


RESEARCH ARTICLE

Trends and Outcome from Radical Therapy for Primary Non-Metastatic Prostate Cancer in a UK Population

David C. Greenberg¹ , Artitaya Lopatananon^{2,3} , Karen A. Wright¹, Kenneth R. Muir^{2,3}, Vincent J. Gnanapragasam^{4,5*}

1 Public Health England, National Cancer Registration Service [Eastern Office], Cambridge, United Kingdom, **2** Division of Health Sciences, Warwick Medical School, University of Warwick, Warwick, United Kingdom, **3** Institute of Population Health, University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom, **4** Academic Urology Group, Department of Surgery & Oncology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom, **5** Translational Prostate Cancer Group, Hutchison/MRC Research centre, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom

 These authors contributed equally to this work.

* vjg29@cam.ac.uk

 OPEN ACCESS

Citation: Greenberg DC, Lopatananon A, Wright KA, Muir KR, Gnanapragasam VJ (2015) Trends and Outcome from Radical Therapy for Primary Non-Metastatic Prostate Cancer in a UK Population. PLoS ONE 10(3): e0119494. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0119494

Academic Editor: Xin Gao, Sun Yat-sen University, CHINA

Received: October 3, 2014

Accepted: January 17, 2015

Published: March 5, 2015

Copyright: © 2015 Greenberg et al. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Data Availability Statement: Due to legal restrictions, data used for this study has not been made available in the paper or supplemental files and is held by Public Health England, National Cancer Registration Service (East) Office. The data, however, is available by formal application request to Public Health England, National Cancer Registration Service (East) Office, Unit C—Magog Court, Hinton Way, Shelford Bottom, Cambridge, Cambs CB22 3AD United Kingdom. Requests can be addressed to Dr DC Greenberg.

Abstract

Background

Increasing proportions of men diagnosed with prostate cancer in the UK are presenting with non-metastatic disease. We investigated how treatment trends in this demographic have changed.

Patient and Methods

Non-metastatic cancers diagnosed from 2000–2010 in the UK Anglian Cancer network stratified by age and risk group were analysed [$n = 10,365$]. Radiotherapy [RT] and prostatectomy [RP] cancer specific survival [CSS] were further compared [$n = 4755$].

Results

Over the decade we observed a fall in uptake of primary androgen deprivation therapy but a rise in conservative management [CM] and radical therapy [$p < 0.0001$]. CM in particular has become the primary management for low-risk disease by the decade end [$p < 0.0001$]. In high-risk disease however both RP and RT uptake increased significantly but in an age dependent manner [$p < 0.0001$]. Principally, increased RP in younger men and increased RT in men ≥ 70 y. In multivariate analysis of radically treated men both high-risk disease [HR 8.0 [2.9–22.2], $p < 0.0001$] and use of RT [HR 1.9 [1.0–3.3], $p = 0.024$] were significant predictors of a poorer CSM. In age-stratified analysis however, the trend to benefit of RP over RT was seen only in younger men [≤ 60 years] with high-risk disease [$p = 0.07$]. The numbers needed to treat by RP instead of RT to save one cancer death was 19 for this group but 67 for the overall cohort.

Funding: The authors have no funding or support to report.

Competing Interests: The authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

Conclusion

This study has identified significant shifts in non-metastatic prostate cancer management over the last decade. Low-risk disease is now primarily managed by CM while high-risk disease is increasingly treated radically. Treatment of high-risk younger men by RP is supported by evidence of better CSM but this benefit is not evident in older men.

Introduction

The incidence of prostate cancer is rising in the UK and worldwide [1–2]. This rise however has not been associated with a significant change in cancer death rates. This raises the issue of how treatment can be tailored to address the complex heterogeneity of the disease and reduce morbidity from over-treatment. It has been shown that radical therapy of all cancers can result in significant over-treatment without conferring survival benefit [3]. Conversely, effective radical treatment can reduce disease progression and improve cancer specific survival [CSS] [4–5]. Another major shift in treatment is the increasing use of Radical Prostatectomy [RP], driven in part by the introduction of laparoscopic and robotic approaches [6]. RP has indeed been shown to be an effective treatment with many studies suggesting superiority over other radical options [7]. There remains however, significant uncertainty on the strength of the evidence for this benefit.

Many of these developments have only come to light towards the end of the last decade and the impact on therapy patterns in the UK have not to date been well studied. This is particularly relevant as the UK has been at the forefront of research in the use of active surveillance [AS] for low risk disease and increased radical treatment for more aggressive disease [5, 8–9]. In this report, we interrogated a well-annotated cancer registry database to investigate patterns of primary non-metastatic prostate cancer treatment over the last decade. Our primary interest was to determine if the uptake of radical therapy had altered over time and how these changes were influenced by disease and patient characteristics.

Patients and Methods

Patient cohort and data collation

Prostate cancers [ICD10 site: C61] diagnosed in the Anglia Cancer Network area between 2000 and 2010 and registered by the National Cancer Registration Service—Eastern Office [NCRS (E)] were interrogated for this study. Data elements recorded by NCRS[E] include non-identifiable patient demographics, TNM [fifth edition to 2009 and seventh edition in 2010] stage, Gleason grade, PSA and details of treatment administered. Recent reports have highlighted the completeness of staging information at NCRS[E] [10]. No personal information or patient identifiable data was obtained or used for this study at any stage. The data was analysed completely anonymously. As a result no formal ethics was necessary for this study. From this cohort we identified all men who presented with non—metastatic disease. Risk groups were ascribed based on the NICE guidelines criteria [2]. Electronic death notifications were received from the Office of National Statistics. Vital status was also checked using the Health and Social Care Information Centre Personal Demographics Service batch tracing system <http://systems.hscic.gov.uk/demographics/pds/>. Cause of death was classified as prostate cancer specific when listed in Cause 1[a], 1[b], or 1[c] of the death certificate, except when a markedly worse prognosis cancer was listed in Cause 1[a]. Survival times were calculated from

the date of diagnosis to date of death or date of censorship [30 September 2013]. The median follow up was 6.9 years.

