

Updates in the Management of Prostate Cancer with a Focus on Radiopharmaceuticals

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DISCLOSURES

I have no relevant financial disclosures.

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OBJECTIVES

Metastatic castration resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC)

- Background on Pluvicto
- Pluvicto before chemotherapy - **PSMAfore**

Metastatic hormone sensitive prostate cancer (mHSPC)

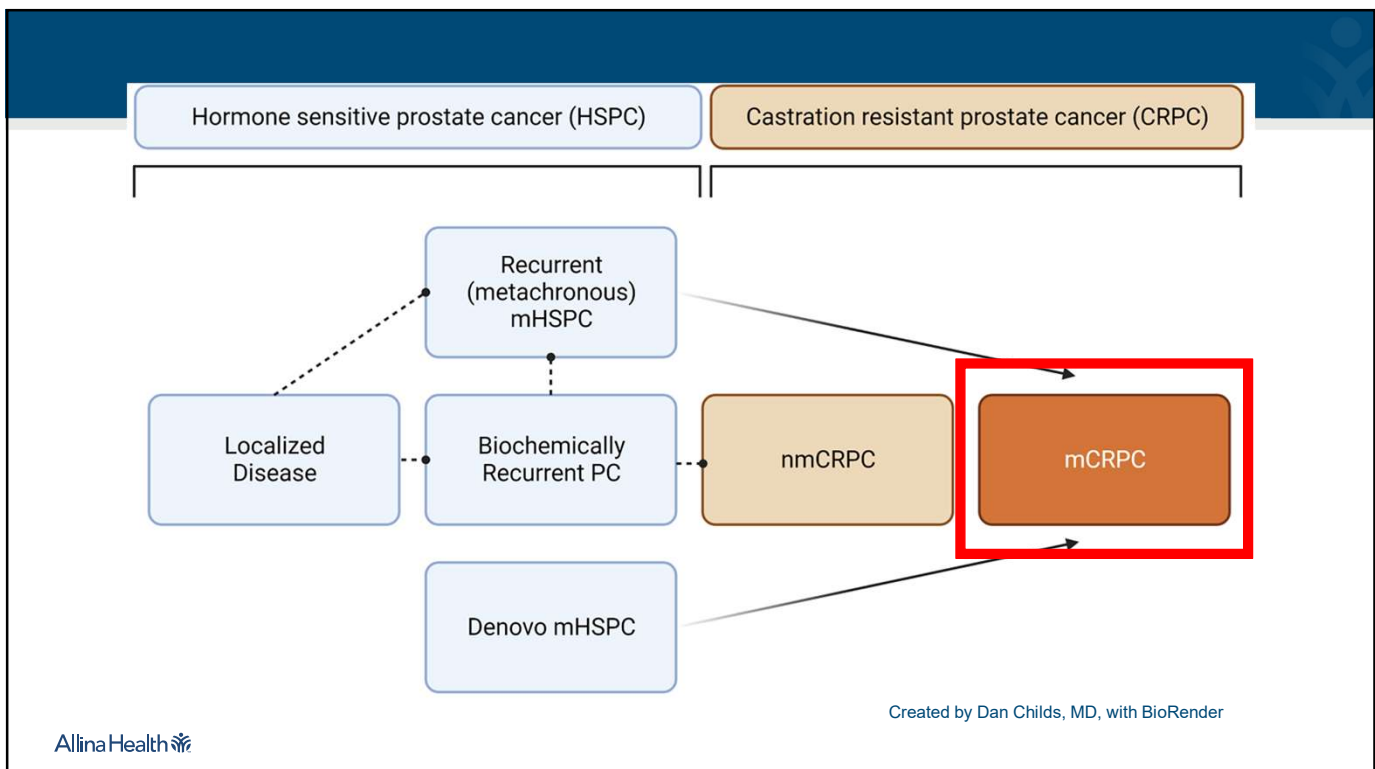
- Darolutamide doublet - **ARANOTE**
- ARPI selection practices - **STOPCAP**
- PARPi for mHSPC - **AMPLITUDE**

Looking ahead

- Pluvicto in mHSPC
- Doublet vs triplet therapy in high volume mHSPC
- Using PSA response to tailor therapy in mHSPC

