The PART Study:

Partial prostate Ablation versus Radical prostatectomy

Funding Acknowledgement:
This project was funded by the National Institute for Health Research HTA Programme (project number 12/35/54)
This study was reviewed and approved by Berkshire Ethics Committee. REC No. 14/SC/1376
Key study facts

- Sponsored and run by the University of Oxford
- Led by a team of experts
- Funded by the NIHR* Health Technology Assessment (HTA**) Programme
- Open in 5 UK sites
- Is the first ever trial of its kind

*NIHR: National Institute for Health Research
**HTA: Health Technology Assessment
The Research

- The prostate is the only remaining organ where we treat the whole gland for cancer

- Radical surgery is a common treatment for intermediate risk prostate cancer. It offers good oncological outcomes but does carry side effects e.g. to urinary continence and sexual function

- Partial treatments have been developed to treat only the area of cancer only, preserving the rest of the prostate e.g. High Intensity Focused Ultrasound (HIFU)
The Research cont.

- There are reduced side effects using HIFU but the long-term oncological effectiveness has not been tested.

- NICE does not support the use of HIFU outside of a clinical trial e.g. PART.

- We want to find out which treatment (radical surgery or HIFU) is better for you and for future men with intermediate, localised prostate cancer.
## Risks and benefits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Aim</th>
<th>What it entails</th>
<th>Possible advantages</th>
<th>Possible disadvantages</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Surgery (radical prostatectomy)</td>
<td>Removal of the cancer and the prostate gland</td>
<td><strong>Robotic surgery</strong>&lt;br&gt;• A 1-2 day hospital stay&lt;br&gt;• Removal of catheter after 10-14 days&lt;br&gt;• You should not drive for about 3-5 weeks after the procedure</td>
<td>• Prostate and cancer all removed&lt;br&gt;• Potential cancer cure&lt;br&gt;• Outcome easy to monitor with PSA tests&lt;br&gt;• Surgery is long-tested and safe&lt;br&gt;• Failures can be treated with radiation if necessary</td>
<td>• The risk of death is less than 1 in 100&lt;br&gt;• The risk of blood transfusion is less than 10%&lt;br&gt;• The risk of severe leaking urine is about 1%. The risk of moderate leaking urine is about 10%&lt;br&gt;• The risk of problems with sexual activity is around 50%&lt;br&gt;• Requires hospital stay&lt;br&gt;• 3-5 week recovery period</td>
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<td><strong>Open surgery</strong>&lt;br&gt;• A 4-7 day hospital stay&lt;br&gt;• Removal of catheter after 10-14 days&lt;br&gt;• You should not drive for about 5 weeks after the procedure</td>
<td>• Prostate and cancer all removed&lt;br&gt;• Potential cancer cure&lt;br&gt;• Outcome easy to monitor with PSA tests&lt;br&gt;• Surgery is long-tested and safe&lt;br&gt;• Failures can be treated with radiation if necessary</td>
<td>• The risk of death is less than 1 in 100&lt;br&gt;• The risk of blood transfusion is less than 10%&lt;br&gt;• The risk of severe leaking urine is about 1%. The risk of moderate leaking urine is about 10%&lt;br&gt;• The risk of problems with sexual activity is around 50%&lt;br&gt;• Requires hospital stay&lt;br&gt;• 3-5 week recovery period</td>
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<td>Ablative therapy (HIFU)</td>
<td>Destruction of the cancer cells identified by MRI on one side of the prostate. Prostate gland remains in place</td>
<td>• A 24 hour hospital stay or an outpatient procedure&lt;br&gt;• Removal of catheter after 7 days&lt;br&gt;• You should not drive for 3-4 days after the procedure</td>
<td>• Shorter stay in hospital&lt;br&gt;• No blood loss&lt;br&gt;• Quick recovery&lt;br&gt;• Very low risk of: blood transfusion&lt;br&gt;• leaking urine&lt;br&gt;• problems with sexual activity&lt;br&gt;• Non-surgical&lt;br&gt;• Radiation free</td>
<td>• Extra biopsies required during follow-up. Risks of a biopsy can include infection, bleeding at the biopsy site and difficulty urinating afterwards.&lt;br&gt;• Extra MRI scans required during follow-up&lt;br&gt;• No long-term (20-30) outcome data currently availability</td>
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More information

- Please talk to your doctor if you are interested in joining PART!
- More information can be found at http://part.octr.u.ox.ac.uk/

Clinical trials are crucial to help us properly test different procedures and ensure that the best treatment is offered for future men and women.