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Oncological prognostic factors in intermediate risk prostate cancer after laparoscopic radical prostatectomy: 15 years of experience

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Introduction & Objectives: The Gleason classification is an important predictor of the oncological results of patients with prostate cancer (PCa). Studies using the Gleason score (GS) suggest that the results for patients with GS 7 vary according to the predominance of pattern 4. The difference in overall survival and recurrence-free survival between both subgroups 3 + 4 and 4 + 3, even It is not clearly defined. The objective of this study is to compare the oncological results between these subgroups.

Materials & Methods: Through a retrospective review of patients undergoing laparoscopic radical prostatectomy (LRP) in our service during the period 2002-2016. The pieces were reviewed by 2 uro-pathologists to assign the Gleason classification. Demographic and oncological data of the series were analyzed and related to possible prognostic factors for recurrence and mortality as a percentage of cylinders affected in the biopsy, stage, surgical margins, tumor volume, preoperative PSA. The results were analyzed by Chi2 test using the SPSS program version 24 for Windows.

Results: 1987 patients were analyzed, of these series GS 7 were 1079 patients, of which 739 correspond to group 3 + 4 and 340 to group 4 + 3. The mean age in both groups was 63.98 years, classified by GS 3 +4: 63.79 years and 4 + 3: 64.39 years. The oncological results of the series are shown in table 1 and the graphic biochemical recurrence. The mean follow-up in both groups was 7.45 years. The progression-free time is (GS 3 + 4 5,58 years and GS 4 + 3 4,89 years), relapse-free survival (SLR) at 5 and 10 years, (GS 3 + 4 90,1% and 81 % respectively, GS 4 + 3 74.2% and 51.6% respectively, these differences are statistically significant with p = <0.001) and overall survival at 5 and 10 years (GS 3 + 4 94.8% and 91% and GS 4 + 3 94.3% and 88.9% respectively) was not statistically significant. Biochemical recurrence in GS 3 + 4 13.9% and GS 4 + 3 38%.

Patients with GS 4 + 3 are 3,797 times more likely to have a biochemical recurrence than patients GS 3 + 4, OR 3,797 (95% CI 2,726-5,290).

Tabla 1. Caracteristicas demograficas y evolucion oncologica delos pacientes					
	Total	G7 (3+4)	G7 (4+3)		
N	1987	739	340		
Edad media	Edad media	Edad media	Edad media		
PSA preop	7.74	7.6	9		
Vol. Pieza	52.11	48.83	48.42cc		
Vol. tumoral %	15.7%	16.2%	21.6%		
Margenes +	24.1%	26.2%	30.5%		
RBq	18%	13.9%	38%		
pT					
pT2	63.9%	62.4%	39.4%		
pT3	31%	31.9%	59.1%		
pT4	0.02%		00.006%		

Conclusions: In the intermediate risk group it is important to distinguish between subgroups 3 + 4 and 4 + 3, since oncological outcome is different and determined by the Gleason 4 pattern. Analyzing the intermediate risk group a clear difference in the SLR rate is observed of both subgroups, being the group GS 4 + 3 more similar to the high risk group.