Questions in early diagnosis of prostate cancer

**Thematic Session 12**

**Monday, 14 March**
**10:30 - 12:00**

**Location:** Room 1 (ICM, Level 0)

**Chair:** C.H. Bangma, Rotterdam (NL)

**Aims and objectives of this presentation**
Early detection and treatment can decrease the mortality of prostate cancer, but only at the cost of the diagnosis of harmless tumours. This session will inform the urologist about the methods used to distinguish between low and higher risk cancers, and the management of men with indolent disease.

**Objectives:**
- The audience will know the arguments in favour and against population based screening
- The audience will be able to give a definition of low risk cancer together with risk factors for more aggressive disease
- The audience will know how to perform active surveillance, and when to switch to invasive therapy. Developments in technology to treat these intermediate risks with the least possible side effects will be discussed.

#### 10:30 - 10:50

**State-of-the-art lecture Individualised vs population-based screening**
F.C. Hamdy, Oxford (GB)

**Aims and objectives of this presentation**
The objective is to review all the evidence on screening for prostate cancer. The talk will highlight the pros and cons of establishing a population-based early detection programme versus individualised and targeted screening and the way forward.

#### 10:50 - 11:10

**State-of-the-art lecture Is Gleason 6 cancer?**
G. Van Leenders, Rotterdam (NL)

**Aims and objectives of this presentation**
Patients with Gleason score 6 prostate cancer on radical prostatectomy have excellent outcome. The objectives of this presentation are 1) to investigate whether Gleason score 6 tumors should still be considered cancer, and 2) to determine whether Gleason score 7 subpopulations with very good prognosis can be identified. Urologists will learn how recent developments in pathology can support their therapeutic decisions for individual prostate cancer patients.

#### 11:10 - 11:30

**State-of-the-art lecture Who fails active surveillance?**
L. Klotz, Toronto (CA)

**Aims and objectives of this presentation**
1. To review current selection criteria for active surveillance
2. To review recent data on parameters predicting for risk of metastatic progression in men on surveillance
3. To review the role of MRI and biomarkers in patients selection and intervention

#### 11:30 - 11:50

**State-of-the-art lecture Image directed therapy for intermediate-risk PCa**
M. Van Vulpen, Zeist (NL)
Aims and objectives of this presentation
Show the possibilities of focal radiotherapy for primary and salvage prostate cancer treatments

11:50 - 12:00
Associated abstract presentation

The STHLM3 model improves prostate cancer testing in men 50-69 years - further health economic and clinic evaluation
By: Grönberg H.¹, Adolfsson J.², Aly M.¹, Nordström T.¹, Wiklund P.³, Brandberg Y.⁴, Thompson J.⁵, Wiklund F.¹, Lindberg J.¹, Clements M.¹, Egevad L.⁴, Eklund M.¹

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State-of-the-art lecture