Prostate Cancer (Adenocarcinoma) Pathways

Patient Name:	Date of Birth:
Member Number:	Treatment Start Date:
Pathology:	Stage:
Line of Therapy:	ICD-10 Code:
Biomarkers/Characteristic: (select all that apply) Castration-resistant: Yes No	

Prostate Cancer Recurrence Risk: __Very Low __Low __Intermediate __High __Very High

Adjuvant Therapy

- Regional disease (lymph node involvement)
 - Post-Prostatectomy
 - Goserelin (Zoladex)
 - □ Leuprolide (Eligard/Lupron)
 - □ Triptorelin (Trelstar)

First Line of Therapy (1st Line), Localized M0 Disease

- Localized favorable intermediate and Localized unfavorable intermediate
 - Primary Treatment with Radiotherapy (RT)
 - □ Goserelin (Zoladex)*
 - □ Leuprolide (Eligard/Lupron)*
 - □ Triptorelin (Trelstar)*
- Localized high risk, Localized very high risk and Regional Disease
 - Primary Treatment with Radiotherapy (RT)
 - □ Goserelin (Zoladex)
 - Goserelin (Zoladex) with abiraterone (Zytiga)
 - □ Leuprolide (Eligard/Lupron)
 - Leuprolide (Eligard/Lupron) with abiraterone (Zytiga)
 - □ Triptorelin (Trelstar)
 - □ Triptorelin (Trelstar) with abiraterone (Zytiga)

First Line of Therapy (1st line), M1 Disease

- Metastatic/Recurrent, Castration Sensitive Disease
 - □ Abiraterone (Zytiga) and prednisone with Androgen Deprivation Therapy (ADT)^{†‡}
 - □ Abiraterone (Zytiga), docetaxel (Taxotere), and prednisone with ADT^{†‡}
 - Apalutamide (Erleada) with ADT[†]
 - Darolutamide (Nubeqa) and docetaxel (Taxotere) with ADT[†]
 - □ Enzalutamide (Xtandi) with ADT^{†‡}

Note: Pathways are independent of specific health plan medical policy coverage criteria. Health plan medical policy/clinical guidelines should be consulted to determine whether proposed services will be covered. Biosimilars of reference products listed are considered "on pathway." However, reimbursement for biosimilar products may be impacted by health plan specific formularies, medical policy and preferred product rules.



First Line of Therapy (1st line), M1 Disease - Continued

- Metastatic/Recurrent, Castration Resistant Disease
 - □ Abiraterone (Zytiga) and prednisone with ADT^{†‡}
 - Docetaxel (Taxotere) (every 3 weeks) with ADT[†]
 - □ Enzalutamide (Xtandi)[¶] with ADT^{†‡}

Bilateral orchiectomy (surgical castration) is an equally effective alternative to medical castration

- * May be coadministered with bicalutamide (Casodex) or flutamide (Eulexin) for up to 30-60 days in patients who are at risk of developing symptoms associated with testosterone flare
- ADT pathway options, when given as listed above: goserelin (Zoladex), leuprolide (Eligard/Lupron), triptorelin (Trelstar) or history of bilateral orchiectomy
- The use of androgen-signaling-targeted inhibitor (e.g., abiraterone or enzalutamide) should be limited to one line of therapy and should be used in combination with ADT unless not indicated due to bilateral orchiectomy.

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