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Author contributions

AMJ, AA, HIS, PL, TMB: concept and design, collection and assembly of data, data analysis and interpretation; JDB, BT: concept and design, data analysis and interpretation; MH, DR: collection and assembly of data, data analysis and interpretation; CNS, SG, JC, KF, WD, JS: data analysis and interpretation; MC: data review and interpretation. All authors contributed to manuscript preparation, editing and review, and are accountable for all aspects of the work.

Conflict of interest statement

AMJ declares consultant/advisory board member for Neokulin, Janssen Oncology, Ipsen, AstraZeneca, Sanfoi, Noxopharm, IQvia, Pfizer, Novartis, Bristol Myers Squibb, Merck Serono, Eisai. AMJ has received research funding from: Bristol Myers Squibb, Janssen Oncology, Merck Sharp & Dohme, Mayne Pharma, Roche/Genetech, Bayer, Macrogenics, Lilly, Pfizer, AstraZeneca, and Corvus Pharmaceuticals.

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Statin and metformin use and outcomes in patients with castration-resistant prostate cancer treated with enzalutamide: A meta-analysis of AFFIRM, PREVAIL and PROSPER

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Abstract

Background: Statins and metformin are commonly prescribed for patients, including those with prostate cancer. Preclinical and epidemiologic studies of each agent have suggested anti-cancer properties.

Methods: Patient data from three randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase III studies evaluating enzalutamide (AFFIRM, PREVAIL and PROSPER) in patients with castration-resistant prostate cancer were included in this analysis. This *post hoc*, retrospective study examined the association of statin and metformin on radiographic progression-free survival (rPFS), metastasis-free survival (MFS), toxicity and overall survival (OS). After adjusting for available clinical prognostic variables, multivariate analyses were performed on pooled data from AFFIRM and PREVAIL, all three trials pooled, and each trial individually, to assess differential efficacy in these end-points associated with the baseline use of these medications.

Results: In the multivariate analysis of the individual trials, OS and rPFS/MFS were not significantly influenced by statin or metformin use in AFFIRM or PROSPER. However, in PREVAIL, OS was significantly influenced by statin (hazard ratio [HR] 0.72; 95% confidence interval [CI] 0.59–0.89) and rPFS was significantly influenced by metformin (HR, 0.48; 95% CI 0.34–0.70). In pooled analyses, improved OS was significantly associated with statin use but not metformin use for AFFIRM+PREVAIL trials (HR 0.83; 95% CI 0.72–0.96) and AFFIRM+PREVAIL+PROSPER (HR 0.75; 95% CI 0.66–0.85).

Conclusions: The association between statin or metformin use and rPFS, MFS and OS was inconsistent across three trials. Analyses of all three trials pooled and AFFIRM+PREVAIL pooled revealed that statin but not metformin use was significantly associated with a reduced risk of death in enzalutamide-treated patients. Additional prospective, controlled studies are warranted.

Clinical trial registration: AFFIRM (NCT00974311), PREVAIL (NCT01212991) and PROSPER (NCT02003924).

1. Introduction

Cholesterol-lowering statin drugs and the antidiabetic drug metformin are among the two most frequently used concomitant medications in patients with prostate cancer [1,2]. Preclinical studies have shown these drugs to possess antitumour properties [3–8]. For example, statins induce apoptosis and cause G1 cell cycle arrest of prostate cancer cells through the inactivation of Ras homolog family member A [3]. *In vivo*, simvastatin reduces prostate tumour growth and prostate-specific antigen (PSA) expression through suppression of Akt activity [4]. Metformin has been thought to have pleotropic antitumor effects, including inhibition of complex 1 of the respiratory chain leading the 5' adenosine monophosphate-activated protein kinase inhibition, repression of epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition in prostate cancer cells by inhibiting signal transducer and activator of transcription-3 activation and transforming growth factor beta-1 production and inhibition of angiogenesis by downregulating platelet-derived growth factor B expression [5,6,8]. In a mouse model of prostate cancer, metformin delays cancer progression by inhibiting the infiltration of tumour-associated macrophages after androgen deprivation therapy (ADT) [7].

At the same time, multiple recent reports call attention to the risk of cardiovascular morbidity in patients treated with a variety of hormonal agents for prostate cancer. Randomised studies have suggested an increased risk in the setting of first-line hormonal therapy [9], as well as in treatment with next-generation hormonal agents [10].

There are mixed results for outcomes associated with statin use in patients with prostate cancer in epidemiologic and clinical studies [11,12]. For example, an observational study of 87,000 patients with prostate cancer showed that use of statins was associated with improved cancer-specific survival and overall survival (OS) in patients with advanced prostate cancer receiving ADT monotherapy [13]. Statin use by patients with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC) treated with cabazitaxel or mitoxantrone in the phase III TROPIC trial was associated with a longer OS, although no significant differences in progression-free survival or response rates were observed [14].