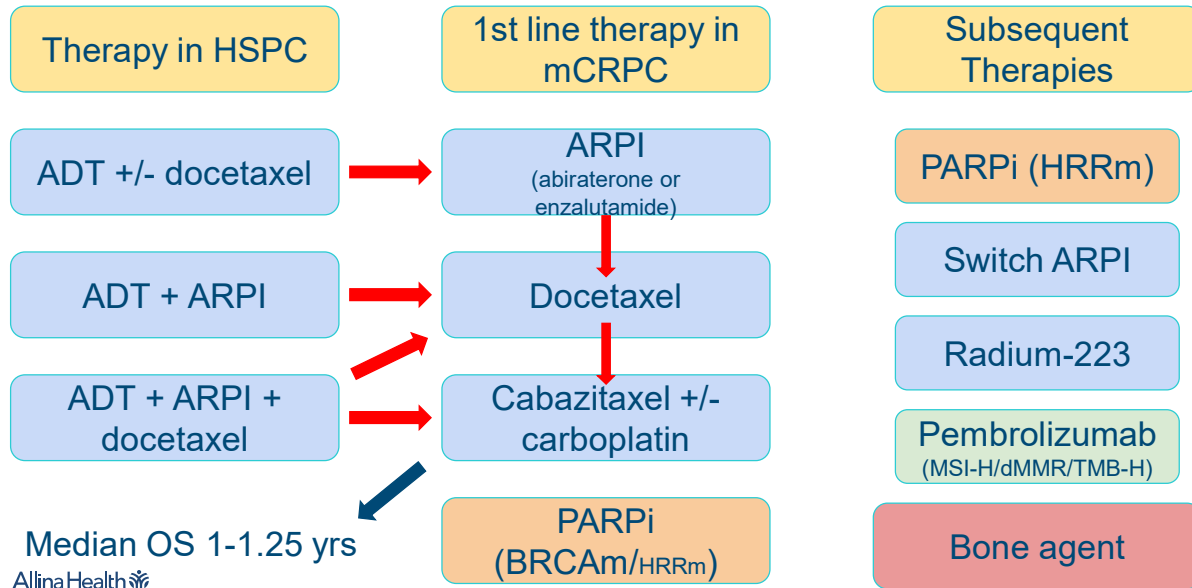
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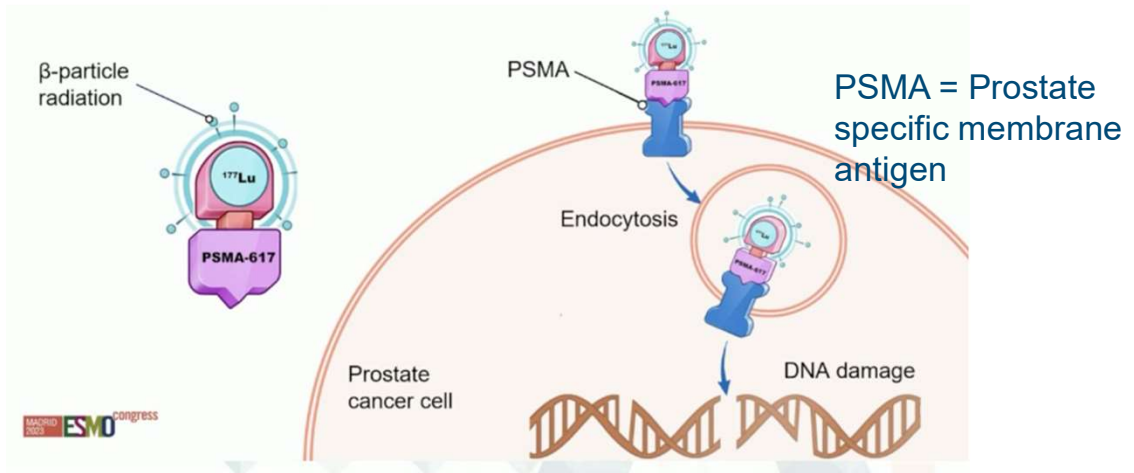
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Summary of mCRPC management prior to Pluvicto



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What is Pluvicto (Lutetium Lu 177 vipivotide tetraxetan)?



Recommended dose is 200 mCi intravenously every 6 weeks for up to 6 doses, or until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity

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Toxicity profile of Pluvicto

Toxicities (>20%)

- Fatigue
- Dry mouth/dry eyes
- Nausea
- Decreased appetite
- Anemia

Grade 3 and 4 toxicities largely limited to cytopenias

- Anemia and thrombocytopenia (~10-15%) > leukopenia (~5%)
- Risk of inducing tCCUS and tMN is small, but present (1-5%)¹
 - Short latency time

* Closely monitor kidney function, high grade kidney toxicity has been reported

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Initial FDA approval after chemotherapy²

FDA approves Pluvicto for metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer

On March 23, 2022, the Food and Drug Administration approved Pluvicto (lutetium Lu 177 vipivotide tetraxetan, Advanced Accelerator Applications USA, Inc., a Novartis company) for the treatment of adult patients with prostate-specific membrane antigen (PSMA)-positive metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC) who have been treated with androgen receptor (AR) pathway inhibition and taxane-based chemotherapy.

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VISION³

Key Eligibility

- mCRPC
- Prior treatment:
 - 1+ ARPI
 - 1 or 2 taxane regimens
- ECOG 0-2
- Not a candidate for second taxane regimen
- PSMA-PET+*

