, R.G. Hindley, M.J. Roobol, S. Eggener, M. Ghei, A. Villers, F. Bladou, G.M. Villeirs, J. Virdi, S. Boxler, G. Robert, P.B. Singh, W. Venderink, B.A. Hadaschik, A. Ruffion, J.C. Hu, D. Margolis, S. Crouzet, L. Klotz, S.S. Taneja, P. Pinto, I. Gill, C. Allen, F. Giganti, A. Freeman, S. Morris, S. Punwani, N.R. Williams, C. Brew-Graves, J. Deeks, Y. Takwoingi, M. Emberton, and C.M. Moore, for the PRECISION Study Group Collaborators*



PI-RADS v2.1



Prostatic Imaging - Reporting And Data System

Detection of clinically significant prostate cancer (ISUP GG 2 and higher)					
		PSA-density risk groups			
PI-RADS risk Prevalence ISUP categories ≥ 2 PCa		Low < 0.10	Intermediate-low 0.10-015	Intermediate-high 0.15-0.20	High ≥ 0.20
PI-RADS 1-2		No biopsy No biopsy Consider biopsy			Consider biopsy
PI-RADS 3		No biopsy Consider biopsy Highly consider biopsy biopsy			
PI-RADS 4-5		Perform biopsy	Perform biopsy	Perform biopsy	Perform biopsy

Dépistage IRM seul?



Magnetic Resonance Imaging in Prostate Cancer Screening: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Author: Fazekas, Tamás; Shim, Sung Ryul Publication: JAMA Oncology Publisher: American Medical Association

Copyright © 2024, American Medical Association

11C: Positive predictive value for clinically significant prostate cancer of MRI, as a first-line screening tool

Study	Events Total	Rate	Proportion CI
Eldred-Evans - 2023 Nam - 2022 Nam - 2016	11 38 11 24 10 17	-	0.289 [0.154; 0.459] 0.458 [0.256; 0.672] 0.588 [0.329; 0.816]
Random effects model Prediction interval Heterogeneity: I ² = 57% [0		0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8	0.419 [0.161; 0.730] [0.003; 0.995]

VPP 42% (si 10 IRM suspectes -> 4 cancers).



Negative Predictive Value of Multiparametric Magnetic Resonance Imaging in the Detection of Clinically Significant Prostate Cancer in the Prostate Imaging Reporting and Data System Era: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis

Author:

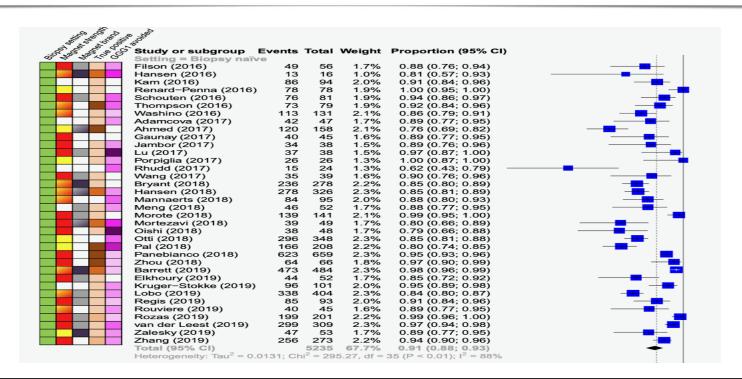
Niranjan J. Sathianathen, Altan Omer, Eli Harriss, Lucy Davies, Veeru Kasivisvanathan, Shonit Punwani, Caroline M. Moore, Christof Kastner, Tristan Barrett, Roderick CN Van Den Bergh, Ben A. Eddy, Fergus Gleeson, Ruth Macpherson, Richard J. Bryant et al.

Publication: European Urology

Publisher: Elsevier

Date: September 2020

© 2020 European Association of Urology. Published by Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.



VPN 91% (1 cancer sur 10 raté).