The reported effect of metformin on prostate cancer outcomes is likewise inconsistent [15–18]. For example, in a single-institution retrospective observational study, metformin use was associated with improved cancer-specific survival in patients with diabetes and prostate cancer in localised, early-stage disease [19]. However, two recent trials have suggested limited impact in established mCRPC. In the SAKK 08/09 study using metformin as monotherapy, only 2/44 patients had a PSA_{50} response. In the recently presented TAXOMET study, 99 patients with mCRPC who were non-diabetic were randomised between standard docetaxel and prednisone and the addition of metformin (850 mg twice daily); no statistical differences were detected in this small study with limited duration of metformin in any clinically meaningful end-point [20]. One-third of the patients remained progression free at 12 weeks posttreatment with metformin and the PSA doubling time was prolonged in half of the patients [21].

Enzalutamide is a potent inhibitor of the androgen receptor, which blocks androgen binding, nuclear transport and DNA binding of the androgen-receptor complex [22]. It is approved to treat patients with CRPC and metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer (HSPC) [23–26]. This is the first analysis from three large placebo-controlled phase III trials reporting the effects of statin or metformin use on efficacy outcomes of enzalutamide treatment in patients with CRPC. In interpreting any observations, consideration should be given to the possibility that statin or metformin may have an anti-cancer effect but, equally likely, they may modulate the risk of cardiovascular morbidity and mortality, a common occurrence in patients with prostate cancer.

2. Methods

2.1. Patients and study design

Patients from three previously published randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase III studies were included in the analysis; the study designs have been previously described [23,25–28]. AFFIRM (NCT00974311) enrolled patients with mCRPC previously treated with docetaxel who were randomised 2:1 to receive enzalutamide 160 mg per day or placebo. The primary end-point was OS. Radiographic progression-free survival (rPFS), defined as time from randomisation to radiographic progression, assessed by conventional

imaging or death due to any cause specified by Prostate Cancer Clinical Trials Working Group 2 criteria, was a secondary end-point [26,29].

PREVAIL (NCT01212991) enrolled patients who were chemotherapy-naïve with mCRPC who were on continuing ADT and were randomised 1:1 to receive enzalutamide 160 mg or placebo once daily [25]. The coprimary end-points were rPFS, defined as time from randomisation to radiographic progression or death due to any cause within 168 days after treatment discontinuation, whichever occurred first, and OS.

PROSPER (NCT02003924) enrolled patients with non-metastatic CRPC with a PSA doubling time of 10 months who were on continuing ADT and were randomised 2:1 to receive 160 mg of enzalutamide or placebo once daily [23]. The primary end-point was metastasis-free survival (MFS), defined as the time from randomisation to radiographic progression, assessed by conventional imaging, or death due to any cause within 112 days after treatment discontinuation, whichever occurred first. OS was a secondary end-point. All studies were conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki and were approved by the ethics committee at each participating center. All patients provided written informed consent before enrolment.

2.2. Data sets

All analyses were carried out retrospectively on randomised patients with non-missing covariates who received the study drug. All analyses from AFFIRM were performed on data from the cut-off date of 25th September 2011 [26]. In PREVAIL, the rPFS analysis was performed on data from the cut-off date of 6th May 2012, and the OS from the data cut-off date of 16th September 2013 [25]. MFS and OS analyses from PROSPER were performed on data from the cut-off dates of 28th June 2017 and 20th December 2019, respectively [23,28]. Patients categorised into statin or metformin use were defined as those patients who were receiving a statin or metformin at baseline or post-baseline. Statin and metformin use was derived from a review of the baseline medications table in clinical study reports. Appropriate terms such as 'lipid modifying agents', 'amlodipine w/atorvastatin', 'atorvastatin', 'fluvastatin', 'lovastatin', 'pitavastatin', 'pravastatin', 'rosuvastatin' and 'simvastatin' were used for statins and 'metformin' and 'metformin w/sitagliptin' were used for metformin.

2.3. Statistical analysis

Selected covariates were evaluated by univariate analysis to identify prognostic covariates significantly associated with efficacy outcomes. Multivariate Cox models were applied to the end-points using the covariates of interest, based on the work of Halabi *et al.* [30–32], as well as covariates identified through univariate analysis. Categorical covariates examined in the trials were treatment, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status (ECOG PS; 0 versus 1), disease site, lactate dehydrogenase, type 2 diabetes and diabetes other (includes type 2 diabetes mellitus, diabetes mellitus, hyperglycemia, glucose intolerance and insulin resistance), high cholesterol (defined as hypercholesterolaemia, hyperlipidaemia or dyslipidemia), prior cardiovascular disease (CVD; not for AFFIRM) and statin and metformin use. Continuous covariates included albumin, haemoglobin, log-transformed

PSA, log-transformed alkaline phosphatase, weight (for AFFIRM) and body mass index (BMI; for PREVAIL and PROSPER). The overall number of patients, the number (%) with events and the hazard ratios (HRs) for each covariate, along with their 95% confidence intervals (CIs), were derived. Cardiac adverse events (AEs) were defined according to the System Organ Class of Cardiac Disorders, and the number of events per patient-year was determined.