SOC**

SOC + 177Lu-PSMA617

7.4 GBq (200mCi) Q6wks
x4-6 cycles

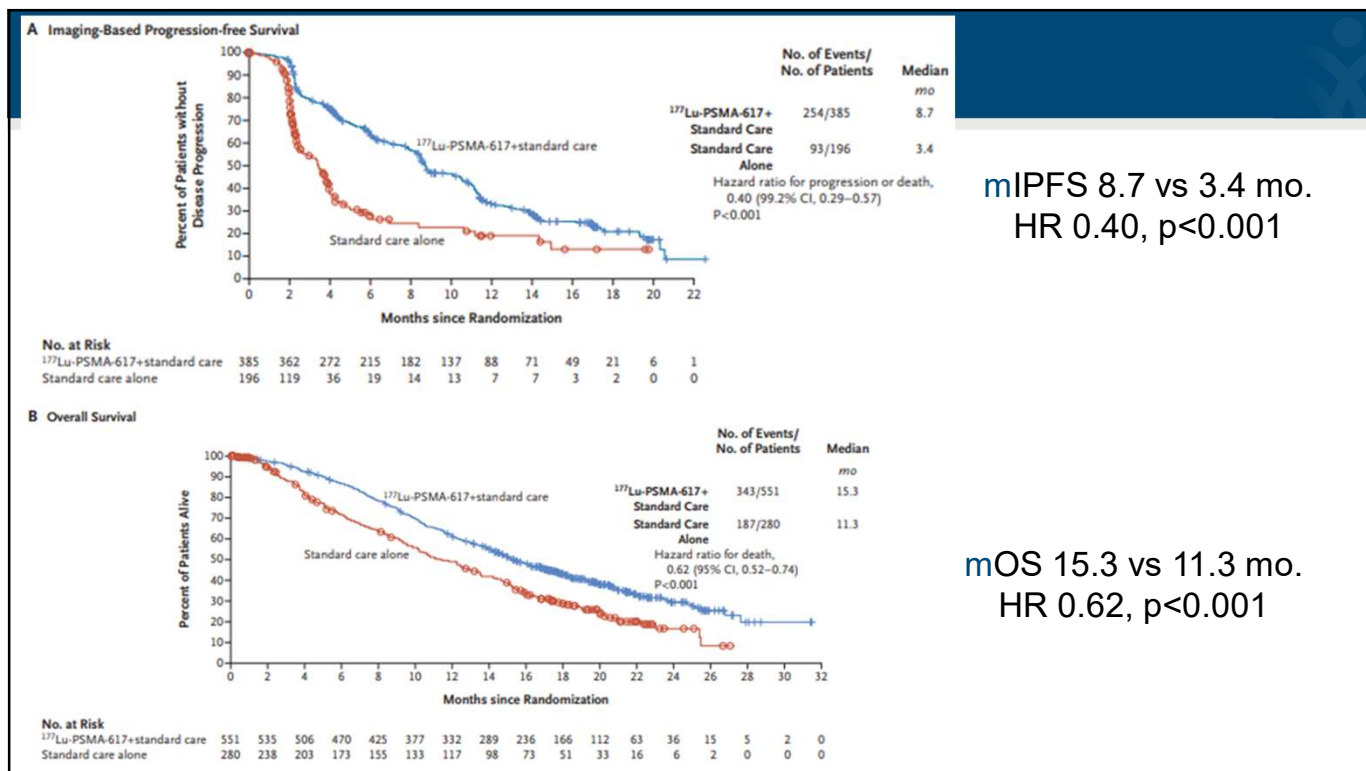
iPFS and OS

*1+ PSMA+ lesion (68Ga uptake>liver)
No PSMA- lesions (LN.2cm, solid organ>1cm)

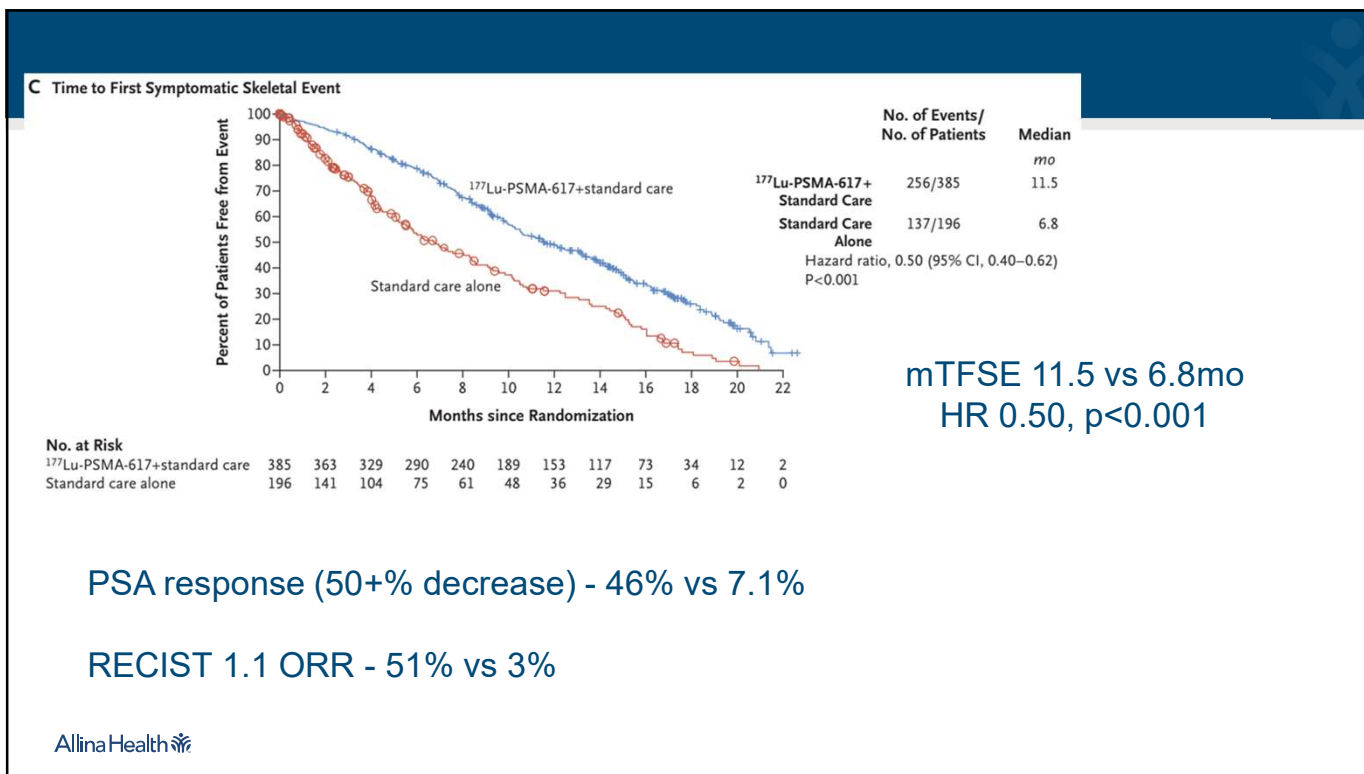
**Not permitted: chemotherapy, immunotherapy, radium-223
Permitted: ARPI (68 vs 53%), steroid, bone agent, radiation therapy



