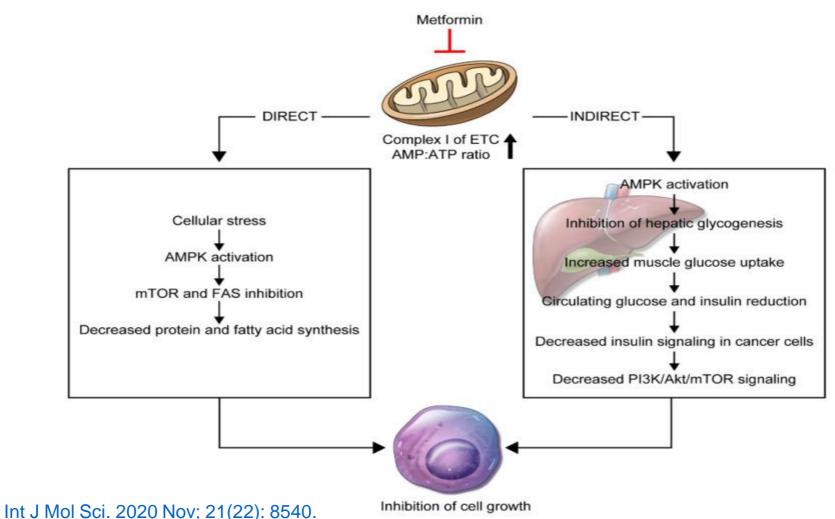
# Is there a Role for Metformin in Prostate Cancer Treatment?

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26 June 2024

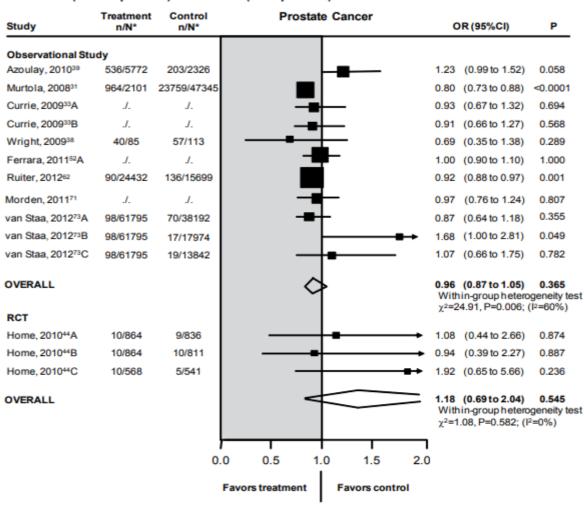
#### Potential Benefit of Using Metformin in Cancer Treatment



Published online 2020 Nov 12

# Metformin Therapy and Risk of Cancer in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes: Systematic Review

Figure S5: Prostate cancer: results of Meta-analyses based on 8 observational studies (521667 patients) and 2 RCTs (3620 patients)

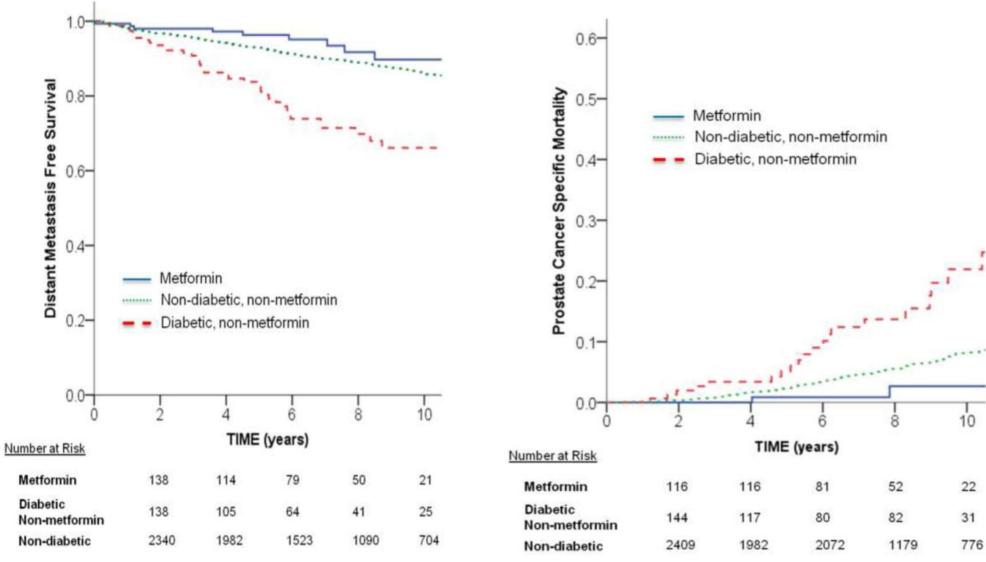


PLoS One. 2013; 8(8): e71583.