3. Results

3.1. Patients and characteristics

We retrospectively analysed 4277 patients across the three trials: AFFIRM (N = 1184), PREVAIL (N = 1699) and PROSPER (N = 1394) of whom 1321 patients (31%) had concomitant statin use (n = 209 [18%] from AFFIRM, n = 608 [36%] from PREVAIL and n = 504 [36%] from PROSPER) and 421 patients (10%) had used metformin (n = 52 [4%] from AFFIRM, n = 182 [11%] from PREVAIL and n = 187 [13%] from PROSPER). A total of 240 patients (5.6%) had both statin and metformin use (n = 23 [1.9%] from AFFIRM, n = 101 [5.9%] from PREVAIL, n = 116 [8.3%] in PROSPER). For each trial, demographics and disease characteristics were generally similar between patients receiving and those not receiving statins or metformin. With the exception of original indications for each drug (high cholesterol, type 2 diabetes and diabetes other, respectively), patients with metformin or statin use tended to be heavier with increased prevalence of CVD than those without metformin or statin use (Table 1).

3.2. Univariate analysis of selected covariates

Univariate analysis of OS and rPFS/MFS for the individual trials identified prior CVD, high cholesterol, BMI (PREVAIL and PROSPER) and weight (AFFIRM) as additional covariates for inclusion in the multivariate analysis (Supplementary Table 1). Weight (AFFIRM) and BMI (PREVAIL) showed significant association with OS (HR, 0.99; 95% CI 0.98–0.99; and HR, 0.96; 95% CI 0.94–0.98, respectively; $P < 0.0001$ for both) and BMI was significantly associated with rPFS/MFS in PREVAIL (HR, 0.98; 95% CI 0.96–1.00; $P = 0.03$). CVD showed a significant association with OS in PREVAIL (HR, 1.33; 95% CI 1.10e1.62; $P = 0.004$) and PROSPER (HR, 1.42; 95% CI 1.00–2.00; $P = 0.05$), and cholesterol was significantly associated with MFS in PROSPER only (HR, 0.81; 95% CI 0.66–1.00; $P = 0.04$). Even though diabetes was significantly associated with OS in AFFIRM (HR, 0.75; 95% CI 0.58–0.97; $P = 0.03$) and rPFS in AFFIRM (HR, 0.74; 95% CI 0.60e0.92; $P = 0.005$) and PREVAIL (HR, 0.76; 95% CI 0.59–0.99; $P = 0.04$), it was not included in the multivariate analysis due to significant overlap with metformin use (Table 1).

Multivariate analyses were performed on pooled data from AFFIRM+PREVAIL, all three trials pooled, and all three trials separately, with both drugs and prognostic factors as covariates to test whether the use of each agent was independently associated with differential efficacy. Herein, we report the associations.

3.3.   Pooled multivariate analysis of OS

In the multivariate analysis of pooled data from AFFIRM+PREVAIL+PROSPER, statin but not metformin was significantly associated with a decreased risk of death or superior survival (OS HR, 0.75; 95% CI 0.66–0.85 and OS HR, 0.83; 95% CI 0.67–1.03, respectively) (Fig. 1a and Table 2), while enzalutamide use, ECOG PS, lactate dehydrogenase, albumin, haemoglobin, PSA and alkaline phosphatase were each independently associated with differential OS (Fig. 1a). The analysis of data by disease site demonstrated that patients with lymph node-only disease had significantly improved OS (HR, 0.46; 95% CI 0.38–0.57), whereas patients with visceral disease had significantly decreased OS (HR, 1.57; 95% CI 1.36–1.81). Weight did not significantly influence OS for the three trials pooled.

Similarly, multivariate analysis of pooled data from AFFIRM+PREVAIL showed that statin but not metformin use was significantly associated with improved OS with enzalutamide treatment (HR, 0.83; 95% CI 0.72–0.96 and HR, 0.79; 95% CI 0.62–1.02, respectively; Fig. 1b), while enzalutamide use, ECOG PS, lactate dehydrogenase, albumin, haemoglobin, PSA and alkaline phosphatase, were each independently associated with OS. Patients with visceral metastases were at higher risk of death compared with lymph node-only metastases (HR, 1.73; 95% CI 1.31–2.30). Weight did not significantly influence OS for the AFFIRM+PREVAIL trials pooled.

