

Noa Gordon¹, Cara Dooley¹, Áine Murphy¹, Frank Sullivan², Ray McDermott³, Linda Sharp⁴, William R Watson¹ and David Galvin^{1,5}

1. University College Dublin. 2. National University of Ireland, Galway and the Galway Clinic. 3. Tallaght and St Vincent's University Hospitals. 4. Newcastle University, UK. 5. St Vincent's and Mater Misericordiae University Hospitals



Introduction

The Irish Prostate Cancer Outcomes Research (IPCOR) Study, funded by the Irish Cancer Society and Movember, collected longitudinal clinical and patient reported data on men diagnosed with prostate cancer in Ireland.

IPCOR is based in UCD and was carried out by a collaboration between Clinical Research Development Ireland, the National Cancer Registry Ireland and the HRB Clinical Research Facility Galway.

We present a description of the collected data, along with some initial results from the complete data set.

Methods

From February 2016 until January 2020, IPCOR collected data on demographics, diagnosis, treatment(s) and follow-up from 6816 men with incident prostate cancer from all 26 counties, across 16 public and private hospitals. Additionally, survival data is updated annually for the cohort.

A subset of 873 men participated in a Patient Reported Outcomes (PROMs) sub-study, which included basic demographic questions and health-related quality-of-life questionnaires: EPIC-26 (prostate cancer-specific), EORTC-QLQ-C30 and SCNS-SF34 (both cancer-specific) and EQ-5D-5L (general).

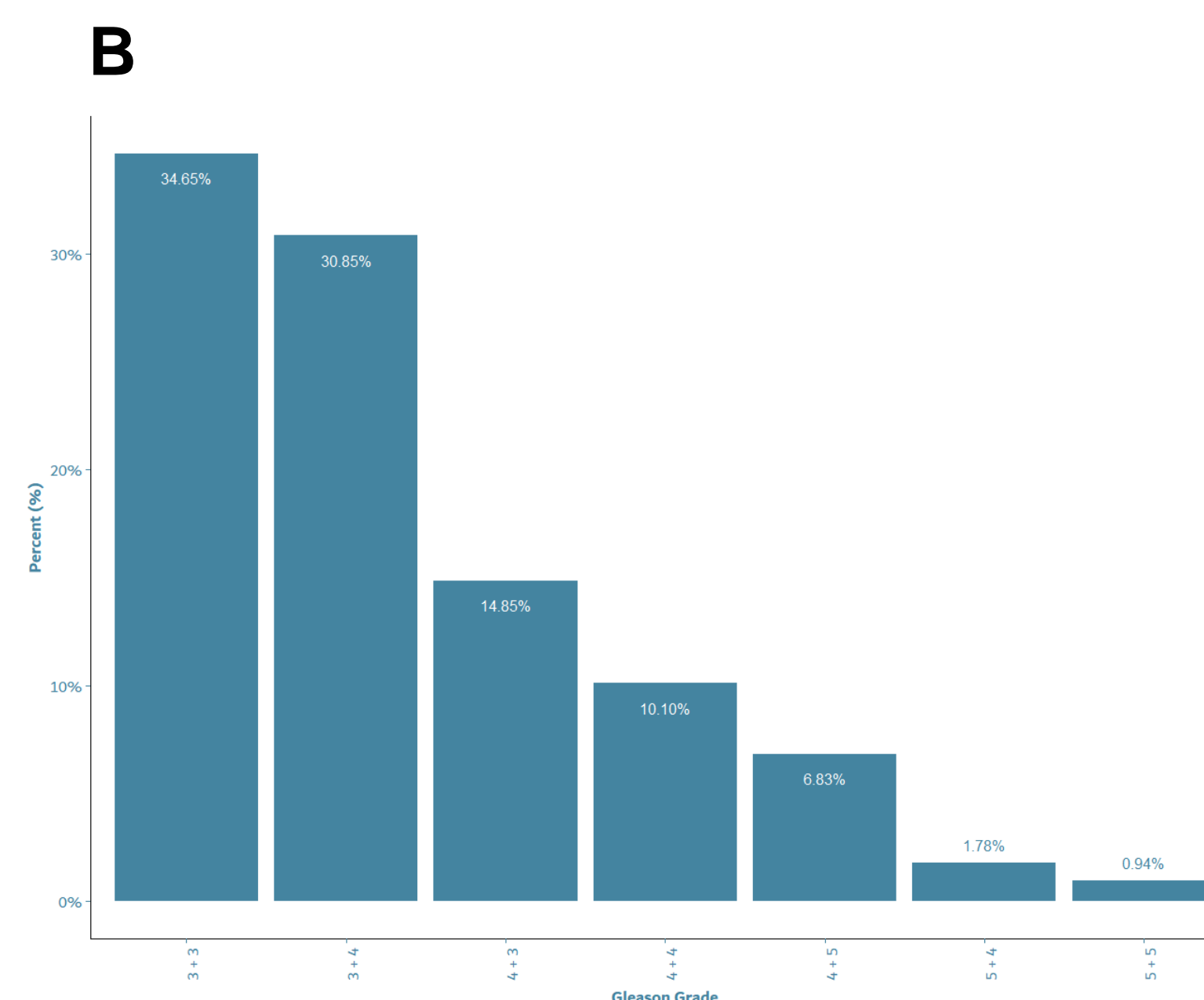
Results (A)

The average age at diagnosis was 66.7 years, with 25% of men diagnosed being < 60 years of age. Approximately 76% of men presented for investigation due to opportunistic screening and only 8% of men presented with symptoms. The median PSA level was 7.68 ng/mL.