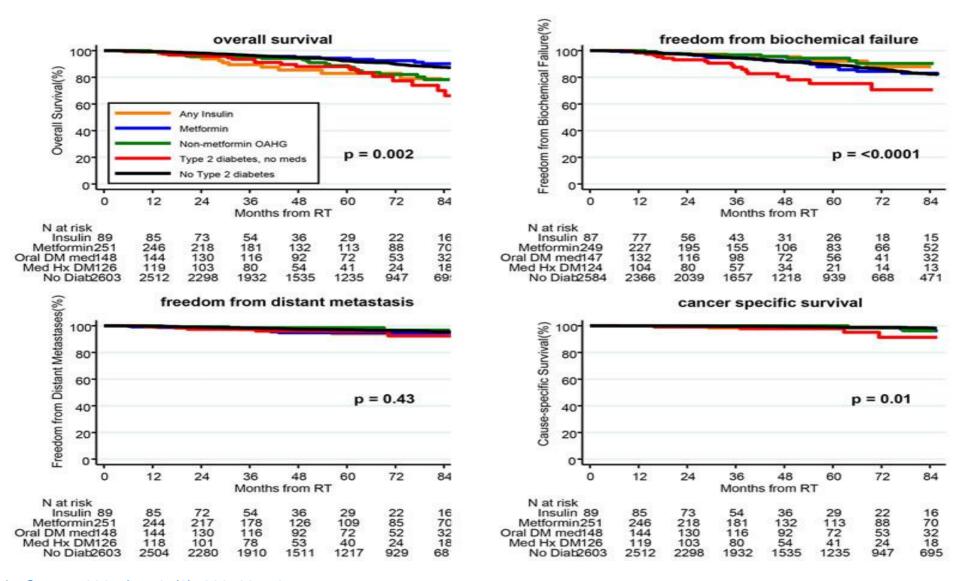
<sup>\*</sup>Number of events and total patients per arm where reported when available from the original articles

#### Metformin and Prostate Cancer: Benefit for Development of Castration-resistant Disease and Prostate Cancer Mortality

Daniel E. Spratt,<sup>1</sup> Chi Zhang,<sup>2</sup> Zachary S. Zumsteg,<sup>1</sup> Xin Pei,<sup>1</sup> Zhigang Zhang,<sup>3</sup> and Michael J. Zelefsky<sup>1,\*</sup>



Prostate cancer patients with unmanaged diabetes or on insulin have worse outcomes and toxicities after treatment with radiation therapy



### Conclusions

- Observational Studies suggest possible protective effect of metformin in developing prostate cancer
- Retrospective Studies of Prostate Cancer Patients treated with radiation
  - One study (MSKCC) suggested metformin lowered recurrence risk
  - Second study (Fox Chase) suggested it was uncontrolled DM and not specifically metformin causing inferior outcomes
- What About Prospective Trials?
  - Combine it with ADT? With chemo? With enzalutamide?

# Metformin to treat prostate cancer (PCa) and prevent metabolic syndrome associated with androgen deprivation therapy (ADT): Results of a randomized double-blind placebo-controlled study of metformin in non-diabetic men initiating ADT for advanced PCa.

<u>Devalingam Mahalingam, Hanni Salih, Christos Fountzilas, Joel Michalek, John Sarantopoulos, Paromita Datta, Ofelia Romero, Sureshkumar Mulampurat h Achutan Pillai, John G. Kuhn, Michael N. Pollak, and Ian Murchie Thompson</u>

**Publication**: Journal of Clinical Oncology <u>Volume 35, Number 15 suppl</u>

**Results:** 36 men were randomized to metformin or placebo, mean age 68.4; 50% in MET and 53.3% in P cohort achieved undetectable PSA at wk 28; difference not statistically significant.

**Conclusions:** This study detected no impact of metformin addition to ADT on the risk of metabolic syndrome and no additional anti-tumor effects.

# The Effect of Metformin Use during Docetaxel Chemotherapy on Prostate Cancer Specific and Overall Survival of Diabetic Patients with Castration Resistant Prostate Cancer

<u>The Journal of Urology</u> <u>Volume 197, Issue 4</u>, April 2017, Pages 1068-1075