3.4.   OS for AFFIRM, PREVAIL and PROSPER trials

Multivariate and univariate analyses of the individual trials demonstrated no disease-modifying effect of statin or metformin on OS in patients with CRPC treated with enzalutamide or placebo (Kaplan–Meier analyses of OS by statin and metformin use, Supplementary Fig. 2; univariate analyses of OS by statin and metformin use, Supplementary Figs. 3 and 4; univariate analysis of OS using the 2019 PROSPER cut-off, Supplementary Fig. 5); OS was not significantly influenced by statin or metformin use in AFFIRM (Fig. 1c and Table 2) or PROSPER (Fig. 1E and Table 2); more recent analysis of PROSPER data (cut-off December 20, 2019) yielded similar results (Supplementary Fig. 1). However, in PREVAIL, OS was significantly influenced by statin but not metformin (HR 0.72; 95% CI 0.59–0.89 and HR 0.75; 95% CI 0.55–1.03, respectively, Fig. 1d and Table 2).

ECOG PS was associated with reduced OS for all three individual trials (Fig. 1c–e). Prior CVD was significantly associated with reduced OS in PREVAIL (HR, 1.58; 95% CI 1.26–1.98) but not in PROSPER. Patients with visceral metastases were at higher risk of death compared with lymph node-only metastases in AFFIRM (HR, 1.49; 95% CI 1.24–1.80; Fig. 1c) and PREVAIL (HR, 1.43; 95% CI 1.13–1.79; Fig. 1d). Disease site data were not available for the PROSPER trial as the study population consisted of patients with non-metastatic disease. Other factors associated with slight improvements in OS were albumin (AFFIRM and PREVAIL) and haemoglobin (AFFIRM), reduced OS was associated with lactate dehydrogenase (for AFFIRM and PREVAIL), PSA (for PREVAIL and PROSPER) and alkaline phosphatase (for AFFIRM and PREVAIL). Weight did not significantly influence OS in AFFIRM, nor did BMI influence OS in PROSPER (Fig. 1c and

e). However, BMI had a slight but significant influence on OS in PREVAIL (HR, 0.98; 95% CI 0.96–0.99; Fig. 1d).

3.5. rPFS and MFS for AFFIRM, PREVAIL and PROSPER trials

Multivariate and univariate analyses of the individual trials did not provide consistent evidence of a disease-modifying effect for statin or metformin on radiographic time to event end-points in patients with CRPC treated with enzalutamide or placebo (Kaplan–Meier analyses of rPFS/MFS and by statin and metformin use are presented in Supplementary Fig. 6; for univariate analyses of rPFS/MFS and OS by statin and metformin use, see Supplementary Figs. 3 and 4). rPFS was not significantly influenced by statin or metformin use in AFFIRM (Fig. 1c and Table 2), nor was MFS significantly influenced by statin or metformin use in PROSPER (Fig. 1e and Table 2). In the PREVAIL trial (Fig. 1d and Table 2), rPFS was not significantly influenced by statin use, however, metformin use significantly improved rPFS with enzalutamide treatment (HR, 0.48; 95% CI, 0.34–0.70; Fig. 1d and Table 2).

Factors that decreased rPFS for AFFIRM included lactate dehydrogenase and presence of visceral metastases (Fig. 1c). For PREVAIL (Fig. 1d), lactate dehydrogenase, PSA and lymph node metastases decreased rPFS. Alkaline phosphatase and PSA were factors that decreased MFS for PROSPER (Fig. 1e). High cholesterol, weight (in AFFIRM) and BMI (in PREVAIL and PROSPER) did not have a significant influence on rPFS/MFS.

3.6. Safety

Across the three trials, patients with statin use reported a higher incidence of cardiac AEs compared with those without statin use (any grade exposure-adjusted rates ranged from 0.06 to 0.28 per patient-year; Grade 3 exposure-adjusted rates ranged from 0.01 to 0.15 per patient-year), except in the placebo arm of PREVAIL, where the rates were similar (any grade rates of 0.15 per patient-year in both cohorts; Grade 3 rates 0.03 versus 0.05 per patient-year, respectively, Fig. 2a). At the 2019 PROSPER data cut-off, exposure adjusted rates were 0.03–0.09 and 0.01–0.06 for any grade and Grade 3 cardiac AEs, respectively (Supplementary Fig. 7A).