A	Overall (N=6816)
Age at Diagnosis	
Mean (SD)	66.7 (8.23)
Median [Min, Max]	67.0 [31.0, 94.0]
Missing	98 (1.4%)
PSA at Diagnosis	
Mean (SD)	30.2 (219)
Median [Min, Max]	7.68 [0.100, 9150]
Missing	405 (5.9%)
Method of Presentation	
Screening opportunistic	4712 (69.1%)
Symptoms	520 (7.6%)
Incidental	256 (3.8%)
Unknown	736 (10.8%)
Missing	592 (8.7%)
Distance Travelled to Diagnosing Hospital	
Mean (SD)	58.0 (61.7)
Median [Min, Max]	39.1 [0.173, 353]
Missing	50 (0.7%)
Deprivation Index	
1 - Least Deprived	1377 (20.2%)
2	1176 (17.3%)
3	1267 (18.6%)
4	1355 (19.9%)
5 - Most Deprived	1290 (18.9%)
Missing	54 (0.8%)
Mult_Different	297 (4.4%)

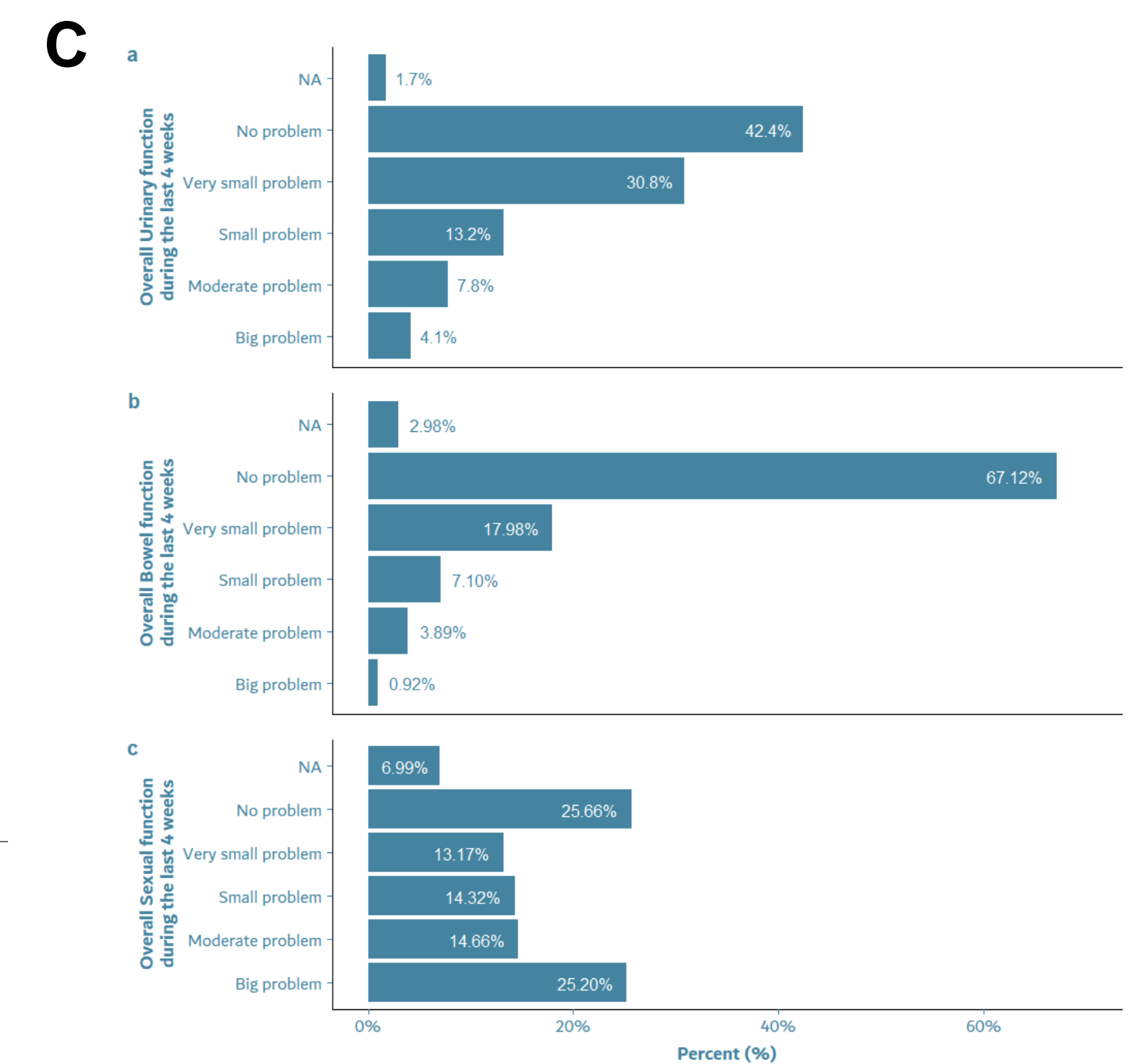
(B)

Approximately one-third of men were diagnosed with Gleason 3+3 (ISUP group 1), 30% were diagnosed with Gleason 3+4 (ISUP group 2) prostate cancer, and one-third with more aggressive disease (Gleason 4+3 - 5+5, or ISUP group 3-5).



(C)

While most men reported they have no problem with urinary and bowel function during the last 4 weeks (42.2% and 67.1% respectively), a large proportion of men reported overall sexual function as a big or moderate problem (25.2% and 14.7% respectively).



Discussion

IPCOR aims to improve the quality of life of men diagnosed with prostate cancer and provide information that will help men, their families, clinicians and other health caregivers, make informed decisions when selecting their care and treatment.

Conclusion

IPCOR is developing a comprehensive multi-disciplinary research program, leveraging the IPCOR data and looks forward to working collaboratively with the cancer research community.