Recommendations	Strength rating
Do not use magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) as an initial screening tool.	Strong
Adhere to PI-RADS guidelines for MRI acquisition and interpretation and evaluate MRI results in multidisciplinary meetings with pathological feedback.	Strong
Perform MRI before prostate biopsy in men with suspected organ confined disease.	Strong







TR ok

A European Model for an Organised Risk-stratified Early Detection Programme for Prostate Cancer

Author: Hendrik Van Poppel,Renée Hogenhout,Peter Albers,Roderick C.N. van den Bergh,Jelle O. Barentsz,Monique J. Roobol

Publication: European Urology Oncology

Publisher: Elsevier

Date: October 2021

BILAN INITIAL PSA - TR Asymptomatique (Dépistage individuel) Tenir compte Esp. vie > 10-15 ans contexte: Patient informé Familial Uro (récent) Age

PSA N.

PSAd N.

Si PSA< 1ng/ml à 60 ans - > 8 ans

Suivi adapté

Règle générale : 1-4 ans

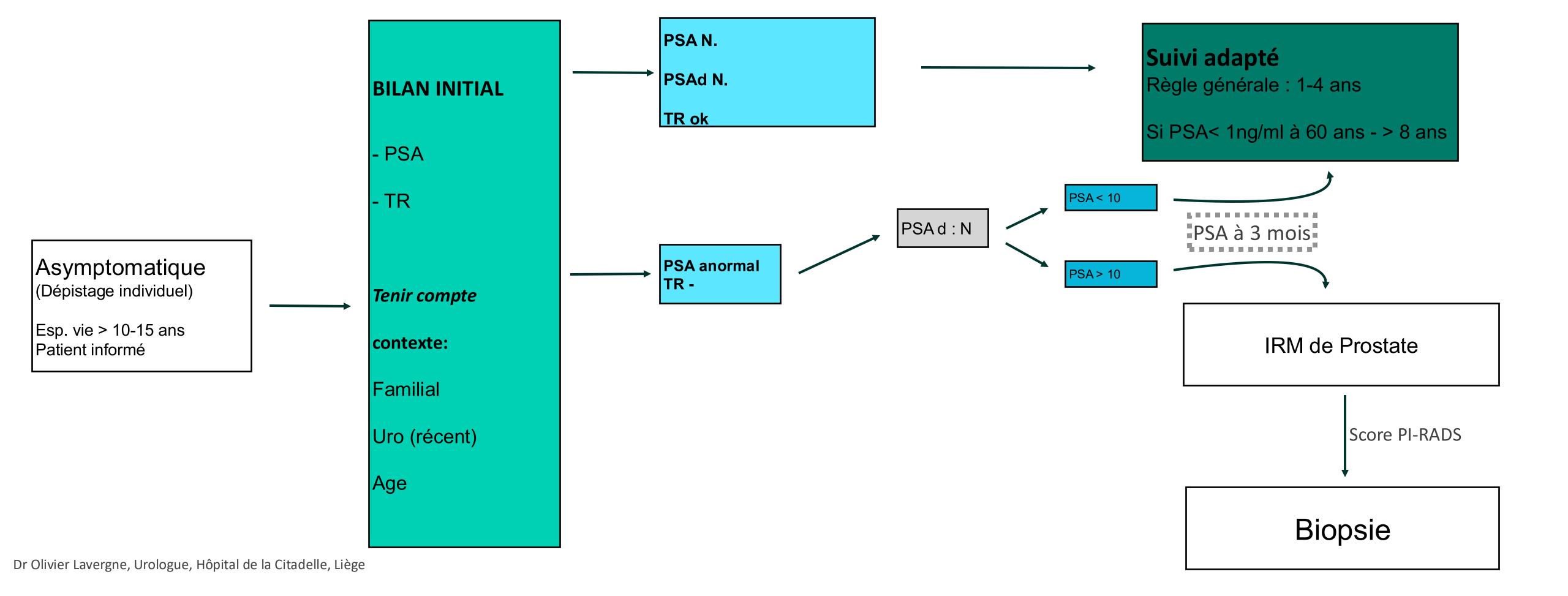


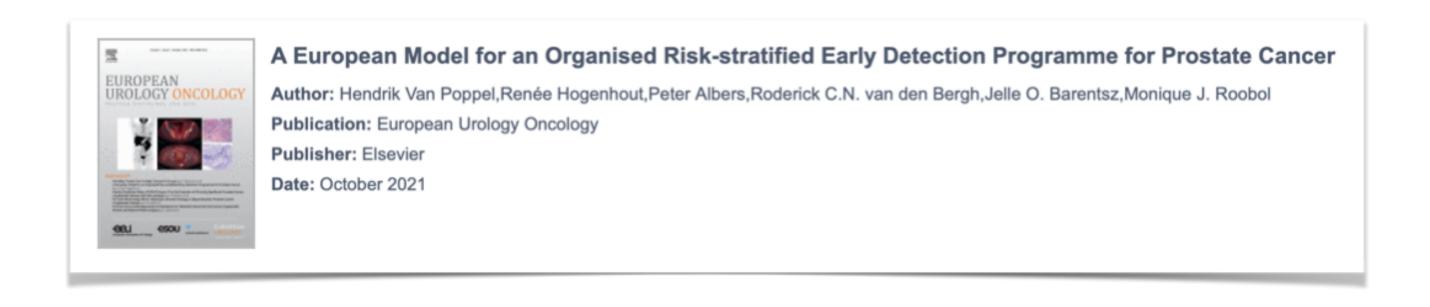
A European Model for an Organised Risk-stratified Early Detection Programme for Prostate Cancer

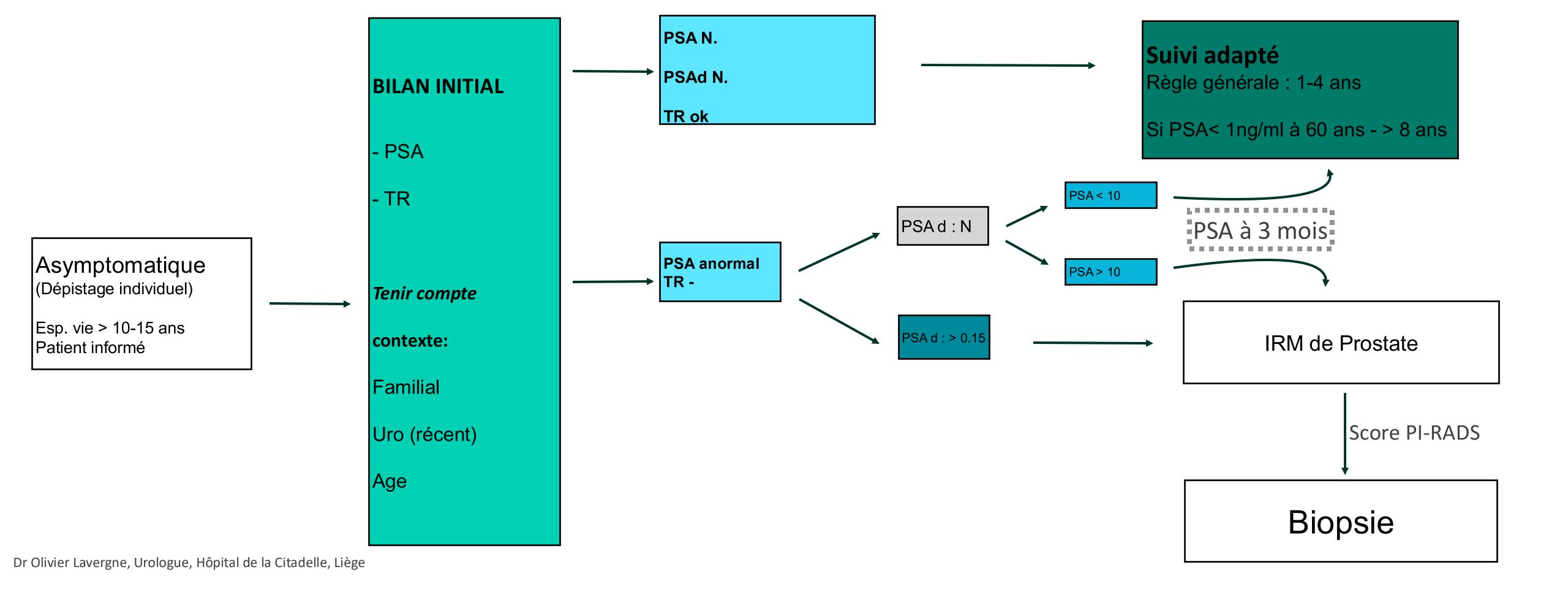
Author: Hendrik Van Poppel,Renée Hogenhout,Peter Albers,Roderick C.N. van den Bergh,Jelle O. Barentsz,Monique J. Roobol