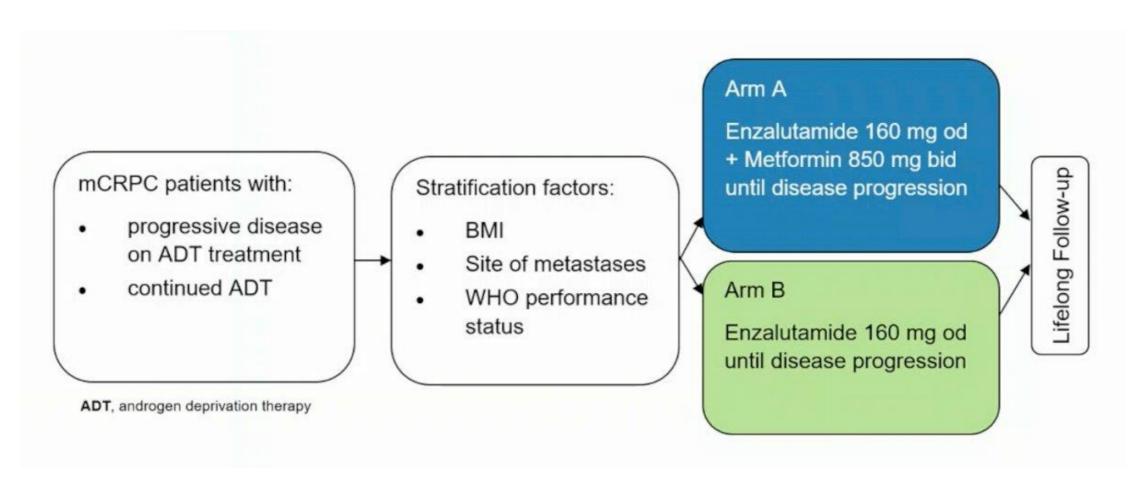
#### Results

• Survival curves showed that metformin use with docetaxel did not improve prostate <u>cancer specific survival</u> (p = 0.9562) or overall survival (p = 0.9927).

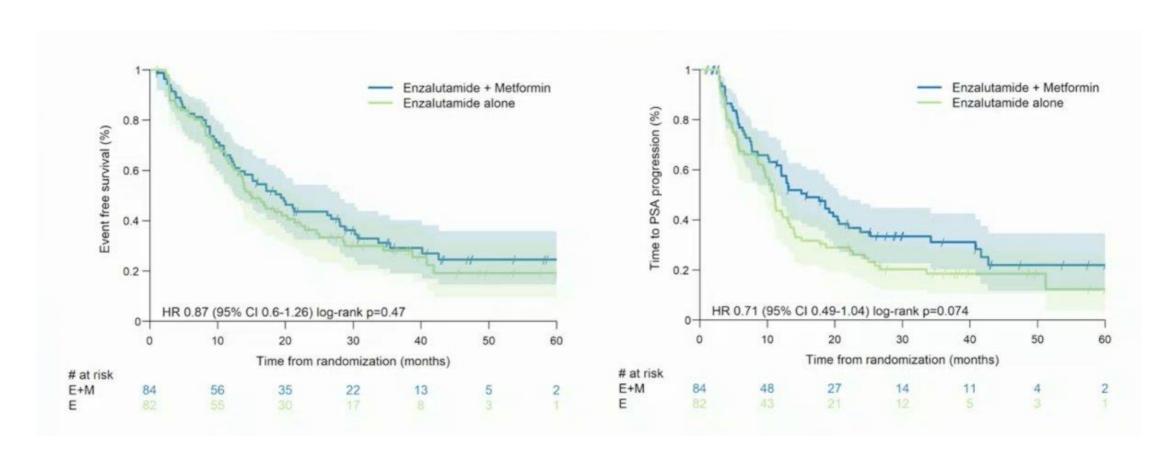
#### Conclusions

• <u>Metformin</u> use during docetaxel chemotherapy did not significantly improve prostate cancer specific or overall survival in diabetic patients with metastatic castration resistant prostate cancer.

### IMPROVE Investigation of Metformin in Patients with mCRPC in Combination with Enzalutamide Versus Enzalutamide Alone: A Randomized, Open Label, Phase II Trial



# IMPROVE Investigation of Metformin in Patients with mCRPC in Combination with Enzalutamide Versus Enzalutamide Alone: A Randomized, Open Label, Phase II Trial



### Conclusions

- In prospective trials, no clear benefit of metformin in advanced disease, including:
  - Castrate-sensitive disease, when added to ADT
  - Castrate resistant disease when added to docetaxel
  - Castrate resistant disease when added to enzalutamide
- Potential Role in early disease?
  - Any benefit in active surveillance population?