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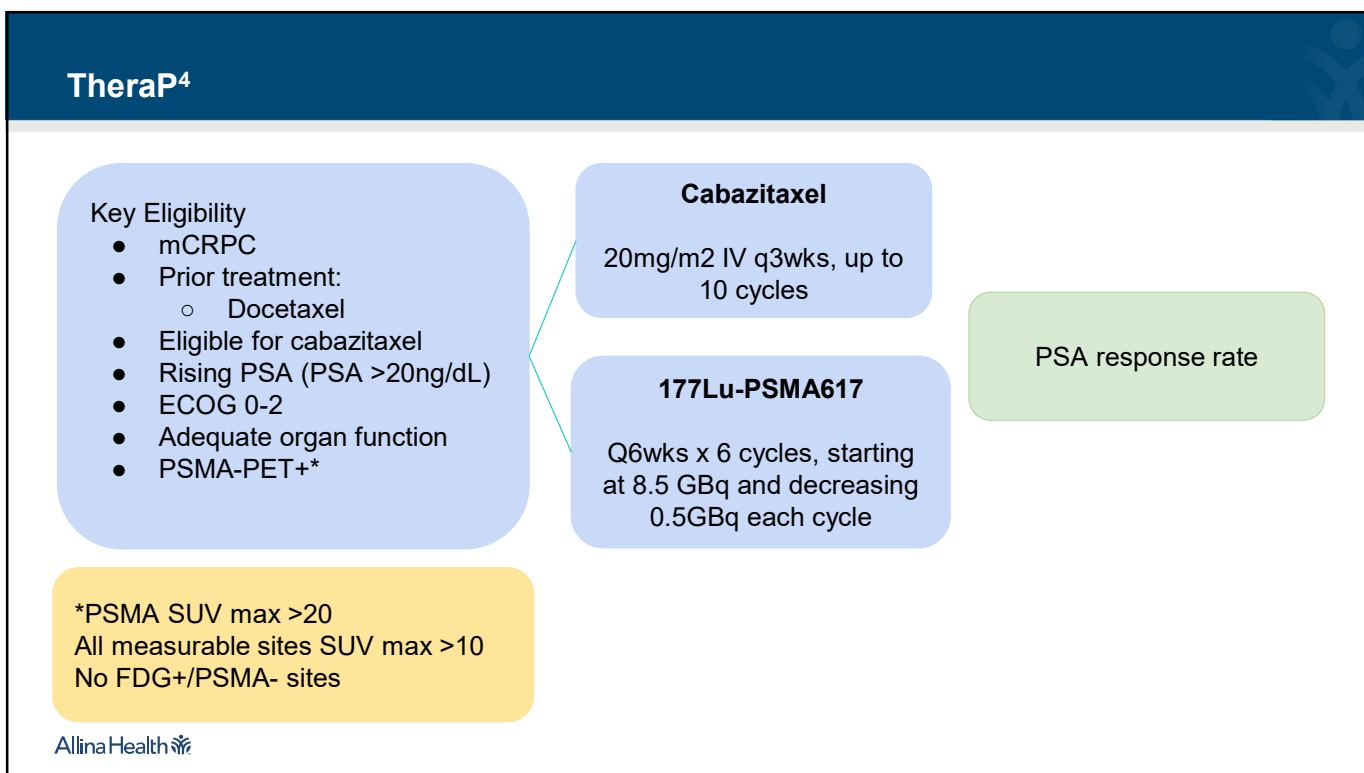
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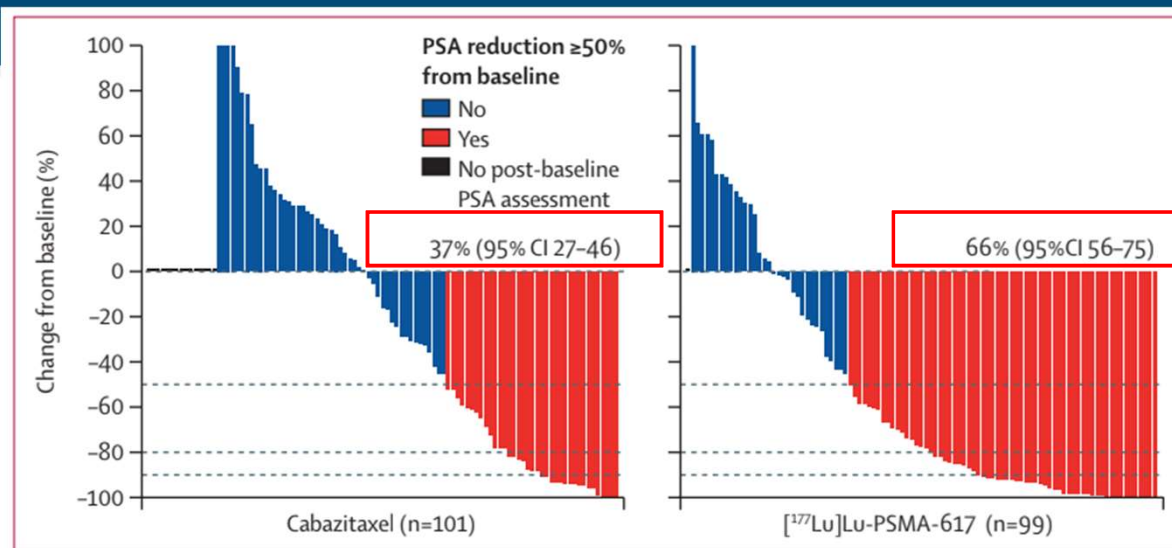
PSA response (50+% decrease) - 46% vs 7.1%

