

Clinical Trial Phases	What Factors Help Understand a Patient’s Individual Disease?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Phase I: The goal is to test the safety of the drug, finding the appropriate dose that produces the fewest side effects. ▪ Phase II: Further assesses the safety of the drug and the effectiveness of the treatment. ▪ Phase III: Compares the efficacy of the new treatment to the standard-of-care treatment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disease symptoms ▪ Lab test results ▪ Organ function ▪ Imaging results ▪ Diagnostic test results ▪ Germline (hereditary) genetic test results ▪ Genomic/somatic test results

Glossary Terms

Biomarker Testing (molecular testing): Laboratory testing that identifies certain genes, proteins, or other molecules in a sample of tissue, blood, or other body fluid. In cancer, it may also be used to evaluate treatment or to make a prognosis.

Gleason Score: Refers to how abnormal a patient’s prostate cancer cells appear and how likely the cancer will advance and spread.

Immunotherapy: Type of therapy that harnesses one’s own immune system to help the body fight cancer, infection, and other diseases.

PARP Inhibitors: A type of targeted treatment that inhibits the enzyme poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase.

Prostate-Specific Antigen (PSA): Protein produced by normal, as well as malignant, cells of the prostate gland. The PSA test measures the level of PSA in the blood.

PSMA-Targeted Imaging: Prostate-specific membrane antigen imaging.

Targeted Therapy: A type of personalized medicine that works by blocking specific mutations and by preventing cancer cells from growing and dividing, without affecting normal cells.

Prostate Cancer Resources	Types of Hormonal Therapy Include:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ American Urological Association (AUA): auanet.org ▪ ASCO: Cancer.net ▪ CancerGRACE: cancergrace.org ▪ Cure: curetoday.com ▪ Prostate Cancer Foundation: pcf.org ▪ PROMISE Registry: prostatecancerpromise.org ▪ ZERO - The End of Prostate Cancer: zerocancer.org 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Androgen receptor (AR) inhibitors ▪ Androgen synthesis inhibitors ▪ Bilateral orchiectomy ▪ Combined androgen blockade ▪ Intermittent hormonal therapy ▪ LHRH agonists ▪ LHRH antagonists

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question@powerfulpatients.org

www.powerfulpatients.org



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