

Prostate Cancer

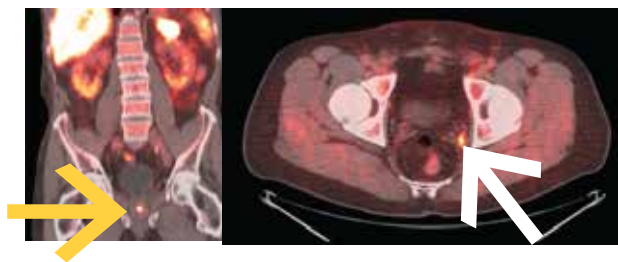
Prostate cancer is the most common cancer among men and can often be treated successfully. In fact, more than 2 million men in the U.S. are prostate cancer survivors. But more than 200,000 men are newly diagnosed with prostate cancer each year. After their initial treatment, approximately 30 to 50% will have a recurrence (return) of their disease.

Yet, with the help of current methods such as prostate-specific antigen (PSA) testing, bone scanning, computed tomography (CT) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), your doctor may suspect that the cancer has returned. However, he or she may not know the location of the disease recurrence. But knowing exactly where the cancer has returned is important since the type of therapy used can be tailored based on this information.

The Winship Cancer Institute of Emory University is conducting a clinical trial investigating a new imaging test, FACBC, to see if it can help with making better treatment planning decisions.

A New Method to Find the Site of Returning Prostate Cancer

The yellow arrow and the white arrows on the pictures below indicate areas of prostate cancer that were invisible to previously available imaging techniques. Instead, they were detected using a new positron-emission tomography (PET) test called FACBC, which was developed and is being tested at Emory University.



More About FACBC

FACBC is a new imaging test that is combined with PET/CT scanning. PET/CT scanning has been in use for quite some time. FACBC is a substance that is injected and will allow the physician to see inside your body. After the injection of FACBC, a PET/CT scan is performed a few minutes later. The entire process should take less than an hour. FACBC is not yet approved by the Food & Drug Administration (FDA), but so far, in more than 200 patients, no side effects have been observed. This new study will help determine if FACBC is also effective.

Am I Eligible?

- You are over the age of 18.
- You had surgery (prostatectomy) to treat your prostate cancer.
- Your doctor suspects that the cancer has returned (as indicated by a rising PSA).
- Radiation therapy is now being considered as the next step in your care.





The Fine Print

If you choose to take part in this study, you will be randomized (like flipping a coin) to one of two groups. The first group, Arm A (the control group), will have their treatment planned based on standard imaging. Patients in Arm B (the trial group) will have their treatment planned with the help of FACBC PET/CT. There will be no way to choose which group you will be placed into. You will be followed for a minimum of three years, with PSA levels checked every six months, in addition to having study-related lab work performed.

There is no cost for the FACBC PET/CT scan or the FDA-required lab work. All other imaging, lab work, biopsies (if any), radiation therapy and any other therapy will be billed to your insurance provider or paid out of pocket by you. You may be eligible for a travel voucher if you are chosen to undergo the FACBC PET/CT scan.

Frequently Asked Questions

What are clinical trials?

Cancer clinical trials are research studies that test new treatments to find better ways to detect and treat cancer. The purpose of these studies is to answer certain questions and find new and more effective (better) ways to treat cancer.

What are the benefits of taking part in this study?

With FACBC PET/CT, we may be able to:

- Better identify spread of disease
- Better target radiation treatment fields
- Discover new molecular scanning (imaging) tests similar to FACBC PET/CT that can be used in the future to help other prostate cancer patients

For more information about the trial, visit clinicaltrials.gov and search "NCT01666808."

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A New Study to Help Treat Recurrent Prostate Cancer



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