RECIST 1.1 ORR - 51% vs 3%

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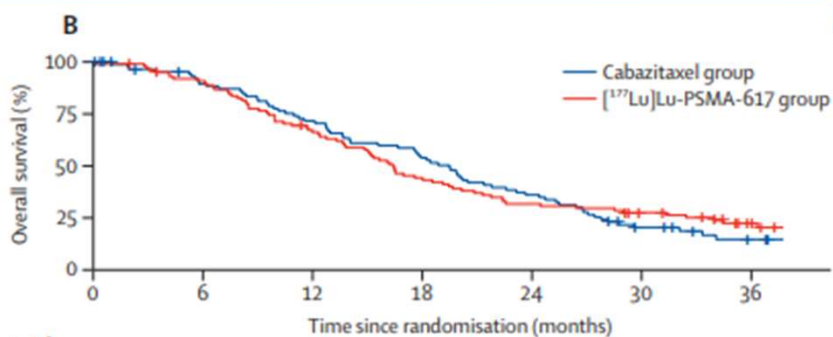
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RECIST v1.1 ORR 49% vs 24%

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Number at risk (number censored)		0	6	12	18	24	30	36
Cabazitaxel group	101 (0)	75 (17)	60 (17)	45 (17)	30 (17)	14 (20)	6 (25)	
[¹⁷⁷ Lu]Lu-PSMA-617 group	99 (0)	88 (2)	63 (3)	41 (3)	30 (3)	23 (6)	11 (14)	

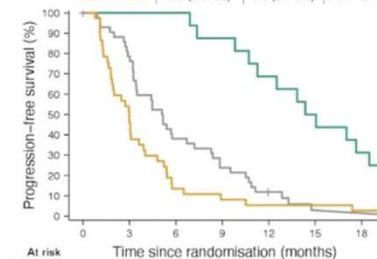
mOS 19.1 vs 19.6 mo.
p=0.77

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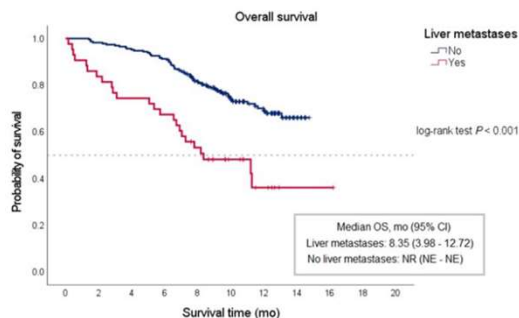
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Predictors of Pluvicto response - ctDNA⁵ and liver mets⁶

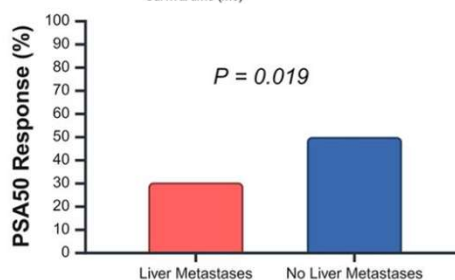
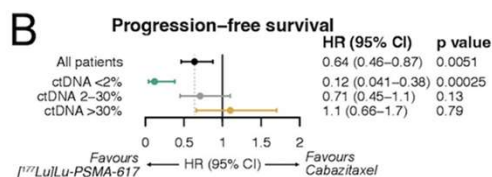
Subgroup	mPFS, months (95% CI)	HR (95% CI)	p
ctDNA < 2%	15 (11-NR)	Ref.	Ref.
ctDNA 2-30%	5.1 (3.4-6.0)	2.4 (1.5-3.8)	2.7 x 10 ⁻⁴
ctDNA > 30%	2.9 (2.0-4.8)	3.5 (2.1-5.6)	3.6 x 10 ⁻⁷



mPFS 6mo w/
cabazitaxel vs
15mo w/
Pluvicto if
ctDNA<2%



At risk (censored)	0	3	6	9	12	15	18
ctDNA < 2%	16 (0)	16 (0)	16 (0)	14 (0)	11 (0)	8 (0)	5 (0)
ctDNA 2-30%	43 (0)	33 (1)	16 (1)	10 (1)	4 (2)	1 (2)	1 (2)
ctDNA > 30%	37 (0)	17 (0)	5 (0)	3 (0)	2 (0)	2 (0)	1 (0)



