

Publication Summary



A randomised feasibility trial of stereotactic prostate radiotherapy with or without elective nodal irradiation in high-risk localised prostate cancer (SPORT trial)

Houlihan OA *et al.* Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys. 2023 Mar 7;
[doi: 10.1016/j.ijrobp.2023.02.054](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijrobp.2023.02.054).

BACKGROUND



- Radiotherapy (RT) with or without pelvic nodal irradiation (ENI) – in combination with hormone therapy – is a standard treatment for patients with localised high-risk prostate cancer¹
- Evidence suggests that increasing radiation doses per fraction has therapeutic and logistic benefits²
- Stereotactic ablative therapy (SABR) can deliver high-dose radiation directly to the target tissue, limiting damage to surrounding organs³
- SABR with ENI for treating high-risk disease has currently only been studied in single-arm trials⁴

In this study, Houlihan and colleagues assessed the feasibility of a randomised trial comparing SABR to the prostate and pelvic lymph nodes (PPN-SABR) *versus* SABR to the prostate alone (P-SABR).

METHODS

Prospective, non-blinded, single-centre, randomised controlled trial



30 men aged ≥18 years* with

- ✓ Unfavourable intermediate- or favourable localised high-risk prostate adenocarcinoma
- ✓ Clinical stage T3a N0 M0 and/or Gleason score ≥7 (4+3) and/or prostate-specific antigen >20 ng/mL

Randomised 1:1 to receive once weekly for 29 days:[†]

P-SABR	or	PPN-SABR
36.25 Gy to prostate PTV		36.25 Gy to prostate PTV
+ 40 Gy to prostate CTV		+ 40 Gy to prostate CTV
		+ 25 Gy to pelvic nodal PTV

CTV, clinical target volume; PTV, planning target volume

- All patients received ≥3 months of neoadjuvant androgen deprivation therapy, which was planned to continue for 12–36 months total, and underwent insertion of 3 fiducial markers and a polyethylene glycol hydrogel spacer (SpaceOAR®)

Key outcomes assessed

 Toxicity (acute and late) [‡]	 Patient-reported quality of life (QoL)
Gastrointestinal (GI)	Expanded prostate cancer index composite (EPIC) score
Genitourinary (GU)	International prostate symptom score (IPSS)

RESULTS

Patient characteristics and follow-up



Median age: **67** years
(interquartile range:
61.5–70 years)



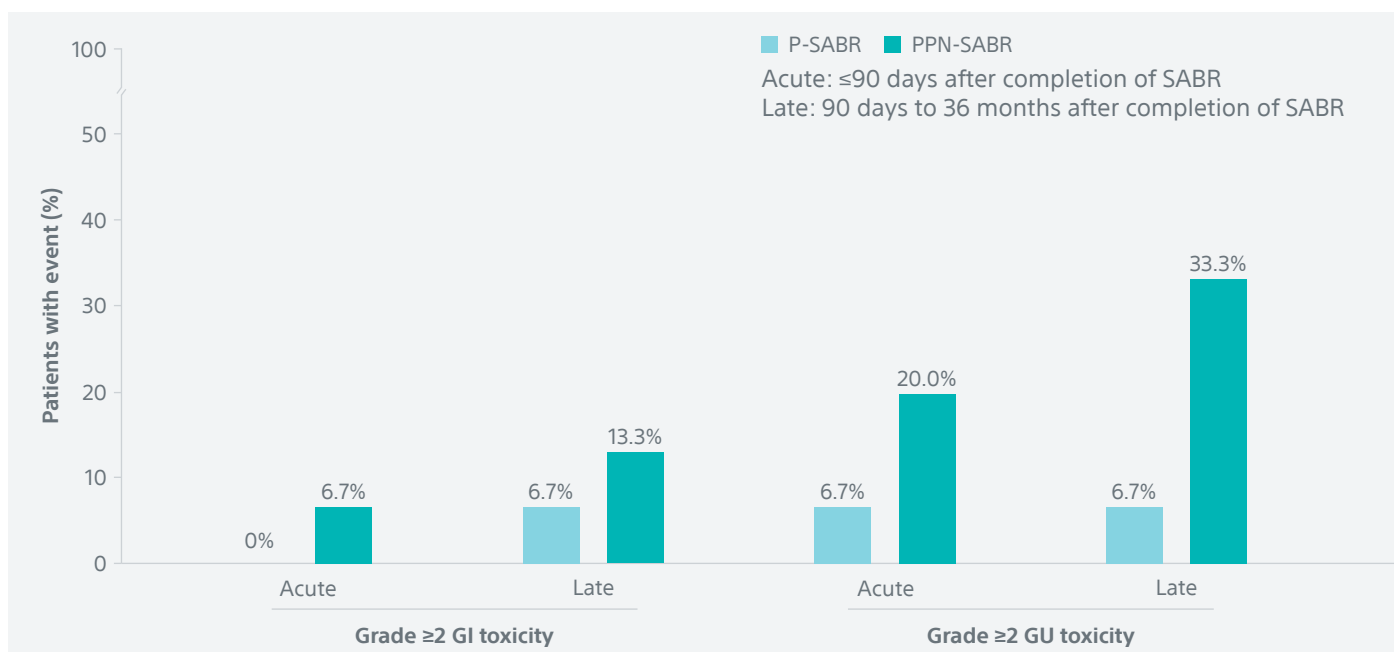
83% had high-risk
disease; **57%** had
T3a N0 M0 disease