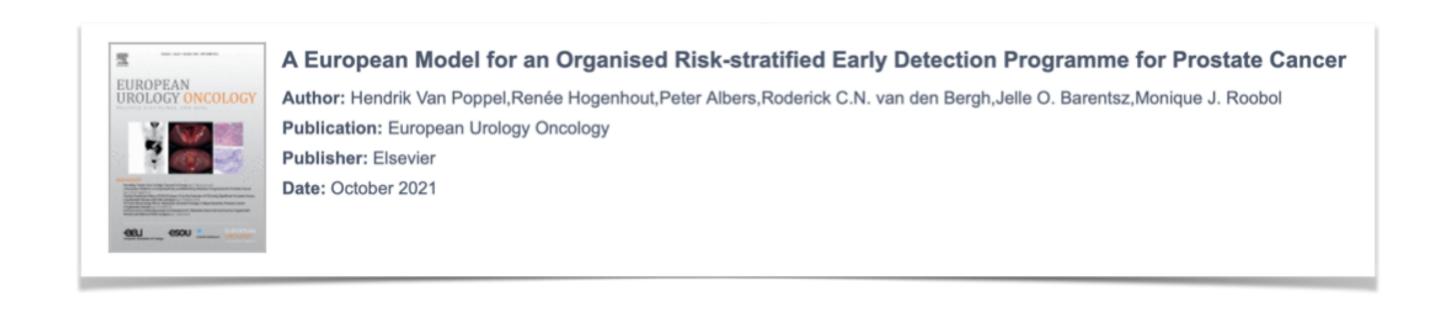
Publication: European Urology Oncology

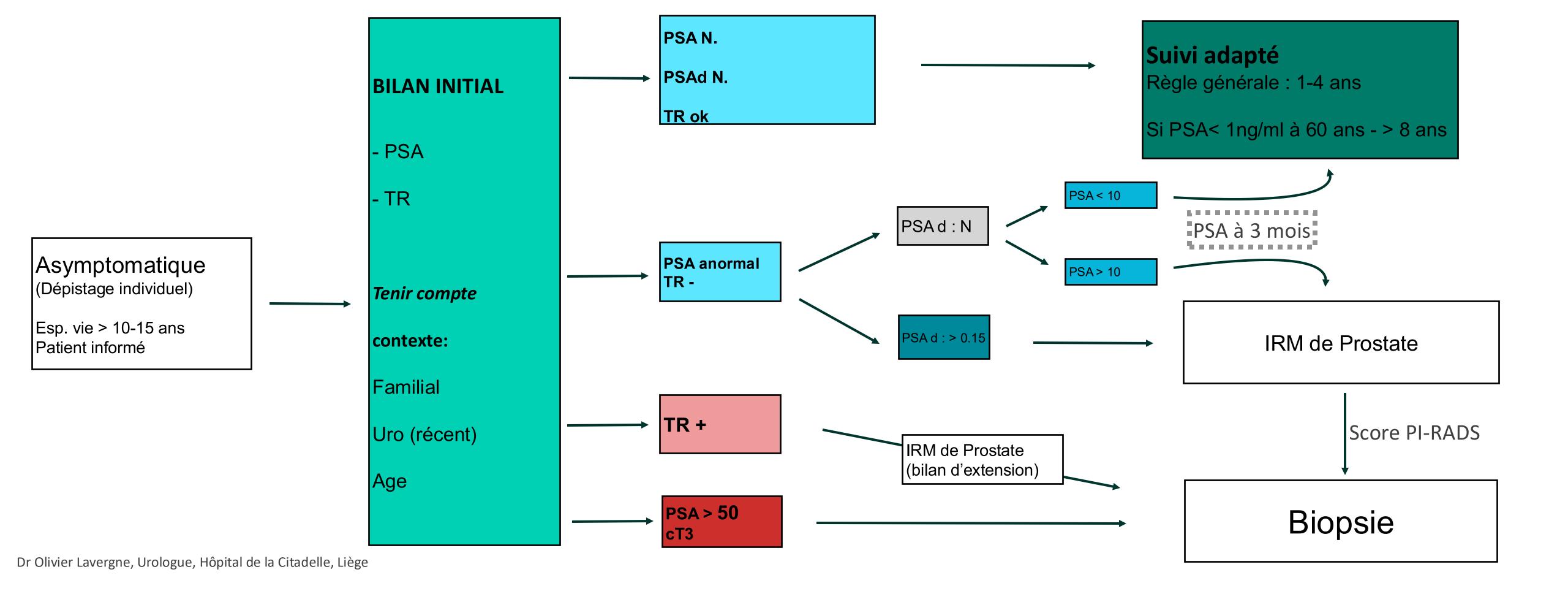
Publisher: Elsevier Date: October 2021











Pour qui?

- •Homme à risque standard : dès 50 ans.
- •Homme à haut risque : dès 45 ans :
 - Antécédent familial de 1er degré.
 - Porteur mutation BRCA2/BRCA1....
 - Origine afro-caribéenne.
- •Durée de vie attendue ≥ 10-15 ans.



Points clés à retenir

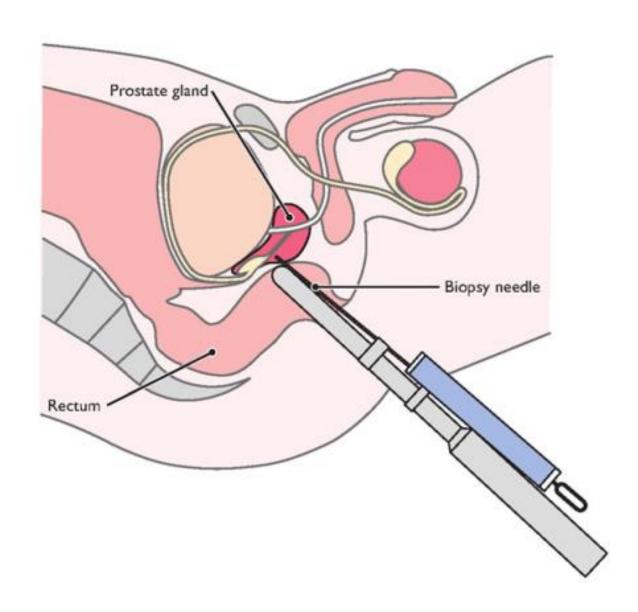
- Dépistatge précoce du Pca diminue la mortalité spécifique de 20% dans la population cible
- PSA reste la porte d'entrée mais ne doit jamais être interprété seul.
- Informer le patient des bénéfices (\downarrow mortalité spécifique, \downarrow risque métastases) et des risques (surdiagnostic, effets secondaires traitements).
- Consentement du Patient.
- Méthodologie du dépistage.

On ne dépiste pas tout le monde. On dépiste les bons patients, au bon moment, avec le bon parcours : PSA + TR \rightarrow stratification \rightarrow IRM \rightarrow biopsies.