The relationship between exposure-adjusted cardiac AEs and metformin use was less consistent (any grade rates ranged from 0.06 to 0.30; Grade 3 rates ranged from 0.02 to 0.17). Patients in the enzalutamide arms using metformin generally had higher cardiac AE rates than those not using metformin. However, in the placebo arms of AFFIRM and PROSPER, patients using metformin had lower cardiac AE rates versus those not using metformin after adjusting for exposure. It should be noted, however, that the number of patients with metformin use was low (Fig. 2b and Supplementary Fig. 7B). These patterns were generally replicated both for all cardiac events and those Grade 3.

Most patients died from progressive disease, regardless of statin or metformin use (Supplementary Tables 2 and 3). There were no obvious trends in the causes of death in any of the trials based on statin or metformin use.

4. Discussion

Despite multiple preclinical and epidemiological studies [3–8], clinical evidence of benefit of the use of metformin and statins in patients with advanced or metastatic prostate cancer is lacking. Here, we analysed three global, randomised, phase III trials to examine whether statin or metformin use was associated with improved radiographic endpoints or OS in patients with CRPC, ranging from mCRPC post-docetaxel (AFFIRM, NCT00974311), pre-docetaxel (PREVAIL, NCT01212991) and finally high-risk non-metastatic CRPC (PROSPER, NCT02003924), all of which achieved superiority over their respective control arms [23,25–28,33].

Even with access to data from three of the largest clinical trials in advanced prostate cancer, our ability to detect a modest effect is limited and is complicated by the non-random nature of the decision to prescribe statins or metformin. Health imbalances, particularly cardiovascular and metabolic conditions, between statin and metformin users could not be fully accounted for. Additional limitations to this analysis include lack of data about continuation of treatment, including ADTs, or new prescriptions after enrolment and inability to assess the exposure duration. Thus, although the pooled multivariate analysis suggests that statins are associated with improved OS after adjustment for enzalutamide treatment and common prognostic factors, this finding is subject to significant limitations. There are prospective clinical trials of each agent currently underway (PEACE-4 for atorvastatin and aspirin [NCT03819101] in patients with mCRPC, STAMPEDE for metformin [NCT00268476] in patients with mCRPC and MAST for metformin in patients receiving active surveillance [NCT01864096]), and it remains plausible that the benefits of the drugs in unselected populations will be too minor to reach a level of clinical utility.

Our data on cardiac toxicity associated with the co-administration of either drug are likely heavily confounded by the baseline cardiovascular risk and original indication for either drug, but they do highlight the impact of cardiovascular mortality in this population, an increasingly recognised challenge in prostate cancer hormonal therapy.

To date, other trials examining the concomitant use of novel androgen signalling inhibitors and the effect of concomitant medications have been limited. In the COU301 and COU302 studies with patients in the mCRPC setting, statin use was associated with improved OS study [34,35]. We also note the recent presentation of the MANSMED study, a randomised, single-blinded trial of metformin plus standard combined hormone treatment in patients with HSPC. This study demonstrated that patients receiving metformin had a longer time to castration-resistant disease (median 29 months, 95% CI 25–33) compared with those randomised to placebo (20 months, 95% CI 16–24, $P = 0.01$). This effect seemed to be most pronounced in patients with high-risk localised disease and node-positive disease and marginal in those with low-volume metastatic disease, and there seemed to be no benefit in those with high-volume metastatic disease [36]. Thus, if this and the STAMPEDE results confirm a benefit to metformin, these data suggest that efficacy results may differ for concurrent metformin use in the HSPC versus the CRPC settings.

While it is possible that drugs such as statins or metformin have their greatest effect in early mCRPC, or possibly in hormone-sensitive disease, the inconsistency of effect in earlier stages of disease (PROSPER) or within the control arm suggest this effect, if any, is not robust or deep enough in the population already receiving these drugs for pre-existent conditions to be clinically indicated. Further insights, such as biomarkers of efficacy, would be required to ascertain their role within prostate cancer outside their traditional utility in cardiovascular risk reduction and glucose intolerance, respectively.

Supplementary Material

Refer to Web version on PubMed Central for supplementary material.

Acknowledgments

Data sharing statement

Upon request, and subject to review, Pfizer will provide the data that support the findings of this study. Subject to certain criteria, conditions and exceptions, Pfizer may also provide access to the related individual de-identified participant data. See https://www.pfizer.com/science/clinical-trials/trial-data-and-results for more information.