Treatments

We focused on 4 therapy modalities; Radical Prostatectomy [RP], External beam radiotherapy [RT], primary androgen deprivation therapy [PADT] and conservative management [CM]. The first documented mode of management within one year of diagnosis was assigned as the primary treatment. CM included men on both active surveillance and watchful waiting as the registry recorded both these treatment modalities as “Watch policy”. This was distinct from cases where there was missing data on treatments received. External beam radiotherapy within one year of diagnosis in cases with non-metastatic cancer [with or without androgen depletion] was considered as radical radiotherapy. Notably 88.2% of patients treated with primary radiotherapy also had concurrent androgen deprivation therapy though we were not able to determine the duration of ADT or radiotherapy dose.

Statistical analysis

Annual incidence rates [IR] per 100,000 were calculated with each treatment for the whole group and then stratified by age and risk groups. Overall, age and risk group specific incidence curves were then plotted for visual trends. To compute incidence rates we summed cases and population between 2000–2005 and 2006–2010 and then calculated for five year rates. Difference in incidence rate ratio [IRR] between the two periods, the standard error and confidence interval for IRR were calculated using EpiBasic software [<http://www.folkesundhed.au.dk/uddannelse/software>]. To compare mortality rates between RP and RT, we computed the prostate cancer mortality rate difference [MRD] per 100,000 person-days [P-D] for each group and then stratified by age and risk group [EpiBasic software]. $p < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant different for both analysis. Cox regression analyses was performed to build a predictive model for time-to-event data using R Commander plug-in EZR [Easy R] version 1.23 [1] and IBM SPSS 20. Test assumptions of proportional Hazard ratio [PH] by visual and rho chi-square were also performed and all the test results met the PH assumption. Finally, we calculated the Number Needed to Treat [NNT] as an indicator to measure the effectiveness of treatments with cancer specific mortality as the outcome [<http://www.calctool.org/CALC/medical/NNT>].

Results

Therapy trends in primary non-metastatic prostate cancer

10,787 men with non-metastatic local disease were identified for this study of whom 422 [3.9%] did not have a documented treatment. The final cohort therefore included 10,365 men; 1435 men treated by RP, 3320 by RT, 3590 by PADT and 2020 by CM [no active treatment]. Over the decade there was a more than 50% reduction in the use of PADT as a treatment modality [$p < 0.0001$] [Table 1] [Fig. 1]. In contrast, the use of RP had more than doubled [$p < 0.0001$]. The use of non-active treatment or CM as primary management had also tripled from 7% to 22% in the same interval [$p < 0.0001$]. RT usage however remained relatively stable over the decade.

Radical therapy uptake in risk stratified groups

The population was then sub-divided into risk groups based on NICE criteria to investigate the effect of risk group on therapy trends [Table 2] [Fig. 2]. In low-risk cancers the use of CM

Table 1. Incidence rate changes in prostate cancer treatment modality for non-metastatic disease between 2000–2005 and 2006–20.

Treatment	Percentage 2000–2005	Percentage 2006–2010	SE	Z	p-value	Trend
Conservative management	14%	23%	0.00792	-11.651	0.000	Increase
Radical prostatectomy	12%	15%	0.0069	-4.631	0.000	Increase
Radical radiotherapy	32%	32%	0.00932	-0.037	0.970	No Change
PADT	42%	30%	0.00951	13.098	0.000	Decrease

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0119494.t001

increased by five-fold over the decade, while uptake of RT and RP fell significantly [$p < 0.0001$ for both] [Table 2] [Fig. 2]. Intermediate-risk cancers also showed a similar trend with a 1.5–2 fold increase in the use of CM over the decade [$p < 0.0001$]. Here however there was also an increase in the uptake of RP amounting to 17–18% of the cohort in the latter half of the decade [$p < 0.0001$] [Fig. 2]. RT uptake however remained static in this group [Table 2]. In high-risk cancers the use of both RP and RT increased significantly [$p < 0.0001$ for both]. RP uptake increased by 3-fold while RT uptake at a more modest rate [Fig. 2]. Use of PADT however fell across all groups regardless of risk category [Fig. 2].

Radical therapy uptake in risk stratified group subcategorised by age

We next asked how the combination of age and risk-group influenced treatment trends [Table 3]. Over the decade men ≤ 60 y with low-risk disease were significantly more likely to be treated by CM rather than radical therapy [$p < 0.0001$]. Men ≤ 60 y with high-risk disease however were more likely to be treated radically with RP instead of RT as primary therapy [$p = 0.009$] [Table 3]. Management of intermediate-risk disease remained relatively unchanged. In men aged 60–69y, low and intermediate-risk disease were also more likely to be managed by CM towards the end of the decade [$p < 0.0001$ and $p < 0.028$ respectively]. Again men in this

