

# GUIDE: A randomized non-comparative phase II trial of biomarker-driven intermittent docetaxel versus standard-of-care docetaxel in metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (ANZUP 1903)

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## 1. Background and rationale

- Docetaxel improves survival in metastatic castration resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC)<sup>1</sup> but is associated with toxicities which impact tolerability, particularly for patients who may be older and often with multiple co-morbidities<sup>2</sup>.
- Biomarker-driven de-escalation of docetaxel chemotherapy may allow improved balance of cancer control and quality of life against toxicity.
- A fall in circulating methylated glutathione S-transferase Pi-1 (*mGSTP1*) DNA after 2 cycles of chemotherapy for mCRPC is associated with improved overall survival<sup>3</sup>.

In this ongoing trial, we aim to determine the **efficacy and safety** of intermittent docetaxel chemotherapy guided by **circulating plasma *mGSTP1*** in individuals with metastatic CRPC.

## 4. Study Progress

- Primary Endpoint:** Radiographic progression-free survival (rPFS)
- Secondary Objectives:**
  - Time on treatment holidays
  - Safety
  - Patient-reported outcomes, evaluated using EORTC QLQ-C30 and FA-12, FOP and modified PRO-CTCAE
  - Overall survival
  - Resource use and cost associated with treatment



## 4. Study Progress

- Recruitment commenced in November 2021.
- Actively recruiting at eight Australian sites, including four regional hospital networks.

## 5. References

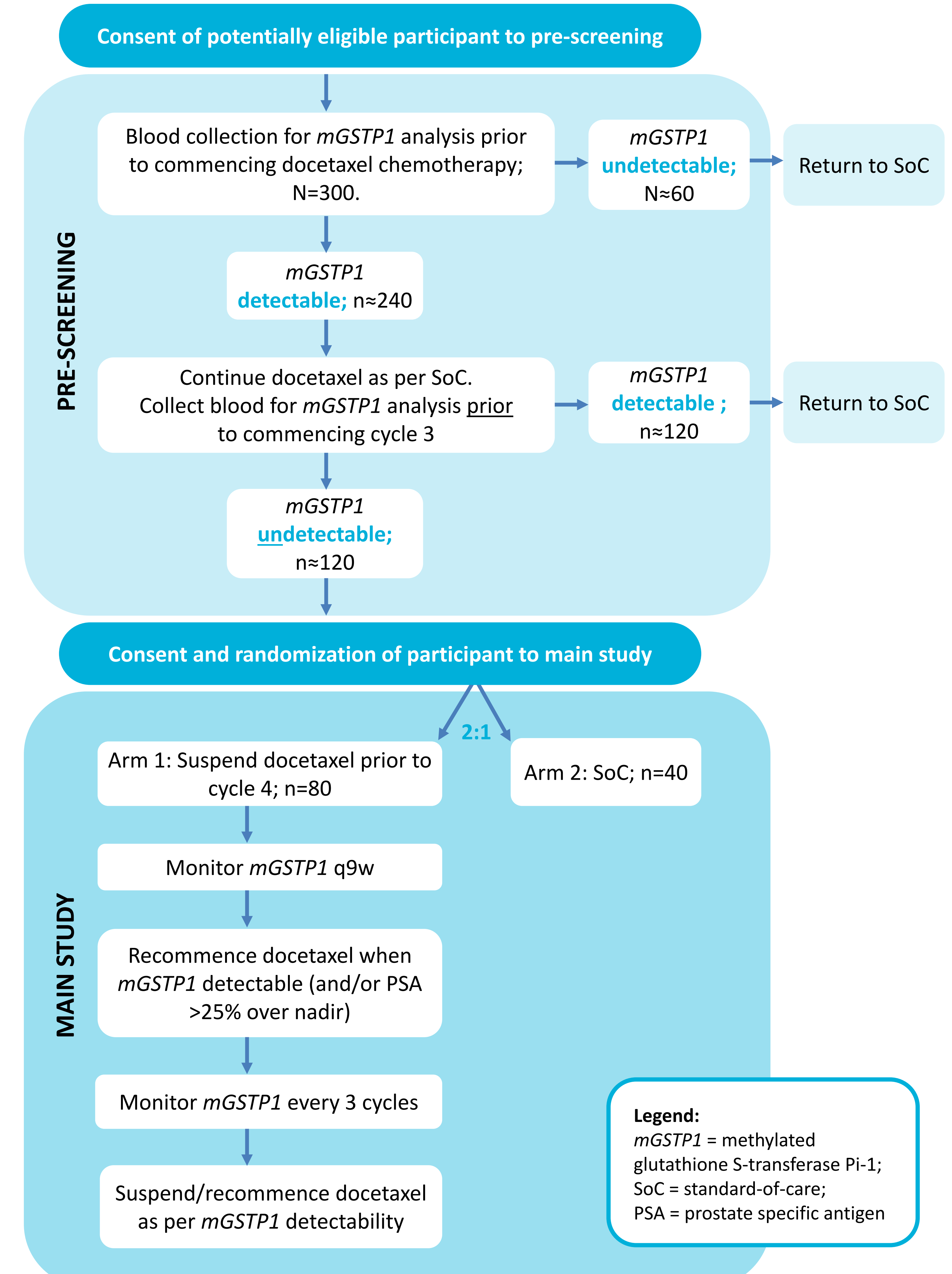
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## 2. Study Design, Schema, Population

**Design:** GUIDE is a randomized, two-arm, non-comparative phase 2 clinical trial.  
**Target population:** individuals with progressing metastatic CRPC, defined by PCWG3, who are planned to commence docetaxel chemotherapy (prior docetaxel is allowed if administered in the mHSPC setting and at least 2 years prior to study enrolment).  
**Sample size:** Allowing for 10% of dropout prior to radiographic progression, at least 77 participants are required to receive intermittent docetaxel. Therefore, 120 people with undetectable *mGSTP1* after two cycles of docetaxel will be randomised at 2:1 ratio between the arms. The undetectable *mGSTP1* rate after two cycles is expected to be 50%; therefore, 240 people with detectable *mGSTP1* at baseline will be required in pre-screening. At baseline, the detectable *mGSTP1* rate is 80%.



Clinical Trial protocol available: <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/17588359221092486>



ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT04918810  
 Website: [www.anzup.org.au](http://www.anzup.org.au)  
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 @drkatmahon

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