Biopsie de prostate

Voie Transrectale

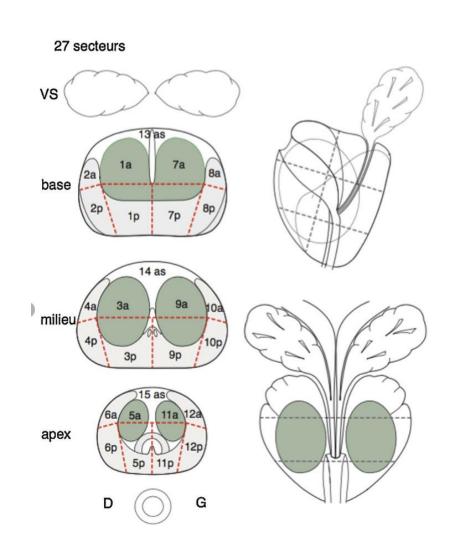


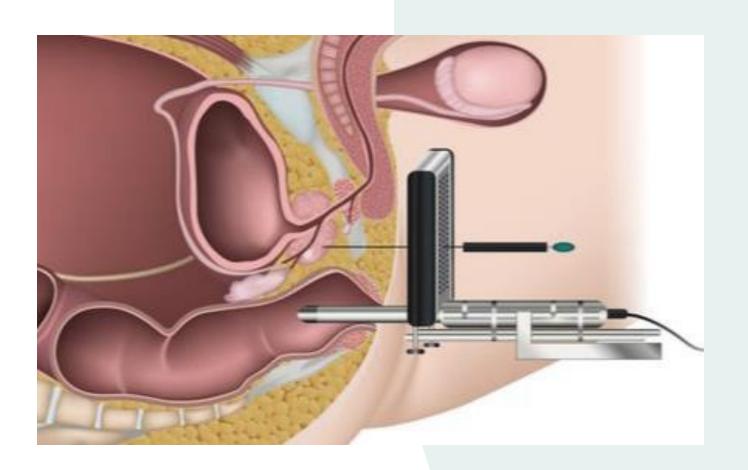
Complications		Percentage of patients affected		
Haematospermia		37.4		
Haematuria > 1 day		14.5		
Rectal bleeding < 2 days		2.2		
Prostatitis		1.0		Antibioprophylovio
Fever > 38.5°C	* */*	0.8		Antibioprophylaxie
Epididymitis	ЬĞ	0.7		
Rectal bleeding > 2 days +/- surgical intervention		0.7		
Urinary retention		0.2		
Other complications requiring hospitalisation		0.3		

0,02% de décès , Progrès en Urologie, Juin 2014

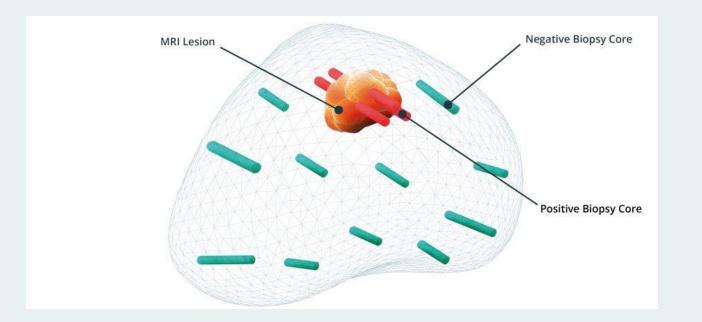
Biopsie de prostate

- Randomisée et ciblée :
 - améliore de 20-30% la détection.
- Cognitive fusion/software
- Voie trans-périnéale