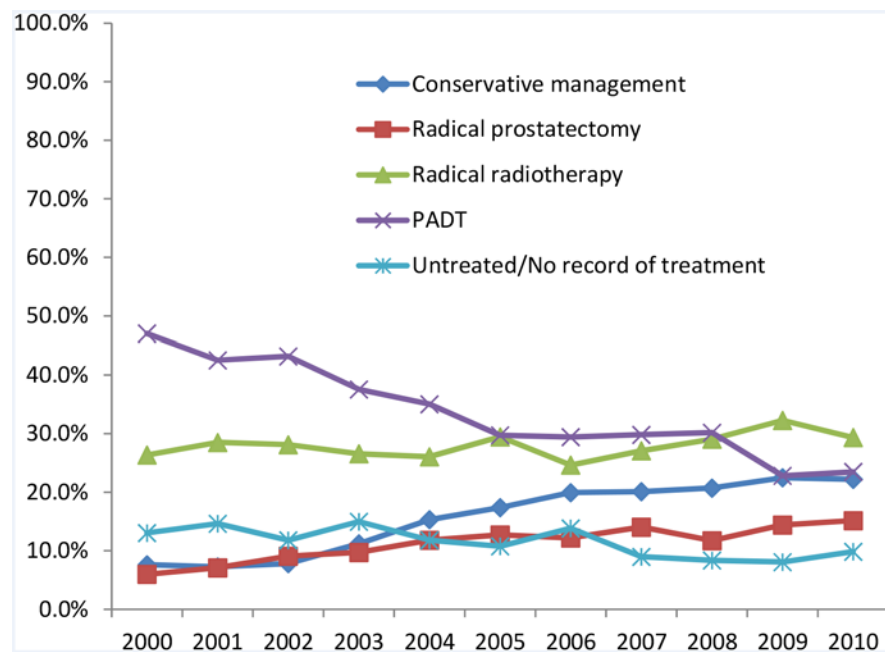


Fig 1. Proportions of men with non-metastatic cancer treated by different modalities in the Anglia Cancer Network from 2000–2010.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0119494.g001

Table 2. Incidence rate changes in prostate cancer treatment modality for non-metastatic disease stratified by NICE risk group between 2000–2005 and 2006–2010.

	Treatment	Percentage 2000–2005	Percentage 2006–2010	SE	Z	p-value	Trend
low risk	Conservative management	35%	66%	0.0255	-12.048	0.000	Increase
	Radical prostatectomy	22%	13%	0.0192	4.720	0.000	Decrease
	Radical radiotherapy	30%	16%	0.0212	6.819	0.000	Decrease
	PADT	13%	6%	0.0149	4.830	0.000	Decrease
Intermediate risk	Conservative management	21%	29%	0.0150	-5.110	0.000	Increase
	Radical prostatectomy	14%	19%	0.0128	-3.979	0.000	Increase
	Radical radiotherapy	36%	35%	0.0163	0.718	0.473	No change
	PADT	29%	18%	0.0141	8.192	0.000	Decrease
High risk	Conservative management	3%	7%	0.0062	-6.386	0.000	Increase
	Radical prostatectomy	8%	13%	0.0088	-6.019	0.000	Increase
	Radical radiotherapy	30%	34%	0.0133	-3.194	0.001	Increase
	PADT	59%	46%	0.0141	9.530	0.000	Decrease

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0119494.t002

age group with high-risk disease were more likely to receive RP by the end of the decade [$p < 0.0001$] though the proportions treated by RT were unchanged. Amongst intermediate-risk men there was a trend to reduced use of RT but no change in the proportions of men treated by RP [Table 3]. In men ≥ 70 y with low-risk disease CM use nearly doubled in the decade while rates of all other treatments fell [$p < 0.0001$]. RP uptake increased in intermediate and high-risk cancers but represented small proportions of men treated [4%]. There was however a significant increase in men treated by RT for high-risk disease amounting to over a third of this