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Pluvicto now FDA approved before chemotherapy⁷

FDA expands Pluvicto's metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer indication

On March 28, 2025, the Food and Drug Administration expanded the indication for lutetium Lu 177 vipivotide tetraxetan (Pluvicto, Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation) to include adults with prostate-specific membrane antigen (PSMA)-positive metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC) who have been treated with androgen receptor pathway inhibitor (ARPI) therapy and are considered appropriate to delay taxane-based chemotherapy.

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UPDATE #1 - PSMAfore⁸ (Pluvicto before chemo in mHSPC)

Key Eligibility

- Progressive mCRPC
- Prior treatment:
 - Progressed once on prior ARPI
 - Taxane naive ([neo]adjuvant >12mo prior permitted)
- ECOG 0-1
- Not a candidate for PARPi
- PSMA-PET+

Switch ARPI

Abiraterone or enzalutamide

¹⁷⁷Lu-PSMA617

Q6wks x 6 cycles, 7.4 GBq +/-10% each cycle

rPFS

Crossover was allowed upon progression

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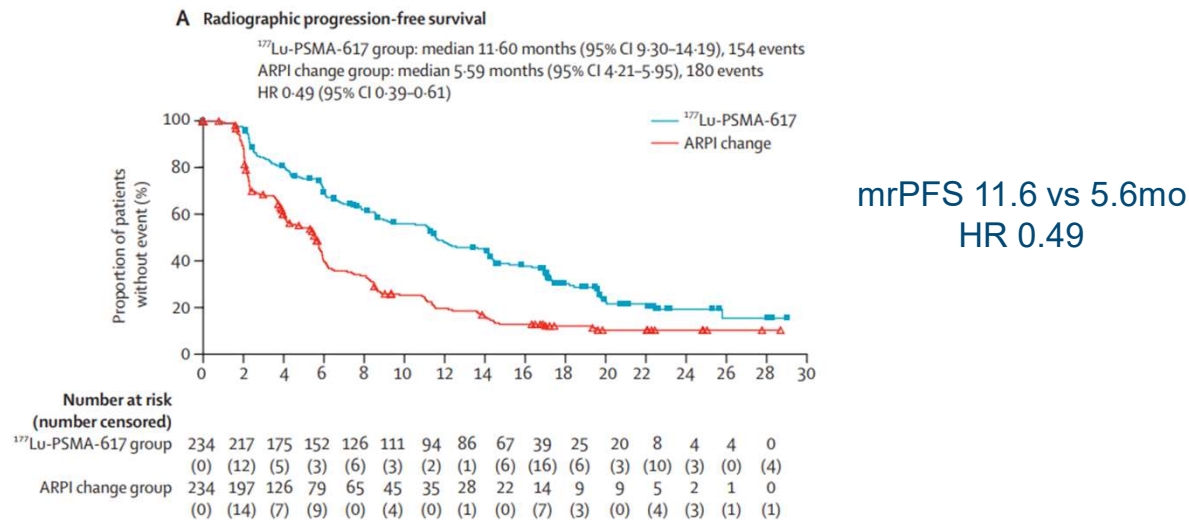
Patient characteristics

	¹⁷⁷ Lu-PSMA-617 (n = 234)	ARPI change (n = 234)
Age, median (range), years	71 (43–94)	72 (53–91)
White, n (%)	211 (90.2)	214 (91.5)
ECOG performance status, n (%)		
0	146 (62.4)	115 (49.1)
1	86 (36.8)	114 (48.7)
Gleason score 8–10, n (%)	136 (58.1)	107 (45.7)
PSA, median (range), µg/L	18.4 (0–1197)	14.9 (0–4224)
Haemoglobin, median (range), g/L	128.0 (88–155)	129.0 (88–156)
Alkaline phosphatase, median (range), IU/L	100.0 (36–1727)	103.5 (28–1319)
Site of disease, n (%)		
Liver	13 (5.6)	7 (3.0)
Lymph node	76 (32.5)	74 (31.6)
Bone	205 (87.6)	203 (86.8)
Prior ARPI, n (%)		
Abiraterone	119 (50.9)	130 (55.6)
Enzalutamide	94 (40.2)	84 (35.9)
Other	21 (9.0)	20 (8.5)

