INTRODUCTION

- Darolutamide is a structurally distinct and highly potent androgen receptor inhibitor (ARi) that demonstrated striking efficacy and a consistently favorable safety and tolerability profile in previously reported phase 1/2 studies and in the phase 3 ARAMIS (NCT02290014) and ARARIS (NCT07902490) trials.

- In patients with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC), darolutamide was well tolerated for up to 25 months in phase 1/2 studies.\(^1\) and long-term safety of 13 patients treated for more than 2 years has been reported.\(^2\)

- In patients with non-castration-resistant prostate cancer in the phase 3 ARARIS trial,\(^3\) most adverse events (AEs) commonly associated with AR therapy showed no difference between darolutamide and placebo and discontinuation rates due to AEs were low and similar to placebo (8.9% vs 8.7%).\(^4\)

- In patients with metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer in the phase 3 ARARIS trial,\(^5\) the incidences of the most common AEs were similar between darolutamide and placebo, and the highest incidences of AEs occurred during the overlapping treatment period.

- We report long-term safety and tolerability of extended (more than 4 years) darolutamide treatment in patients with mCRC from the phase 1 ARARIR study.

METHODS

- ARARIR (NCT11794372) was a 2-part, multicenter, international study evaluating the pharmacodynamic effects of darolutamide in a 1:2 crossover design followed by an open-label extension to assess long-term safety and tolerability.

- Patients, treatment-related AEs, and AEs are summarized descriptively.

RESULTS

- Of 37 patients enrolled in ARARIR, 6 patients received darolutamide treatment for more than 4 years.

- The median age of these 6 patients was 69 years (range, 58–73) and all patients were white (Table 1).

- Median duration of darolutamide treatment was 63 months (range 49–90); 1 patient completed 4 years of treatment for more than 2 years.\(^6\)

- No patient required prior chemotherapies.

- All patients reported treatment-emergent AEs (TEAEs).

- Grade 3 AEs were reported in 5 patients (Table 2).

- No grade 4 AE occurred in more than 1 patient, and none was considered related to darolutamide.

- Three treatment-related AEs (tiredness, peripheral neuropathy, and paraneoplastic syndrome) occurred in more than 1 patient.

- Darolutamide was well tolerated in this small group of patients with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer who received extended treatment for more than 4 years.

- The favorable safety and tolerability profile with long-term exposure to darolutamide was consistent with previous reports.

CONCLUSIONS

- Darolutamide was well tolerated in this small group of patients with mCRPC from the ARARIR study who received extended treatment for more than 4 years.

- The favorable safety and tolerability profile with long-term exposure to darolutamide was consistent with previous reports.

REFERENCES


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8. The favorable safety and tolerability profile with long-term exposure to darolutamide was consistent with previous reports.