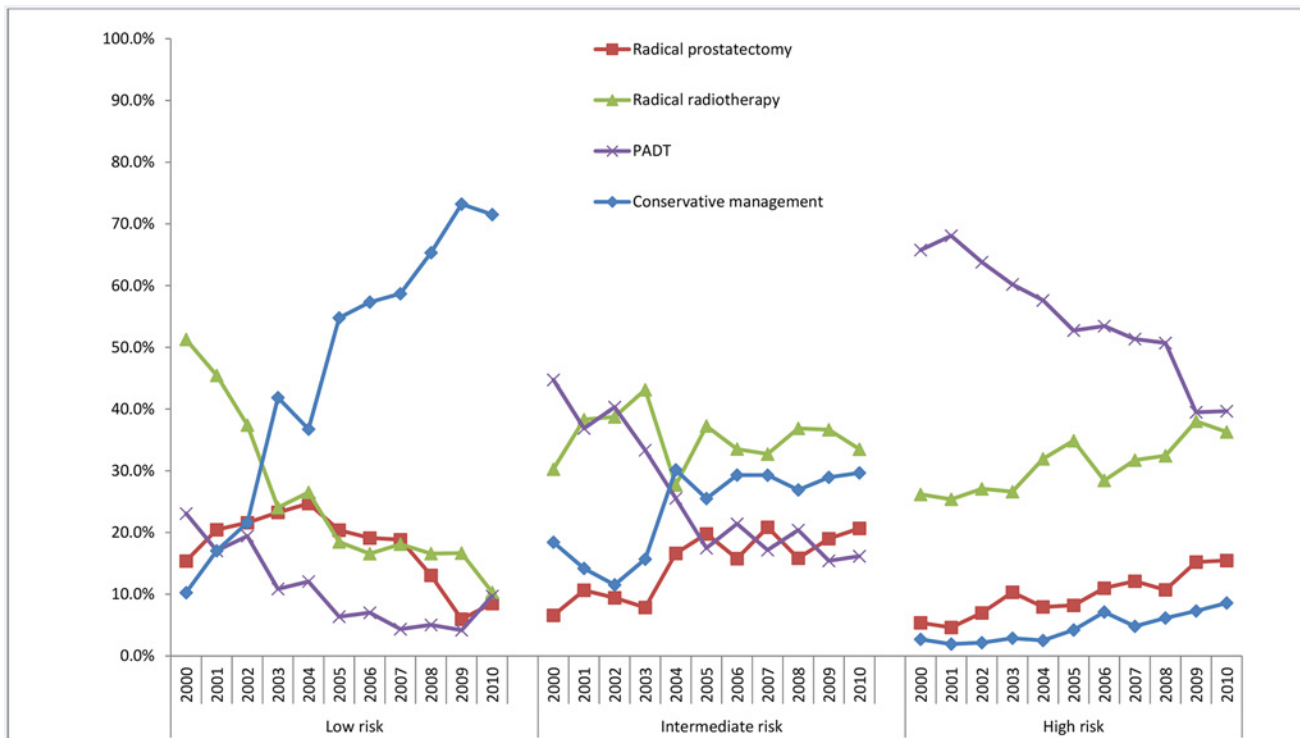


Fig 2. Proportions of men with non-metastatic cancer treated by different modalities and stratified by NICE risk group from 2000–2010.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0119494.g002

Table 3. Incidence rate changes in prostate cancer treatment modality for non-metastatic disease stratified by age and NICE risk group between 2000–2005 and 2006–2010.

Age	Risk	Treatment	Percentage 2000–2005	Percentage 2006–2010	SE	Z	p-value	Trend
< 60 years	Low risk	Conservative management	22.5%	53.4%	0.056	-5.717	0.000	Increase
		Radical prostatectomy	46.5%	26.1%	0.055	3.719	0.000	Decrease
		Radical radiotherapy	26.4%	16.1%	0.047	2.192	0.028	Decrease
		PADT	5.6%	4.3%	0.025	0.487	0.626	No change
	Intermediate risk	Conservative management	5.8%	13.3%	0.034	-2.194	0.028	Increase
		Radical prostatectomy	52.1%	55.1%	0.055	-0.560	0.575	No change
		Radical radiotherapy	33.9%	27.4%	0.050	1.300	0.194	No change
		PADT	8.3%	4.2%	0.025	1.634	0.102	No change
	High risk	Conservative management	1.3%	5.2%	0.020	-1.990	0.047	Increase
		Radical prostatectomy	31.4%	38.1%	0.050	-1.349	0.177	No change
		Radical radiotherapy	49.7%	37.2%	0.051	2.417	0.016	Decrease
		PADT	17.6%	19.5%	0.041	-0.451	0.652	No change
60–69	Low risk	Conservative management	28.2%	61.0%	0.037	-8.877	0.000	Increase
		Radical prostatectomy	25.5%	15.9%	0.030	3.212	0.001	Decrease
		Radical radiotherapy	37.3%	18.9%	0.033	5.577	0.000	Decrease
		PADT	9.1%	4.2%	0.018	2.679	0.007	Decrease
	Intermediate risk	Conservative management	13.8%	21.4%	0.022	-3.421	0.001	Increase
		Radical prostatectomy	23.8%	27.2%	0.025	-1.345	0.179	No change
		Radical radiotherapy	49.6%	42.7%	0.028	2.428	0.015	Decrease
		PADT	12.9%	8.8%	0.017	2.390	0.017	Decrease
	High risk	Conservative management	2.0%	4.4%	0.009	-2.567	0.010	Increase
		Radical prostatectomy	16.2%	25.9%	0.021	-4.630	0.000	Increase
		Radical radiotherapy	46.9%	47.7%	0.025	-0.307	0.759	No change
		PADT	34.9%	22.0%	0.023	5.690	0.000	Decrease
70–79	low risk	Conservative management	48.9%	79.0%	0.045	-6.692	0.000	Increase
		Radical prostatectomy	2.7%	0.0%	0.011	2.532	0.011	Decrease
		Radical radiotherapy	24.9%	11.6%	0.036	3.682	0.000	Decrease
		PADT	23.5%	9.4%	0.035	4.062	0.000	Decrease
	Intermediate risk	Conservative management	26.1%	33.9%	0.024	-3.294	0.001	Increase
		Radical prostatectomy	1.5%	4.5%	0.009	-3.252	0.001	Increase
		Radical radiotherapy	33.5%	35.5%	0.025	-0.808	0.419	No change
		PADT	38.9%	26.1%	0.024	5.389	0.000	Decrease
	High risk	Conservative management	2.0%	5.4%	0.008	-4.077	0.000	Increase
		Radical prostatectomy	1.6%	4.0%	0.007	-3.278	0.001	Increase
		Radical radiotherapy	26.9%	36.3%	0.020	-4.642	0.000	Increase
		PADT	69.5%	54.3%	0.021	7.209	0.000	Decrease
>80+	low risk	Conservative management	78.3%	86.7%	0.104	-0.808	0.419	NA
		Radical prostatectomy	0.0%	0.0%	0.000	N/A		NA
		Radical radiotherapy	0.0%	0.0%	0.000	N/A		NA
		PADT	21.7%	4.7%	0.065	2.622	0.009	NA
	Intermediate risk	Conservative management	36.2%	58.3%	0.053	-4.129	0.000	NA
		Radical prostatectomy	0.0%	0.0%	0.000	N/A		NA
		Radical radiotherapy	6.6%	5.3%	0.025	0.493	0.622	NA
		PADT	57.2%	36.4%	0.053	3.914	0.000	NA
	High risk	Conservative management	6.3%	14.8%	0.020	-4.186	0.000	NA
		Radical prostatectomy	0.0%	0.0%	0.000	N/A		NA
		Radical radiotherapy	5.3%	5.5%	0.015	-0.098	0.922	NA
		PADT	88.4%	79.7%	0.024	3.592	0.000	NA