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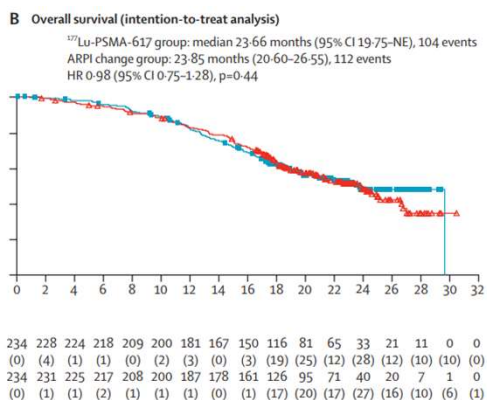
Primary endpoint - rPFS



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Secondary endpoints



- PSA response rate (50%+ decrease)
 - Pluvicto/Switch ARPI **51%/17%**
- Recist v1.1 ORR
 - Pluvicto/Switch ARPI **50%/15%**
- Time to first skeletal related event
 - Pluvicto/Switch ARPI **NR/18mo - small # of events**
- Time to second PFS
 - Pluvicto/Switch ARPI **18mo/15.3mo - not significant**

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Quality of life and safety

- Time to worsening of FACT-P score
 - Pluvicto/switch ARPI
7.5/4.3mo
- Time to worsening of BPI-SF pain intensity score
 - Pluvicto/switch ARPI
5.0/3.7mo

	¹⁷⁷ Lu-PSMA-617 group (n=227)		ARPI change group (n=232)	
	Any grade	Grade ≥3	Any grade	Grade ≥3
Any	224 (99%)	81 (36%)*	226 (97%)	112 (48%)*
Occurring in >10% of patients				
Dry mouth	131 (58%)†	2 (1%)	6 (3%)†	0
Asthenia	74 (33%)	2 (1%)	67 (29%)	8 (3%)
Nausea	72 (32%)	0	27 (12%)	1 (<1%)
Anaemia	61 (27%)	14 (6%)	44 (19%)	16 (7%)
Fatigue	53 (23%)	1 (<1%)	59 (25%)	4 (2%)
Constipation	50 (22%)	1 (<1%)	33 (14%)	0
Decreased appetite	49 (22%)	0	43 (19%)	1 (<1%)
Arthralgia	45 (20%)	0	54 (23%)	1 (<1%)

AE's leading to Pluvicto interruption and discontinuation 12% and 6% respectively

FACT = Functional Assessment of Cancer Therapy - Prostate
BPI-SF = Brief Pain Inventory - Short Form

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Patient case #1

A 72 year old man was diagnosed with 3 years ago with low volume, de novo metastatic prostate cancer. Imaging at that time showed 5 osseous lesions confined to the spine and ribs. He was treated with ADT + abiraterone, which he continues. Recently, his PSA started to rise. Testosterone is adequately suppressed. Repeat imaging shows new enlarged lymph nodes, new osseous disease, and a solitary lung met. He has a history of seizure disorder on anti-epileptics and DM type 2 with peripheral neuropathy on duloxetine. Germline and somatic testing are negative. In addition to continuation of ADT, what treatment would you recommend next?

- 1) Enzalutamide
- 2) Docetaxel
- 3) Lutetium Lu 177 vipivotide tetraxetan (Pluvicto)
- 4) Olaparib
- 5) Radium 223

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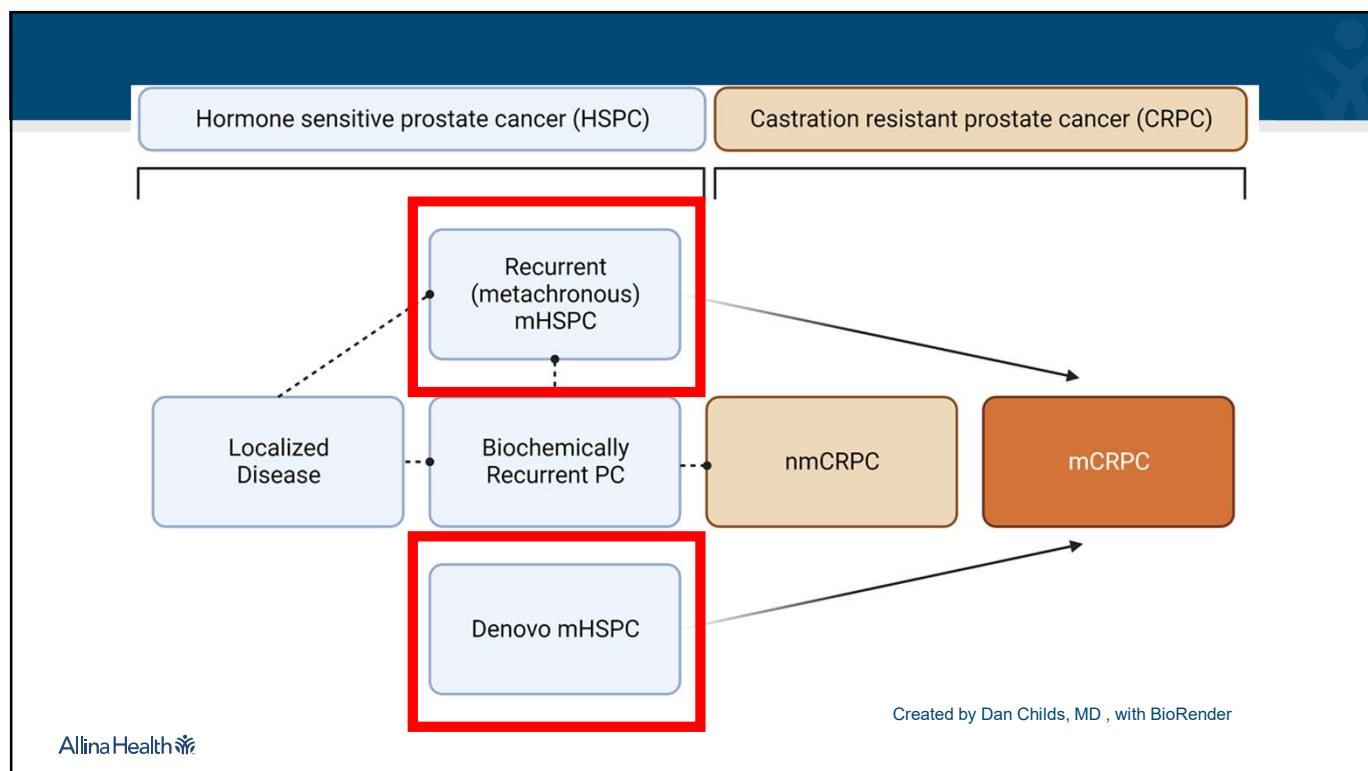
UPDATE #1 SUMMARY

