Indication	For the treatment of **newly diagnosed high risk metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer** in combination with androgen deprivation therapy (ADT). Patients can have either not been treated with docetaxel and have currently received androgen deprivation therapy (ADT) for no longer than 3 months before starting an androgen receptor targeted agent or can have been treated with docetaxel and received ADT for no more than 9 months. NB No previous treatment with any androgen receptor targeted agent should have been received, unless the patient has received enzalutamide or apalutamide or darolutamide for newly diagnosed metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer which had to be stopped because of dose-limiting toxicity in the clear absence of disease progression or the patient has progressive disease following treatment with 2 years of ADT plus abiraterone with or without enzalutamide for high risk non-metastatic disease as part of the STAMPEDE trial and did not progress whilst on such treatment or the patient has high risk hormone sensitive prostate cancer treated with abiraterone as part of the STAMPEDE trial and has not progressed whilst on such treatment. For the treatment of **high-risk, hormone sensitive, non-metastatic prostate cancer** (newly diagnosed high-risk or relapsing with high-risk features). Patients should have been started on androgen deprivation therapy (ADT) prior to starting abiraterone acetate, for a MAXIMUM of three months before abiraterone is commenced. NB Should not be used for patients with clinically significant cardiovascular disease. NB: abiraterone is not licensed for this indication, use of abiraterone must be within the treating Trust's governance framework for off-label treatment. Patients who have already commenced abiraterone for this indication funded locally or using self-funding can transfer to NHSE commissioned treatment as long as they meet all required criteria.
Treatment Intent	Palliative
Frequency and number of cycles	**Newly diagnosed high risk metastatic hormone-sensitive:** Repeat every 28 days. Continue until disease progression, unacceptable toxicity or patient choice. **High-risk, hormone sensitive, non-metastatic prostate cancer:** Repeat every 28 days. Continue to a maximum duration of 2 years, or until disease progression, unacceptable toxicity or patient choice whichever occurs sooner.
Monitoring Parameters	• **Virology screening:** All new patients referred for systemic anti-cancer treatment should be screened for hepatitis B and C and the result reviewed prior to the start of treatment. Patients not previously tested who are starting a new line of treatment, should also be screened for hepatitis B and C. Further virology screening will be performed following individual risk assessment and clinician discretion. • Monitor **U&Es** and **FBC** with each cycle for 6 months and then every 3 months thereafter if clinically indicated. • Monitor **LFTs** prior to treatment and then every 2 weeks for first 3 months then monthly for 3 months and then every 3 months thereafter or more frequently if clinically indicated. • Blood pressure, serum potassium and fluid retention should be monitored before treatment and at least monthly for 6 months and then every 3 months thereafter. In patients at high risk of congestive heart failure monitoring should be 2 weekly for the first 3 months of treatment, then if clinically stable monthly thereafter. • Use with caution if history of cardiovascular disease (before treatment hypertension must be controlled and hypokalaemia corrected, consider maintaining potassium levels at >/=4mmol/L

	during treatment). New patients with cardiac failure should have an ECHO (transthoracic echocardiogram to measure Left Ventricular Ejection Fraction) before starting treatment. • **Hepatic impairment:** no dose adjustment in pre-existing mild (Child-Pugh A) impairment. Limited data available in moderate (Child-Pugh B) impairment, to be prescribed at clinician's decision. Not to be used in severe hepatic impairment. • **Renal Impairment:** Use with caution in severe renal impairment. • **Management of adverse reactions and dose adjustments:** o Hepatotoxicity and hepatic impairment: o If increase in ALT>5x ULN, discontinue treatment and all other concomitant medications that are potentially hepatotoxic. Re-treatment may take place only after return of liver function tests to the patient's baseline, and at the reduced dose level of 500mg once a day with serum transaminases monitored at least every two weeks for three months and monthly thereafter. No further dose reduction is permitted; if hepatotoxicity recurs at the reduced dose treatment should be discontinued. o If patients develop severe hepatotoxicity (ALT 20 x ULN) discontinue treatment and do not re-treat. o For patients who develop Grade >/= 3 toxicities including hypertension, hypokalaemia, oedema and other non-mineralocorticoid toxicities, treatment should be withheld and appropriate medical management should be instituted. Treatment should not be reinitiated until symptoms of the toxicity have resolved to Grade 1 or baseline. • **<u>Common drug interactions (for comprehensive list refer to BNF/SPC):</u>** • Caution is recommended in patients concomitantly treated with drugs known to be associated with myopathy/rhabdomyolysis (e.g. glucocorticoids, cholesterol lowering drugs, zidovudine, amiodarone, colchicine) • Strong inducers (e.g. phenytoin, carbamazepine, rifampicin) of CYP3A should be avoided or used with caution. • Dose reduction of medicines with a narrow therapeutic index metabolized by CYP2D6 (e.g. metoprolol, propranolol, venlafaxine, haloperidol, risperidone) should be considered. • Use with caution when given concomitantly with other medications known to prolong QT interval. • Avoid spironolactone, co administration with abiraterone is not recommended. • **Hyperglycaemia/Hypoglycaemia:** The risk of hypoglycaemia has been linked to co-administration with pioglitazone or repaglinide. Patients with diabetes should be advised to closely monitor their blood sugars and liaise with their diabetic team. Close monitoring for toxicity is recommended for patients taking CYP2C8 substrate with a narrow therapeutic index (e.g. pioglitazone and repaglinide). • **Missed dose**: in the event a dose of abiraterone or prednisolone is missed, the patient should not take the dose and wait until the next scheduled dose to continue. • For oral self-administration: refer to local Trust policy on oral anti-cancer medicines and supply Patient Information Leaflet.
References	URO-040 V1 CDF list accessed online 25.03.2026 SPC accessed online 17.04.2026 www.england.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2026/01/2312-clinical-commissioning-policy-abiraterone-acetate-and-prednisolone-for-high-risk-hormone-sensitive-non-metastatic-prostate-cancer-adults.pdf

NB For funding information, refer to CDF and NICE Drugs Funding List

Repeat every 28 days

TTO	Drug	Dose	Route	Directions
Day 1	**ABIRATERONE**	**1000mg**	PO	Each day continuously for 28 days. Tablets should be taken at least 1 hour before food or at least 2 hours after eating. Swallow whole with water. Available as 250mg and 500mg tablets.
	PREDNISOLONE	**5mg**	PO	0D for 28 days When abiraterone is discontinued, the patient should commence a reducing dose of prednisolone.
	NB ADT must be prescribed			