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0119494.t003

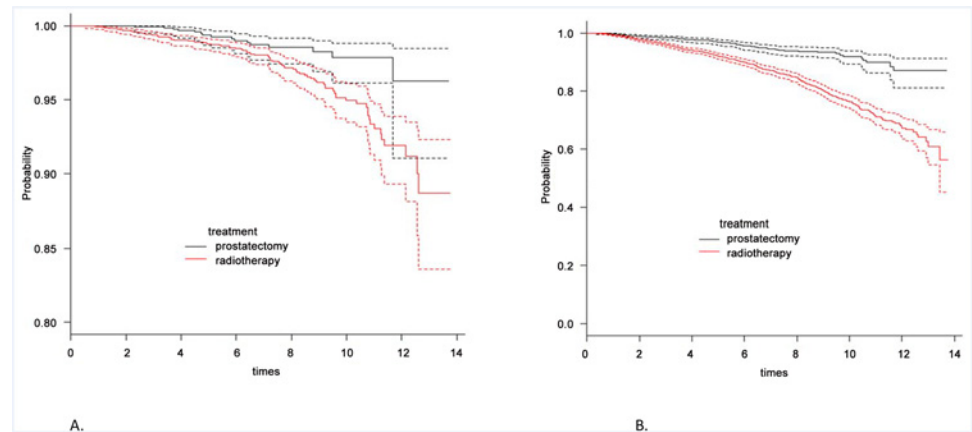


Fig 3. Cumulative (A) Cancer specific and (B) Overall survival from radical prostatectomy and radical radiotherapy. Dashed lines represent 95% confidence intervals.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0119494.g003

cohort by the end of the decade [$p < 0.0001$] [Table 3]. There were no major shifts in treatment trends in men ≥ 80 years and PADT remained the most common treatment for this demographic.

Comparative cancer mortality outcomes between radical therapies

This study has revealed increasing uptake of RP for intermediate and high-risk local disease. We asked if this trend was supported by evidence of better cancer-specific survival [CSS] outcomes compared to RT. Overall cancer mortality from radical therapy [1,435 RP and 3320 RT treated men] was 2.7%; 3.2% for RT treated men, and 1.7% for RP. Cumulative survival curves demonstrated overlap between the two groups in the first few years after treatment before beginning to diverge [Fig. 3A]. Men in the RT group however had worse overall survival rates suggesting significantly more co-morbidity in this group [Fig. 3B]. In multivariate analysis, predictors of a worse CSS outcome were presentation with high-risk disease or RT as the primary treatment [Table 4]. To define this better we further stratified the cohort by age and risk-group. This analysis demonstrated a trend to benefit from surgery but only in the high-risk younger men [$< 60y$] [$p = 0.07$] [Table 5]. Age stratified survival plots further illustrated this point whereby men $< 60y$ had demonstrably better CSS rates after RP as compared to RT [Fig. 4A]. These benefits were less apparent in men aged 60–69y and non-existent in men $> 70y$ [Fig. 4B and 4C]. Finally, we performed a numbers needed to treat [NNT] analysis to quantify the RP benefit compared to RT. For the whole cohort the NNT by RP instead of RT to save one cancer death was 67 [Table 6]. This number fell to 19 in men $\leq 60y$ and with high-risk disease. For all other groups the NNT were in excess of 50 or favoured RT over RP.

Table 4. Multivariate analysis of variables predictive of cancer specific mortality from radical therapy.

Variable	Hazard Ratio	p value
Age (y)	60–69	0.8 (0.4–1.5)
	70–79	0.8 (0.4–1.5)
Risk group	Intermediate	2.8 (0.9–8.4)
	High	8.0 (2.9–22.2)
Treatment	Radiotherapy	1.9 (1.0–3.3)

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0119494.t004

Table 5. Comparative cancer specific mortality between radical prostatectomy and radical radiotherapy in groups stratified by age and risk type.

Age	Risk	Type of treatment	Prostate cancer specific mortality per 100000 P-D	MRD [Mortality rate difference per 100000]	SE	Approx. 95% CI		p-value
< 60 years	low	Radical prostatectomy	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
		Radical radiotherapy	0.00					
	intermediate	Radical prostatectomy	0.21	-0.16	0.43	-1.01	0.68	0.683
		Radical radiotherapy	0.38					
	high	Radical prostatectomy	0.94	-1.89	0.98	-3.81	0.03	0.070
		Radical radiotherapy	2.83					
60–69 years	low	Radical prostatectomy	0.00	-0.51	0.30	-1.09	0.07	0.136
		Radical radiotherapy	0.51					
	intermediate	Radical prostatectomy	0.12	-0.47	0.23	-0.93	-0.02	0.095
		Radical radiotherapy	0.60					
	high	Radical prostatectomy	1.03	-0.63	0.47	-1.56	0.29	0.224
		Radical radiotherapy	1.66					
70–79 years	low	Radical prostatectomy	4.20	4.2	4.2	-4.03	12.42	0.001
		Radical radiotherapy	0.00					
	intermediate	Radical prostatectomy	0.00	-0.79	0.25	-1.29	-0.3	0.357
		Radical radiotherapy	0.79					
	high	Radical prostatectomy	1.45	0.26	1.06	-1.82	2.34	0.790
		Radical radiotherapy	1.19					
80+ years	low	Radical prostatectomy	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
		Radical radiotherapy	n/a					
	intermediate	Radical prostatectomy	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
		Radical radiotherapy	2.16					
	high	Radical prostatectomy	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
		Radical radiotherapy	6.35					