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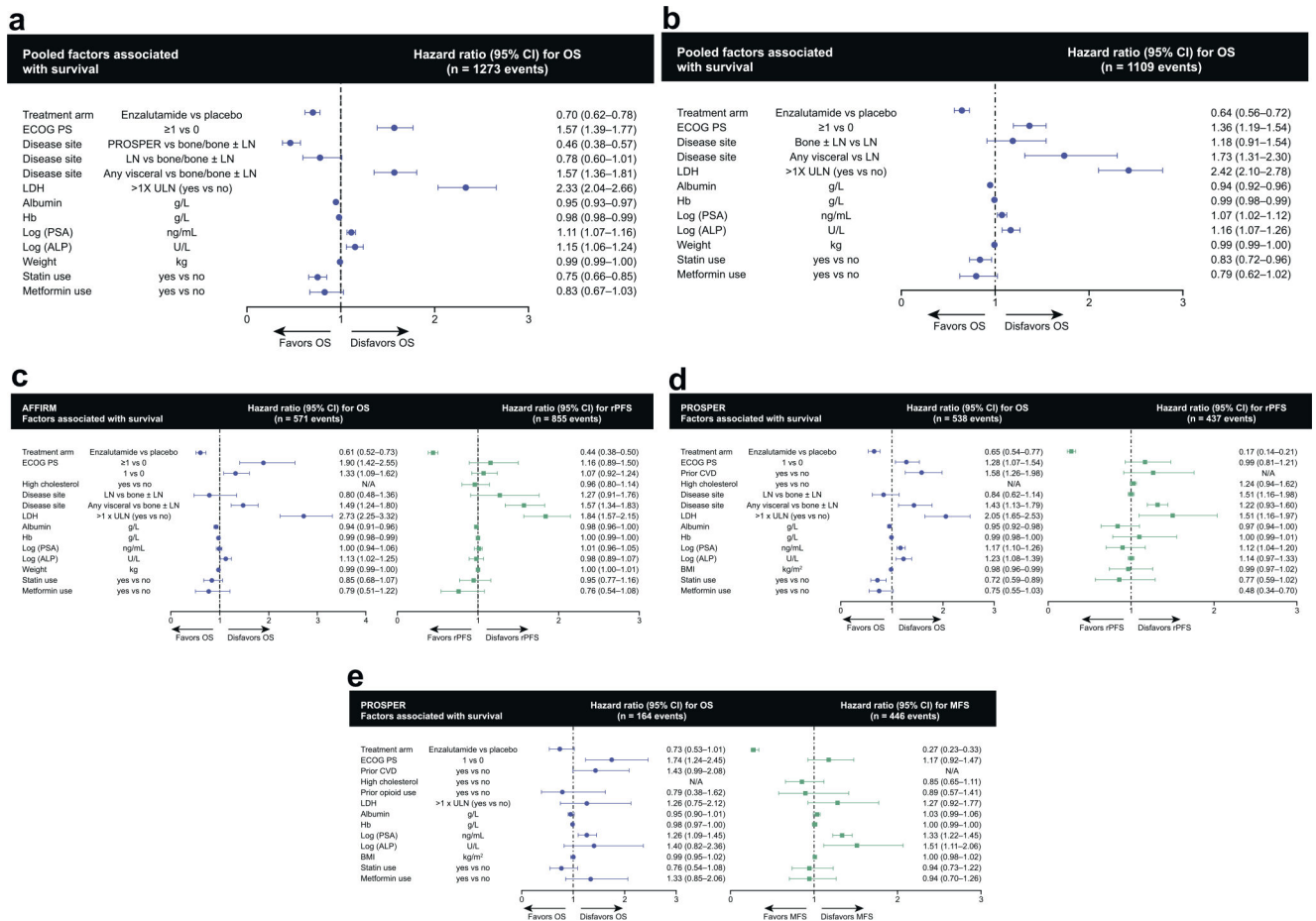
Fig. 1.

Multivariate analysis of (**a**) AFFIRM+PREVAIL+PROSPER pooled (**b**) AFFIRM+PREVAIL pooled, (**c**) AFFIRM, (d) PREVAIL, and (**e**) PROSPER. ALP, alkaline phosphatase; BMI, body mass index; CI, confidence interval; CVD, cardiovascular disease; ECOG PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status; Hb, haemoglobin; LDH, lactate dehydrogenase; LN, lymph node; MFS, metastasis-free survival; OS, overall survival; PSA, prostate-specific antigen; rPFS, radiographic progression-free survival; ULN, upper limit of normal.

Fig. 2.
Exposure-adjusted cardiac AEs[a] by (**a**) statin or (**b**) metformin use.[a]As defined by the System Organ Class of Cardiac Disorders. Data cut-off date for PROSPER was September, 2017. AE, adverse event.