48 months follow-up
(range: 30–60 months)

Toxicity rates were acceptable in both treatment arms

Figure 1: Grade ≥ 2 GI and GU toxicity events throughout follow-up

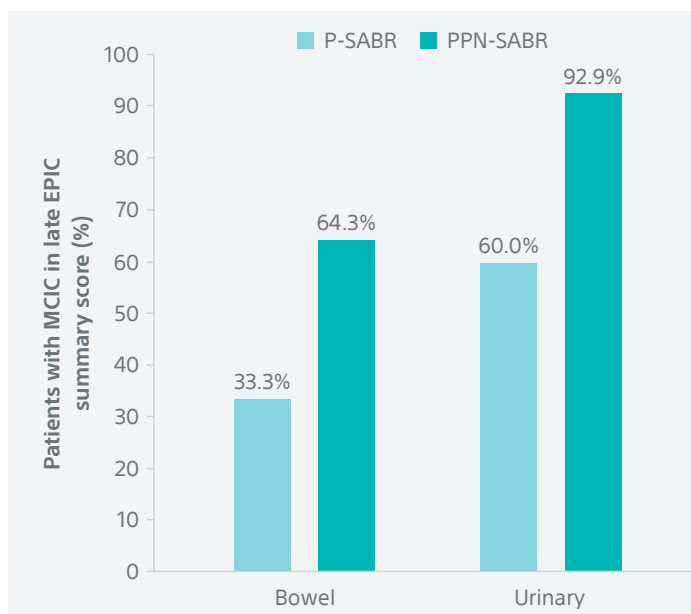


Graphical representation by Boston Scientific with data adapted from Houlihan OA et al., *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys*, March 2023

➤ The only Grade ≥ 3 toxicity was one case of late Grade 3 GU toxicity in the PPN-SABR arm (cystitis and haematuria)

Decline in QoL was smaller in the P-SABR arm

Figure 2. Minimally clinically important change (MCIC) in late EPIC summary score^s



Graphical representation by Boston Scientific with data adapted from Houlihan OA et al., *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys*, March 2023

Increase in IPSS score from baseline to Year 2:

P-SABR: 5.8 ± 6.9

PPN-SABR: 5.7 ± 6.3

Mean $\pm$ standard deviation

Strengths

- P-SABR control arm allowing direct comparison with PPN-SABR
- Blood samples blinded to researchers before biomarker analysis – eliminating measurement bias
- All patients underwent MRI after spacer/fiducial placement, aiding target and OAR delineation

Limitations

- Lack of blinding during radiation planning and delivery, and during assessment of toxicity
- Short median follow-up

CONCLUSION

- It is feasible to compare P-SABR and PPN-SABR in a randomised trial, with acceptable toxicity
- Toxicity rates and patient-reported QoL scores were comparable to those observed in previous studies

REFERENCE

1. Lawton CA, Desilvio M, Roach M *et al*. An update of the Phase III trial comparing whole-pelvic (WP) to prostate only (PO) radiotherapy and neoadjuvant to adjuvant total androgen suppression (TAS): Updated analysis of RTOG 94-13, with emphasis on unexpected hormone/radiation interactions. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys*. 2017; **69**: 646–55
2. Miralbell R, Roberts SA, Zubizarreta E and Hendry JH. Dose-fractionation sensitivity of prostate cancer deduced from radiotherapy outcomes of 5,969 patients in 7 international institutional datasets: $\alpha/\beta = 1.4$ (0.9–2.2) GY. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys*. 2012; **82**: e17–24
3. Chang JY. Stereotactic ablative radiotherapy: Aim for a cure of cancer. *Ann Transl Med*. 2015; **3**: 12.
4. Houlihan OA *et al*. A randomised feasibility trial of stereotactic prostate radiotherapy with or without elective nodal irradiation in high-risk localised prostate cancer (SPORT Trial). *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys*. 2023; doi:10.1016/j.ijrobp.2023.02.054.

Case studies are not necessarily representative of clinical outcomes in all cases as individual results may vary.

All cited trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

*31 patients were randomised, but 1 patient was excluded before SABR.

†An amendment to the protocol allowed an additional boost to the dominant intra-prostatic lesion (45-50 Gy in 5 fractions) for the final 10 randomised patients, due to acceptable initial toxicity rates.

‡Acute toxicity events were scored according to Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events (CTCAE) v4.03 criteria; late toxicity events were scored according to Radiation Therapy Oncology Group (RTOG) criteria.

§MCIC in late EPIC score was defined as a decrease of 5 points for GI and 6 points for GU toxicity between 90 days and 2 years after completion of SABR.

SpaceOAR Systems Brief Summary



Scan the QR code, visit
bostonscientific.com/EU/spaceoar-brief-summary,
or click to view the
SpaceOAR Systems Indications, Safety, and Warnings

CAUTION: The law restricts this device to sale by or on the order of a physician. Indications, contraindications, warnings and instructions for use can be found in the product labelling supplied with each device. Information for use only in countries with applicable health authority product registrations.

Products shown for INFORMATION purposes only and may not be approved or for sale in certain countries.

Please check availability with your local sales representative or customer service.

URO-1606203-AA

**Boston
Scientific**
Advancing science for life™

www.bostonscientific.eu

© 2026 Boston Scientific Corporation
or its affiliates. All rights reserved.

CE 0344