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0119494.t005

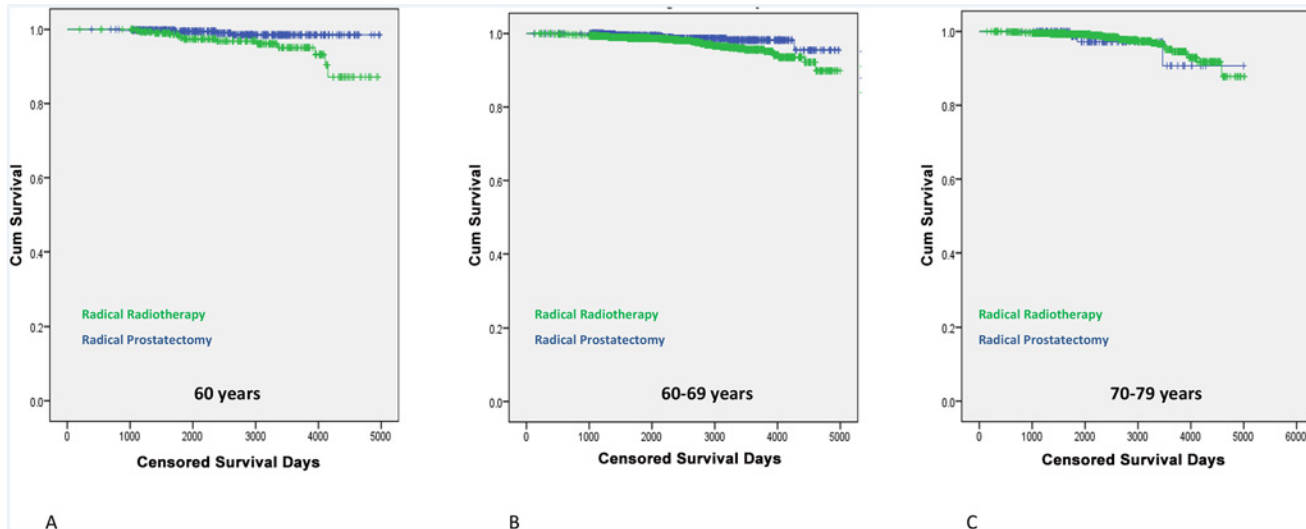


Fig 4. Cumulative cancer specific survival from radical prostatectomy and radical radiotherapy in age stratified groups.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0119494.g004

Discussion

The key findings of this study in non-metastatic cancers is a global fall in the use of PADT, increased radical therapy for intermediate and high-risk disease and the emergence of non-active treatment as the commonest option for low-risk cancer. Studies from other investigators have found both similar and different results. Dinan *et al*, 2011, in a US study reported a similar fall in PADT use in men aged $\geq 67y$ between 1999 to 2007 [11]. Concomitantly, the percentage of men receiving no active treatment increased by 50%. An Australian study of 2,774 men also reported increases in use of CM for low-risk cancer but only in older men [12]. Jacobs *et al*, 2013, looked at the use of new radical radiotherapy and surgical techniques in the SEER Cancer Registry [2004–2009] [13]. Here they found a two-fold increase in the use of these methods in men with low-risk cancer. This is in contrast to our present study which, while undertaken over a similar timeframe, actually revealed a fall in the use of radical therapy in low-risk men. Only one other UK study has explored treatment changes over time. Fairley *et al*, 2009, reported changes in therapy in the Northern and Yorkshire region from 2000–2006 [14]. This study also reported a fall in the use of PADT and increase use of RP but did not separate the outcomes by risk group. Our study is therefore the first to provide a risk-stratified analysis of treatment changes in a UK non-metastatic prostate cancer population.

In terms of radical therapy we found age and risk specific shifts for each modality. RT rates in intermediate and low-risk cancers were trending downwards over the decade but were

Table 6. Data of the numbers needed to treat by radical prostatectomy versus radical radiotherapy to save 1 cancer specific mortality event.

	Age <60 years			Age 60–69 years			Age 70–79 years		
	low	intermediate	high	low	intermediate	high	low	intermediate	High
ARR	n/a	0.004	0.052	0.015	0.012	0.017	-0.167	0.0182	-0.0055
RRR	n/a	0.457	0.702	1	0.808	0.424	infinity	1	-0.2153
NNT	n/a	247	19	66	86	59	-6	55	-180