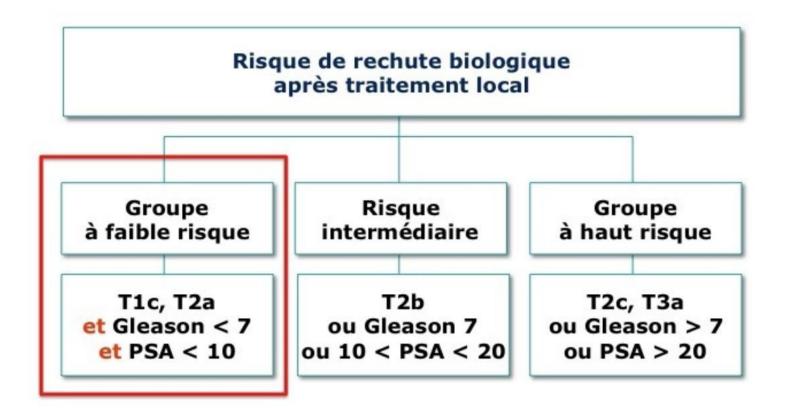




1. Hagens MJ, and al. Diagnostic Performance of a Magnetic Resonance Imaging-directed Targeted plus Regional Biopsy Approach in Prostate Cancer Diagnosis: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis. Eur Urol Open Sci. 2022 May 2;
2. Wegelin O, and al. A Multicenter Randomised Controlled Trial on Target Biopsy Techniques Based on Magnetic Resonance Imaging in the Diagnosis of Prostate Cancer in Patients with Prior Negative Biopsies. Eur Urol. 2019 Apr;75(4):



Bilan d'extension



Low-risk localised disease				
Do not use additional imaging for staging purposes.	Strong			
Intermediate-risk disease				
For patients with International Society of Urological Pathology (ISUP) grade group 3 disease perform prostate-specific antigen-positron emission tomography/computed tomography (PSMA-PET/CT) if available to increase accuracy or at least cross-sectional abdominopelvic imaging and a bone-scan.	Weak			
High-risk localised disease/locally advanced disease				
Perform metastatic screening using PSMA-PET/CT if available or at least cross-sectional abdominopelvic imaging and a bone-scan.	Strong			

Scintigraphie osseuse et Scanner abdomino-pelvien

——

PET/CT scan PSMA



Bilan d'extension: PET/SCAN PSMA

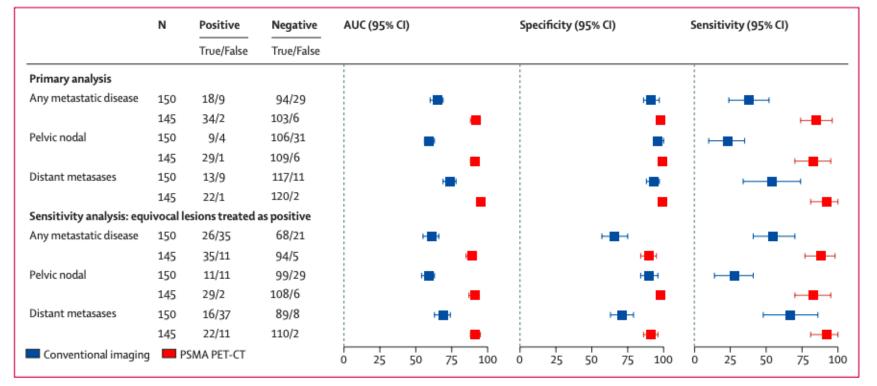


Figure 2: Accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity of conventional imaging compared with PSMA PET-CT PSMA=prostate-specific membrane antigen. AUC=area under the curve.

