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Case study: Understanding the treatment pathway and outcomes among patents with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer

Background

Prostate cancer (PC) is the most frequently diagnosed cancer among men and the second leading cause of male cancer deaths[1]. Eventually, patients with metastatic PC develop castration-resistant disease, meaning that the cancer can grow and continue to spread despite using hormone therapy. Metastatic castration-resistant PC (mCRPC) generally has poor prognosis, though treatment of mCRPC has vastly improved in the last few years.

Challenge

Our client engaged the Specialty EMR Data team at CorEvitas to address the gap in understanding of characteristics and treatment pathways for patients with mCRPC in the real-world. We sought to investigate the demographics and clinical characteristics of patients that are diagnosed with mCRPC in addition to the lines of therapy received post-diagnosis to support our client's health technology assessment submission.

Solution

Using the national cancer registry (NCR) and the associated systemic anti-cancer therapy (SACT) dataset, as well as hospital episode statistics (HES) data and national death registry, we created algorithms to classify treatment regimens and lines of therapy. Survival analysis was performed for the overall study population, as well as among those who received specific therapeutic agents. Additionally, treatment-related complications were described.

Outcome

The evidence generated by the Specialty EMR Data team at CorEvitas was leveraged in our client's cost-effectiveness model to support their successful health technology assessment submission.