ARR- absolute risk reduction, RRR—relative risk reduction, NNT-numbers needed to treat.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0119494.t006

increasing in men ≥ 70 y with high-risk disease. The benefits of this change in practice is now supported by the 2009 and 2011 publications of the SPCG7 and MRC/PRO7 trials showing improved CSS by adding RT to PADT [4–5]. RP uptake, conversely, is rising in younger men with high-risk disease. This latter change in practice is again supported by recent data [albeit not randomised] from the EMPACT group and others showing the potential benefits of surgery in this demographic [15–16]. The absolute benefit of RP over RT however has been a point of controversy for some time [7, 17–18]. A number of studies have published comparisons but have been criticised for the lack of an optimal RT regime [17]. A significant strength of our cohort is that over 88% of RT patients received concurrent ADT though the radiotherapy dosage and ADT duration would have evolved over time. Within this context, RP appeared to show an overall CSS advantage. The main benefit however was in men ≤ 60 y with high-risk disease which supports the change in practice observed in our cohort. In NNT analysis only this group demonstrated a reasonable treatment number to save one cancer death. To our knowledge this is the first UK study to compare RP and RT outcomes and report this finding. Our study does need longer follow up given the slow history of the disease but this in fact favours younger men who will have longer life expectancy. In this context the updated SPCG-4 randomised trial of RP versus watchful waiting is worth noting [19]. Over the 20 years of follow up the NNT by RRP has continued to fall and now stands at 8. Here again the main benefits have been seen in men ≤ 65 y and with higher risk disease. This study did not include a RT arm and it would have been intriguing to assess the comparison after such a long follow up. Results from the ProtecT trial may be partly able to address this though most of the men recruited had low and intermediate disease [20–21]. The large NNT in our other subgroups suggest that RP confers at best marginal benefits over RT and this is unlikely to be significantly altered in longer follow up. This is particularly relevant when considering that RP has been shown to have worse immediate functional debility and impact on quality of life, compared to RT [22–23].

Our study clearly has a number of inherent limitations using as it does registry based information though the NCRS [East] is well-known for the accuracy and completeness of its data collection and collation. We acknowledge that this study only involves a single cancer network though there are no particular suspicions that our population is very different from the rest of the UK. As mentioned we could not differentiate between active surveillance and watchful waiting in men with no active treatment. Finally, our results comparing RP and RT outcomes is based on relatively short follow up and may become more pronounced as the follow up continues. We do however believe that our results are more representative of current clinical practice because of the high percentage of men on combination RT and ADT.

In conclusion, we report a significant shift in the management of non-metastatic prostate cancer over the last decade in a UK population. Within the limitations of a registry based study, these results suggest a move towards age and risk-appropriate treatment of non-metastatic prostate cancer. This is particularly reflected in the increasing use of non-active treatment for low-risk cancer. We further report an increasing use of RP for younger men with high-risk disease and demonstrate evidence suggesting a benefit in CSS. Overall these trends are very encouraging for the goal of tailored treatment for patients but will have implications for health resource allocation which will need to be considered by service providers.

Author Contributions

Conceived and designed the experiments: VJG. Performed the experiments: DCG KAW. Analyzed the data: VJG AL KRM. Contributed reagents/materials/analysis tools: AL KRM. Wrote the paper: VJG DCG KAW AL KRM.

