

# 'PRIAS: Prostate cancer Research International: Active Surveillance - guideline and study for the expectant management of localized prostate cancer with curative intent'.

No registrations found.

|                              |                            |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Ethical review</b>        | Positive opinion           |
| <b>Status</b>                | Recruiting                 |
| <b>Health condition type</b> | -                          |
| <b>Study type</b>            | Observational non invasive |

## Summary

### ID

NL-OMON22061

### Source

Nationaal Trial Register

### Brief title

PRIAS

### Health condition

Prostate cancer, overdiagnosis, overtreatment, active surveillance

## Sponsors and support

**Primary sponsor:** Erasmus MC, Rotterdam.

**Source(s) of monetary or material Support:** Prostate Cancer Research Foundation (SWOP) Rotterdam, The Netherlands.

## Intervention

## Outcome measures

### Primary outcome

Treatment free survival.

### Secondary outcome

Prostate cancer specific and overall mortality.

## Study description

### Background summary

The incidence of prostate cancer has been rising over the last two decades, while the absolute mortality has remained stable. The proportion of men dying WITH prostate cancer instead of FROM prostate cancer has therefore increased.

A so called active surveillance strategy of selecting prostate tumors with a favorable prognosis, withholding radical treatment but instead monitoring the tumor with the option of curative treatment at the moment of progression, is indicated in a large proportion of the newly diagnosed prostate cancer.

Our international, protocol based, observational study aims to prospectively collect evidence for this strategy, by applying a strict protocol of inclusion and follow criteria.

### Study objective

Early prostate cancer may safely be managed with an active surveillance strategy, avoiding overtreatment and the risk of resulting side effects.

### Study design

Yearly analyses are being performed.

### Intervention

None, observational study.

## Contacts

### Public

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### **Scientific**

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## **Eligibility criteria**

### **Inclusion criteria**

- 1) Histologically proven adenocarcinoma of the prostate.
- 2) Men should be fit for curative treatment.
- 3) PSA-level at diagnosis  $\leq 10$  ng/mL.
- 4) PSA density (PSA D) less than 0.2.
- 5) Clinical stage T1C or T2.
- 6) Gleason score 3+3=6.
- 7) One or 2 biopsy cores invaded with prostate cancer:
  - a.  
If an MRI, including targeted biopsies on positive lesions, is done at inclusion, there is no limit in the number of positive cores (that is, more than two, and no limit in the % of cancer present in the cores).
  - b.  
If saturation biopsies (either transperineal or transrectal) are done 15% of the cores can be positive with a maximum of 4. (i.e. <20 cores 2 cores can be positive (standard), 20-26 cores 3 cores can be positive, >26 cores 4 cores can be positive) (all other inclusion criteria still apply).
- 8) Participants must be willing to attend the follow-up visits.

Note: Patients with biopsy Gleason score 3+4 can be followed outside the actual PRIAS protocol.

The patient should be at least 70 years old and should have evidence of limited disease (maximum 10% tumor involvement per biopsy core, maximum 2 cores positive).

Risk reclassification is defined as any upgrading in Gleason score and/or more than 2 positive cores at repeat biopsy.

## Exclusion criteria

- 1) Men who can not or do not want to be radiated or operated.
- 2) A former therapy for prostate cancer.

## Study design

### Design

|                     |                            |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Study type:         | Observational non invasive |
| Intervention model: | Parallel                   |
| Allocation:         | Non controlled trial       |
| Masking:            | Open (masking not used)    |
| Control:            | N/A , unknown              |

### Recruitment

|                           |             |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| NL                        |             |
| Recruitment status:       | Recruiting  |
| Start date (anticipated): | 01-12-2006  |
| Enrollment:               | 2000        |
| Type:                     | Anticipated |

### IPD sharing statement

**Plan to share IPD:** Undecided

## Ethics review

|                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Positive opinion  |                  |
| Date:             | 11-03-2009       |
| Application type: | First submission |

## Study registrations

## Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

No registrations found.

## Other (possibly less up-to-date) registrations in this register

No registrations found.

## In other registers

| Register | ID                                 |
|----------|------------------------------------|
| NTR-new  | NL1622                             |
| NTR-old  | NTR1718                            |
| Other    | MEC ErasmusMC : 2004-339           |
| ISRCTN   | ISRCTN wordt niet meer aangevraagd |

## Study results

### Summary results

Prospective validation of active surveillance in prostate cancer: the PRIAS study.<br>van den Bergh RCN, Roemeling S, Roobol MJ, Roobol W, Schröder FH, Bangma CH.<br>Eur Urol. 2007 Dec;52(6):1560-3. PMID: 17532115.

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The Prostate cancer Research International: Active Surveillance study.<br>

Bangma CH, Bul M, Roobol M.<br>

Curr Opin Urol. 2012 May;22(3):216-21. doi: <br>10.1097/MOU.0b013e328351dcc7.

Review.<br>

PMID:22453333

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Active surveillance for low-risk prostate cancer worldwide: the PRIAS study.<br>

Bul M, Zhu X, Valdagni R, Pickles T, Kakehi Y, Rannikko A, Bjartell A, van der Schoot DK, Cornel EB, Conti GN, Boevé ER, Staerman F, Vis-Maters JJ, Vergunst H, Jaspars JJ, Strölin P, van Muilekom E, Schröder FH, Bangma CH, Roobol MJ.<br>

Eur Urol. 2013 Apr;63(4):597-603. doi: <br>10.1016/j.eururo.2012.11.005. Epub 2012 Nov 12.

PMID:23159452<br><br>

A Decade of Active Surveillance in the PRIAS Study: An Update and Evaluation of the Criteria Used to Recommend a Switch to Active Treatment.<br>

Bokhorst LP, Valdagni R, Rannikko A, Kakehi Y, Pickles T, Bangma CH, Roobol MJ; PRIAS study group..<br>

Eur Urol. 2016 Dec;70(6):954-960. doi: <br>10.1016/j.eururo.2016.06.007. Epub 2016 Jun 19.  
PMID:27329565<br><br>

Complications after prostate biopsies in men on active surveillance and its effects on receiving further biopsies in the Prostate cancer Research International: Active Surveillance (PRIAS) study.<br>

Bokhorst LP, Lepistö I, Kakehi Y, Bangma CH, Pickles T, Valdagni R, Alberts AR, Semjonow A, Strölin P, Montesino MF, Berge V, Roobol MJ, Rannikko A.<br>

BJU Int. 2016 Sep;118(3):366-71. doi: 10.1111/bju.13410. Epub 2016 Feb 12.<br>

PMID:26765682<br><br>

Compliance Rates with the Prostate Cancer Research International Active Surveillance (PRIAS) Protocol and Disease Reclassification in Noncompliers.<br>

Bokhorst LP, Alberts AR, Rannikko A, Valdagni R, Pickles T, Kakehi Y, Bangma CH, Roobol MJ; PRIAS study group..<br>

Eur Urol. 2015 Nov;68(5):814-21. doi: 10.1016/j.eururo.2015.06.012. Epub 2015 Jun 29.<br>

PMID:26138043<br><br>