### **Study Schema**

#### PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS

- Newly diagnosed (≤ 12 mo)
- Low-risk prostate cancer including:
  - Gleason Score ≤ 6
  - ≤ 1/3 cores involved
  - •<50% of any 1 core positive
- PSA ≤ 10 ng/ml

ARM 1 (n=203)
Active Surveillance + Placebo

850 mg QD for 1 month followed by 850 mg BID for 35 months

ARM 2 (n=204) Active Surveillance + Metformin PRIMARY ENDPOINT

Time to Pathological Progression

Time to Definitive Therapy

Stratified by Centre

# SPECIMEN & DATA COLLECTION

- •Regular clinical monitoring
- 12-core prostate biopsy
- Dedicated site pathologist for all study biopsies
- Central pathology review of progression



Clinical Status

1:1



Baseline



Monitoring



18 months



36 months



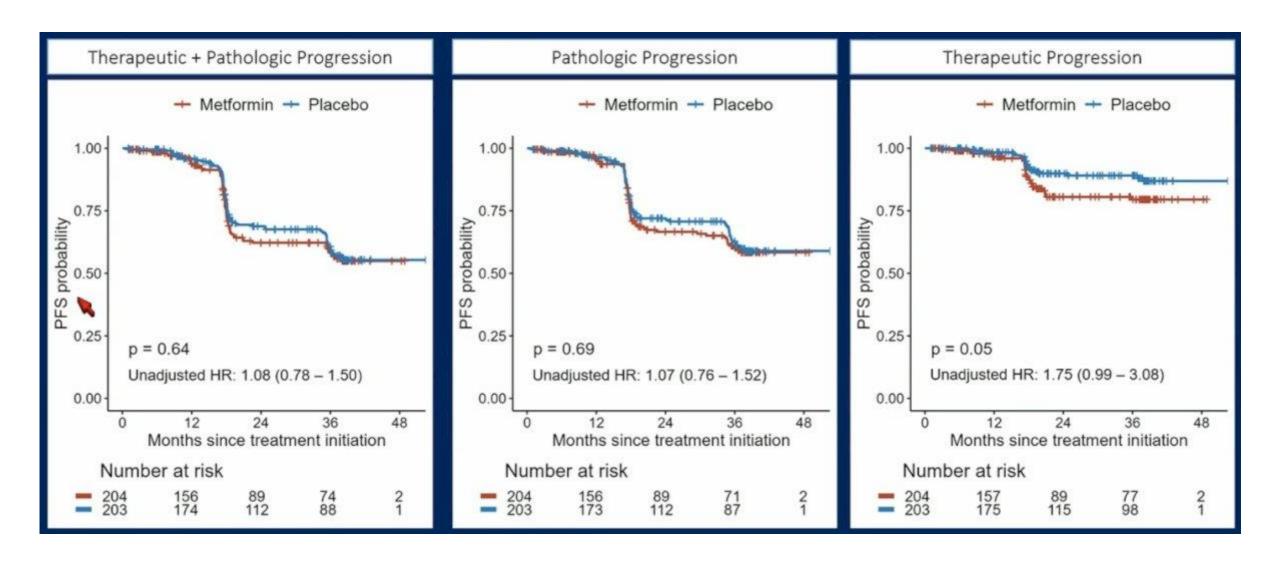


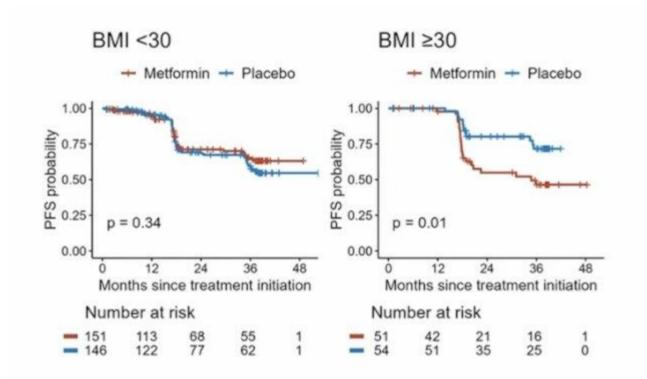
Prostate Biopsy











- Previous meta-analysis has shown an inverse association between BMI and PSA:
  - Each 5 kg/m increase in BMI associated with 6% drop in PSA¹ in screening assessments

	Metformin (n=62) (%)	Placebo (n=67) (%)	Log-rank p-value
% Cores Involved >33.3%	30 (48.4)	32 (47.8)	0.77
Max % Core Involvement ≥50%	28 (45.2)	30 (44.8)	0.78
Gleason ≥7	43 (69.4)	44 (65.7)	0.6
Gleason ≥8	8 (12.9)	3 (4.5)	.082
	Anthony M. Joshua, ASCO 2024		

<sup>1)</sup> Harrison S, et al. Cancer Causes Control 2020;31:431-449.

<sup>2)</sup> Zhang E, et al. Nat Commun 2022;13:1135.

## Conclusions

- Some retrospective studies suggest metformin has a positive benefit in prostate cancer
- Prospective studies have failed to show benefit of metformin in advanced prostate cancer
- New study (MAST) shows no benefit using metformin in patients who are undergoing active surveillance
- There might be a detriment to using metformin in active surveillance patients
  - high BMI subpopulation
  - More pts in metformin group with GG4 disease at progression