References

1. Center MM, Jemal A, Lortet-Tieulent J, Ward E, Ferlay J, Brawley O et al. International variation in prostate cancer incidence and mortality rates. *Eur Urol*. 2012; 61[6]:1079–92. doi: [10.1016/j.eururo.2012.02.054](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eururo.2012.02.054) PMID: [22424666](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22424666/)
2. NICE website. Available: <http://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/CG175>. Accessed 2014 July.
3. Wilt TJ, Brawer MK, Jones KM, Barry MJ, Aronson WJ, Fox S et al. Prostate Cancer Intervention versus Observation Trial [PIVOT] Study Group. Radical prostatectomy versus observation for localized prostate cancer. *N Engl J Med*. 2012; 367[3]:203–13. doi: [10.1056/NEJMoa1113162](https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa1113162) PMID: [22808955](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22808955/)
4. Widmark A, Klepp O, Solberg A, Damber JE, Angelsen A, Fransson P et al. Scandinavian Prostate Cancer Group Study 7; Swedish Association for Urological Oncology 3. Endocrine treatment, with or without radiotherapy, in locally advanced prostate cancer [SPCG-7/SFUO-3]: an open randomised phase III trial. *Lancet*. 2009; 373[9660]:301–8. doi: [10.1016/S0140-6736\(08\)61815-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(08)61815-2) PMID: [19091394](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19091394/)
5. Warde P, Mason M, Ding K, Kirkbride P, Brundage M, Cowan R et al. NCIC CTG PR.3/MRC UK PR07 investigators. Combined androgen deprivation therapy and radiation therapy for locally advanced prostate cancer: a randomised, phase 3 trial. *Lancet*. 2011; 378[9809]:2104–11. doi: [10.1016/S0140-6736\(11\)61095-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(11)61095-7) PMID: [22056152](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22056152/)
6. Oliver SE, Donovan JL, Peters TJ, Frankel S, Hamdy FC, Neal DE. Recent trends in the use of radical prostatectomy in England: the epidemiology of diffusion. *BJU Int*. 2003; 91[4]:331–6; PMID: [12603408](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/12603408/)
7. Petrelli F, Vavassori I, Coinu A, Borgonovo K, Sarti E, Barni S. Radical Prostatectomy or Radiotherapy in High-Risk Prostate Cancer: A Systematic Review and Metaanalysis. *Clin Genitourin Cancer*. 2014; 12[4]:215–224. doi: [10.1016/j.clgc.2014.01.010](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.clgc.2014.01.010) PMID: [24589471](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24589471/)
8. Hoskin PJ, Rojas AM, Bownes PJ, Lowe GJ, Ostler PJ, Bryant L. Randomised trial of external beam radiotherapy alone or combined with high-dose-rate brachytherapy boost for localised prostate cancer. *Radiother Oncol*. 2012; 103(2):217–22. doi: [10.1016/j.radonc.2012.01.007](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.radonc.2012.01.007) PMID: [22341794](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22341794/)
9. Dall'Era MA, Albertsen PC, Bangma C, Carroll PR, Carter HB, Cooperberg MR et al. Active surveillance for prostate cancer: a systematic review of the literature. *Eur Urol*. 2012; 62[6]:976–83. doi: [10.1016/j.eururo.2012.05.072](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eururo.2012.05.072) PMID: [22698574](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22698574/)
10. Department of Health, Delivering the Cancer Reform Strategy Available: <http://www.nao.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2010/11/1011568.pdf>. Accessed 2014 April.
11. Dinan MA, Robinson TJ, Zagar TM, Scales CD Jr, Curtis LH, Reed SD, et al. Changes in initial treatment for prostate cancer among Medicare beneficiaries, 1999–2007. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys*. 2012; 82[5]:e781–6. doi: [10.1016/j.ijrobp.2011.11.024](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijrobp.2011.11.024) PMID: [22331001](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22331001/)
12. Evans SM, Millar JL, Davis ID, Murphy DG, Bolton DM, Giles GG et al. Patterns of care for men diagnosed with prostate cancer in Victoria from 2008 to 2011. *Med J Aust*. 2013; 198[10]:540–5. PMID: [23725268](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/23725268/)
13. Jacobs BL, Zhang Y, Schroeck FR, Skolarus TA, Wei JT, Montie JE et al. Use of advanced treatment technologies among men at low risk of dying from prostate cancer. *JAMA*. 2013; 309[24]:2587–95. doi: [10.1001/jama.2013.6882](https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.2013.6882) PMID: [23800935](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/23800935/)
14. Fairley L, Baker M, Whiteway J, Cross W, Forman D. Trends in non-metastatic prostate cancer management in the Northern and Yorkshire region of England, 2000–2006. *Br J Cancer*. 2009; 101-[11]:1839–45. doi: [10.1038/sj.bjc.6605424](https://doi.org/10.1038/sj.bjc.6605424) PMID: [19904264](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19904264/)
15. Briganti A, Spahn M, Joniau S, Gontero P, Bianchi M, Kneitz B et al. European Multicenter Prostate Cancer Clinical and Translational Research Group [EMPaCT]. Impact of age and comorbidities on long-term survival of patients with high-risk prostate cancer treated with radical prostatectomy: a multi-institutional competing-risks analysis. *Eur Urol*. 2013; 63[4]:693–701. doi: [10.1016/j.eururo.2012.08.054](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eururo.2012.08.054) PMID: [22959192](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22959192/)
16. Sooriakumaran P, Nyberg T, Akre O, Haendler L, Heus I, Olsson M, et al. Comparative effectiveness of radical prostatectomy and radiotherapy in prostate cancer: observational study of mortality outcomes. *BMJ*. 2014; 348:g1502. doi: [10.1136/bmj.g1502](https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.g1502) PMID: [24574496](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24574496/)
17. Gnanapragasam VJ, Mason MD, Shaw GL, Neal DE. The role of surgery in high-risk localised prostate cancer. *BJU Int*. 2012; 109[5]:648–58. doi: [10.1111/j.1464-410X.2011.10596.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1464-410X.2011.10596.x) PMID: [21951841](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21951841/)
18. Arcangeli G, Strigari L, Arcangeli S, Petrongari MG, Saracino B, Gomellini S et al. Retrospective comparison of external beam radiotherapy and radical prostatectomy in high-risk, clinically localized prostate cancer. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys*. 2009; 75[4]:975–82. doi: [10.1016/j.ijrobp.2008.12.045](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijrobp.2008.12.045) PMID: [19395188](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19395188/)
19. Bill-Axelson A, Holmberg L, Garmo H, Rider JR, Taari K, Busch C et al. Radical prostatectomy or watchful waiting in early prostate cancer. *N Engl J Med*. 2014; 370[10]:932–42. doi: [10.1056/NEJMoa1311593](https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa1311593) PMID: [24597866](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24597866/)

20. Lane JA, Hamdy FC, Martin RM, Turner EL, Neal DE, Donovan JL. Latest results from the UK trials evaluating prostate cancer screening and treatment: the CAP and ProtecT studies. *Eur J Cancer*. 2010; 46[17]:3095–101. doi: [10.1016/j.ejca.2010.09.016](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejca.2010.09.016) PMID: [21047592](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21047592/)
21. Moore AL, Dimitropoulou P, Lane A, Powell PH, Greenberg DC, Brown CH, et al. Population-based prostate-specific antigen testing in the UK leads to a stage migration of prostate cancer. *BJU Int*. 2009; 104[11]:1592–8. doi: [10.1111/j.1464-410X.2009.08652.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1464-410X.2009.08652.x) PMID: [19549125](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19549125/)
22. Resnick MJ, Koyama T, Fan KH, Albertsen PC, Goodman M, Hamilton AS et al. Long-term functional outcomes after treatment for localized prostate cancer. *N Engl J Med*. 2013; 368[5]:436–45. doi: [10.1056/NEJMoa1209978](https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa1209978) PMID: [23363497](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/23363497/)
23. van Tol-Geerdink JJ, Leer JW, van Oort IM, van Lin EJ, Weijerman PC, Vergunst H, Witjes JA et al. Quality of life after prostate cancer treatments in patients comparable at baseline. *Br J Cancer*. 2013; 108[9]:1784–9. doi: [10.1038/bjc.2013.181](https://doi.org/10.1038/bjc.2013.181) PMID: [23612450](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/23612450/)