Table 1

Patient demographics and disease characteristics by statin or metformin use at baseline.
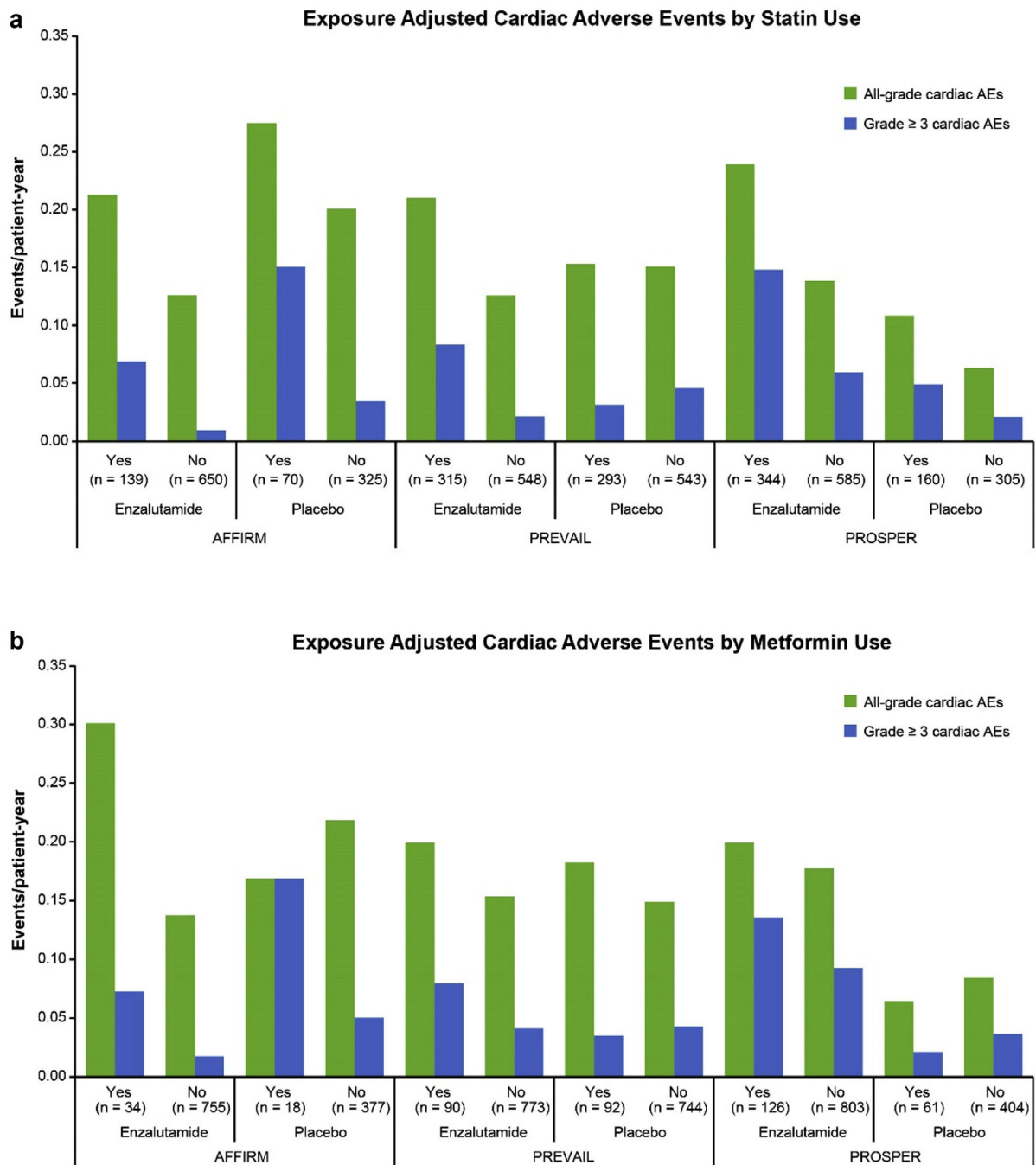
	AFFIRM (N = 1184)				PREVAIL (N = 1699)				PROSPER (N = 1394)			
	Statin use		Metformin use		Statin use		Metformin use		Statin use		Metformin use	
	Yes (n = 209)	No (n = 975)	Yes (n = 52)	No (n = 1132)	Yes (n = 608)	No (n = 1091)	Yes (n = 182)	No (n = 1517)	Yes (n = 504)	No (n = 890)	Yes (n = 187)	No (n = 1207)
Treatment arm, n (%)												
Enzalutamide	139 (67)	650 (67)	34 (65)	755 (67)	315 (52)	548 (50)	90 (49)	773 (51)	344 (68)	585 (66)	126 (67)	803 (67)
Placebo	70 (34)	325 (33)	18 (35)	377 (33)	293 (48)	543 (50)	92 (51)	744 (49)	160 (32)	305 (34)	61 (33)	404 (33)
Median weight, kg	85.0	82.5	90.5	82.9	84.0	82.1	88.6	82.4	85.0	81.0	88.1	81.7
Median BMI, kg/m²	NR	NR	NR	NR	28.1	27.1	29.6	27.2	28.6	27.1	29.3	27.4
Median systolic/diastolic blood pressure, mmHg	130/73	131/76	140/73	130/76	136/77	138/80	138/75	137/80	136/77	135/80	136/77	135/80
ECOG PS, n (%)												
0	80 (38)	368 (38)	17 (33)	431 (38)	388 (64)	773 (71)	117 (64)	1044 (69)	393 (78)	732 (82)	152 (81)	973 (81)
1	116 (56)	519 (53)	32 (62)	603 (53)	220 (36)	318 (29)	65 (36)	473 (31)	111 (22)	158 (18)	35 (19)	234 (19)
Prior CVD, n (%)	NR	NR	NR	NR	249 (41)	96 (9)	55 (30)	290 (19)	181 (36)	104 (12)	52 (28)	233 (19)
High cholesterol[a] n (%)	115 (55)	129 (13)	15 (29)	229 (20)	319 (52)	73 (7)	55 (30)	337 (22)	193 (38)	51 (6)	46 (25)	198 (16)
Type 2 diabetes, n (%)	36 (26)	69 (11)	34 (100)	71 (9)	76 (24)	51 (9)	82 (91)	45 (6)	105 (31)	71 (12)	113 (90)	63 (8)
Diabetes other (%)[b]	37 (27)	80 (12)	34 (100)	83 (11)	87 (28)	61 (11)	84 (93)	64 (8)	110 (32)	78 (13)	116 (92)	72 (9)
Baseline use of opioids, n (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32 (6)	33 (4)	15 (8)	50 (4)
Disease location, n (%)												
LN only	14 (7)	51 (5)	0	65 (6)	86 (14)	145 (13)	28 (15)	203 (13)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bone ± LN	139 (67)	703 (72)	36 (69)	806 (71)	447 (74)	817 (75)	130 (71)	1134 (75)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Any visceral	56 (27)	221 (23)	16 (31)	261 (23)	75 (12)	129 (12)	24 (13)	180 (12)	NA	NA	NA	NA
High LDH, n (%)	80 (38)	381 (39)	16 (31)	445 (39)	100 (16)	187 (17)	22 (12)	265 (17)	40 (8)	59 (7)	5 (3)	94 (8)
Median PSA, ng/mL	99.3	118.0	92.4	113.8	51.9	49.6	46.4	51.0	10.9	10.5	9.3	10.8
Median testosterone, nmol/L	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	NR	NR	NR	NR