Précision diagnostic majorée de 27%

Sens.: 38% VS 85%

Spéc.: 91%vs 98%

THE LANCET

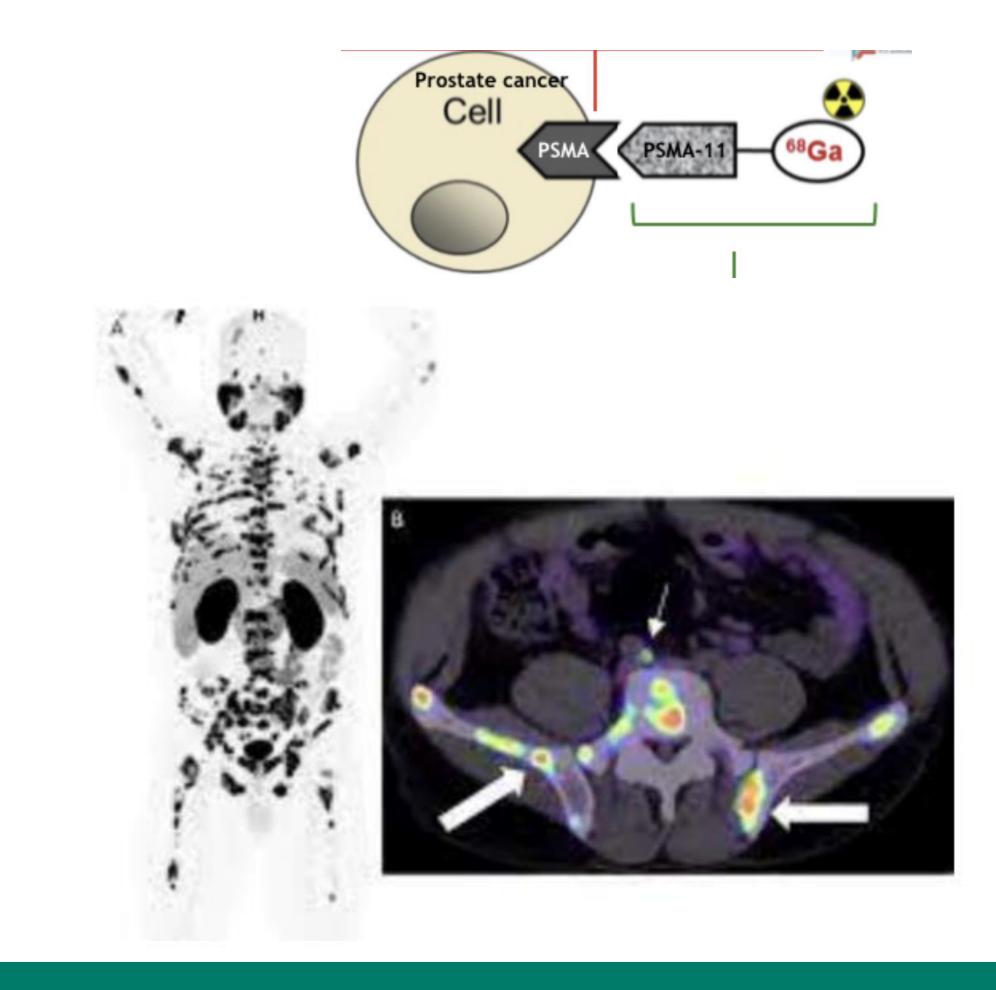
Prostate-specific membrane antigen PET-CT in patients with high-risk prostate cancer before curative-intent surgery or radiotherapy (proPSMA): a prospective, randomised, multicentre study

Author:

"In patients with feat-time representation feat-time, all combinations of applications of patients are associated with accessed six of non-basis and feat blooding, companed with acquiring allows." Michael S Hofman, Nathan Lawrentschuk, Roslyn J Francis, Colin Tang, Ian Vela, Paul Thomas, Natalie Rutherford, Jarad M Martin, Mark Frydenberg, Ramdave Shakher, Lih-Ming Wong, Kim Taubman, Sze Ting Lee, Edward Hsiao, Paul Roach, Michelle Nottage, Ian Kirkwood et al.

Publication: The Lancet Publisher: Elsevier

Date: 11–17 April 2020





Ce que je vous propose de retenir pour votre consultation de lundi.

Introduction: Role clé du médecin traitant, 1er contact

Epidémiologie: 1homme/5 à 84ans, espérance de vie: 96% à 5 ans (50% si M+)

Facteur de risque : Age, origine, génétique (BRCA1-2)

Dépistage et Mise au point: individualisé et consentement, diminuer la mortalité de 20%.

Pour qui: population cible, espérance de vie longue

Comment: PSA et TR -> stratification du risque.

IRM: aide au dépistage (score Pi-rads) et biopsie ciblée

PET PSMA: bilan d'extension (devient le gold standard)





Merci pour votre attention



Partie 2: nouveautés dans les traitements.... Coming soon