Pluvicto is FDA approved in metastatic castrate resistant prostate cancer for patients who have received an ARPI, before or after chemotherapy.

Pluvicto is well tolerated and improves PSA response rates, imaging response rates, and radiographic PFS vs switch ARPI and chemotherapy, although an overall survival benefit over chemotherapy has not been demonstrated.

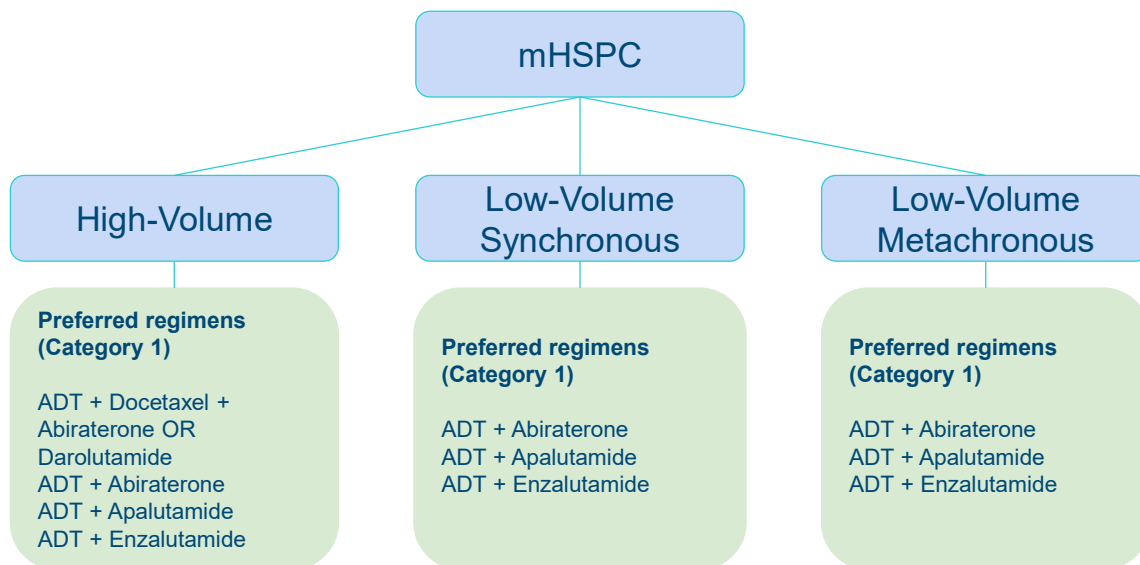
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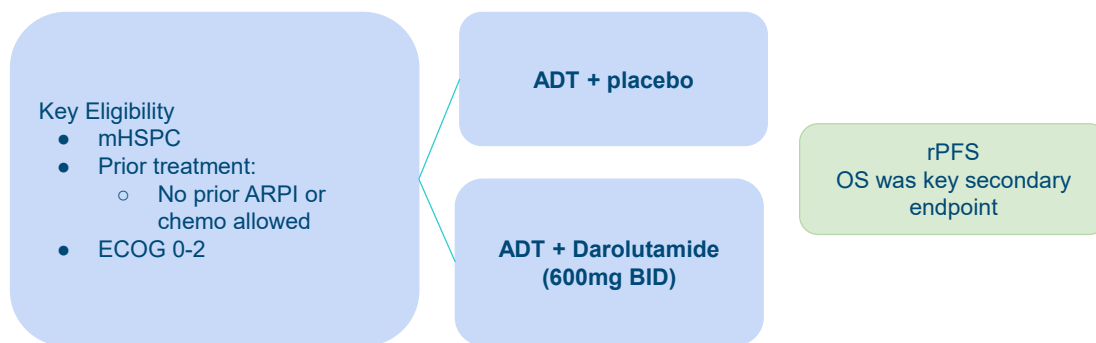
Summary of mHSPC management



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UPDATE #2 - ARANOTE⁹ (NEW ARPI DOUBLET FOR mHSPC)



* ADT without ARPI is not a standard of care in the US

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