	AFFIRM (N = 1184)				PREVAIL (N = 1699)				PROSPER (N = 1394)			
	Statin use		Metformin use		Statin use		Metformin use		Statin use		Metformin use	
	Yes (n = 209)	No (n = 975)	Yes (n = 52)	No (n = 1132)	Yes (n = 608)	No (n = 1091)	Yes (n = 182)	No (n = 1517)	Yes (n = 504)	No (n = 890)	Yes (n = 187)	No (n = 1207)
Median neutrophils, GI/L	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.7
Median lymphocytes, GI/L	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6

BMI, body mass index; CVD, cardiovascular disease; ECOG PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status; LDH, lactate dehydrogenase; LN, lymph node; NR, not reported; NA, not applicable; PSA, prostate-specific antigen.

[a] High cholesterol defined as patients with hypercholesterolaemia, hyperlipidaemia, or dyslipidemia.

[b] Diabetes other includes type 2 diabetes mellitus, diabetes mellitus, hyperglycemia, glucose intolerance, and insulin resistance.

Table 2

Multivariate analysis on the association of statin or metformin with rPFS or MFS and OS in patients with CRPC receiving enzalutamide or placebo.

	AFFIRM (N = 1184)				PREVAIL (N = 1699)				PROSPER (N = 1394)				POOLED ANALYSIS OF ALL 3 TRIALS (N = 4277)			
	Statin use		Metformin use		Statin use		Metformin use		Statin use		Metformin use		Statin use		Metformin use	
	HR	95% CI	HR	95% CI	HR	95% CI	HR	95% CI	HR	95% CI	HR	95% CI	HR	95% CI	HR	95% CI
rPFS or MFS	0.95	0.77–1.16	0.76	0.54–1.08	0.77	0.59–1.02	0.48	0.34–0.70	0.94	0.73–1.22	0.94	0.70–1.26	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
OS	0.85	0.68–1.07	0.79	0.51–1.22	0.72	0.59–0.89	0.75	0.55–1.03	0.76	0.54–1.08	1.33	0.85–2.06	0.75	0.66–0.85	0.83	0.67–1.03

CI, confidence interval; CRPC, castration-resistant prostate cancer; HR, hazard ratio; NA, not available; MFS, metastasis-free survival; OS, overall survival; rPFS, radiographic progression-free survival.