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Comparison among different precursor prostate-specific antigen isoform derivatives on prostate cancer prediction in patients with serum prostate-specific antigen bellow 10 ng/ml

Milorad M. Stojadinović¹, Damnjan N. Pantić², Marija V. Anđelković^{1,3}, Miroslav M. Stojadinović^{1,2}

¹University of Kragujevac, Faculty of Medical Sciences, Kragujevac, Serbia;

²Kragujevac Clinical Centre, Clinic of Urology and Nephrology, Department of Urology, Kragujevac, Serbia;

³Kragujevac Clinical Centre, Department of Biochemistry, Kragujevac, Serbia

SUMMARY

Introduction/Objective The precursor prostate-specific antigen (proPSA) especially its isoform p2PSA is useful in the detection of prostate cancer (PCa). However, the prediction value of different p2PSA derivatives remains unclear. The aim of the study was to compare the performance of the p2PSA, percentage of p2PSA to free PSA (%p2PSA), prostate health index (Phi), and one prostate dimension-adjusted index, p2PSA density (p2PSAD), with each other for PCa prediction in patients with serum PSA 10 ng/ml or less.

Methods This prospective study included patients who had undergone ultrasound-guided prostate biopsies and p2PSA testing. The data about patients' clinicopathological characteristics were collected and %p2PSA, p2PSAD and Phi were calculated. Different aspect of predictive performance was assessed using the area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC), the specificities at set sensitivities, and clinical utility using decision curve analyses (DCA).

Results PCa was diagnosed in 23 (32.4%) out of 71 patients. Results of multivariate analysis showed that only the Phi and digital rectal examination were independent predictors of PCa. The AUC of p2PSA, %p2PSA, p2PSAD and Phi were 76.2%, 81.5%, 88.7%, 89.6%, respectively. At pre-specified sensitivity of 90% and 95%, Phi demonstrated a greater specificity than the other p2PSA derivatives. Phi and p2PSAD lead to the higher net benefit in DCA.

Conclusion Compared with other p2PSA derivatives Phi is the most useful parameter for selection of the patients that do not need to be undergone to biopsy and thereby avoiding unnecessary procedures.

Keywords: prostate cancer; p2PSA; prostate health index; early detection of cancer

INTRODUCTION

Prostate cancer (PCa) is the most common cancer among European men and the sixth primary cause of cancer-related mortality in men worldwide [1]. Prostate biopsy is the standard procedure for diagnosing PCa in men with elevated serum prostate-specific antigen (PSA) levels or abnormal findings on digital rectal examination (DRE). Testing men for PSA noticeably increases in the number of those undergoing prostate biopsy in the past decades. However, serum total PSA (tPSA) level itself, in the intermediate range, lacks the specificity, and can needlessly provoke avoidable treatment complications with prostate biopsy.

Continuous efforts are being made to discover novel PCa biomarkers or more complex prediction tools to decrease the number of unnecessary biopsies. Multiple PSA derivatives have been introduced as markers of early detection: age-specific PSA reference ranges, percentage of free PSA (%fPSA), PSA density (PSAD) [2]. Early evidence suggests that measurement of the PSA precursor isoform [-2]proPSA (p2PSA), which is predominantly expressed in malignant prostate tissue, and its derivatives (p2PSA/free

PSA [%p2PSA] and prostate health index [Phi]), can offer improvement of PCa detection and management [3]. Phi is calculated by mathematical formula using total PSA, free PSA and [-2]proPSA. Large studies from around the world have consistently demonstrated that p2PSA derivatives both independently and in the models expressed by nomograms, artificial neural networks, or risk calculators adds to specificity and ensures a greater net benefit for PCa diagnostics than total and %fPSA [4–11]. Epstein criteria in predicting insignificant PCa cancer have improved prognostic performance by P2PSA derivatives in men capable for active surveillance [12]. Furthermore, p2PSA and its derivatives may correlate with pathologic cancer features after radical prostatectomy or discriminate whether PCa is clinically significant or indolent [4, 5, 9, 13, 14]. However, some studies did not demonstrate benefit for clinical decision-making and these complex prediction tools are not usually used in daily clinical practice [13]. To overcome this issue, a few other studies have been used prostate dimension-adjusted related indices such as p2PSA density (p2PSAD), %p2PSA density (%p2PSAD) and Phi density (PhiD) [14, 15]. In addition, the

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Correspondence to:

Miroslav M. STOJADINOVIĆ
Kragujevac Clinical Centre
Clinic of Urology and Nephrology
Department of Urology
Zmaj Jovina 30
34 000 Kragujevac, Serbia
midinac@gmail.com

prediction value of different p2PSA derivatives for detecting PCa when compared to each other remains unclear.

The aim of our study was to compare the performance of the newest p2PSA-based markers including Phi, p2PSA-related indices (p2PSA, %p2PSA) and one prostate dimension-adjusted index (p2PSAD) with each other for PCa prediction in patients with serum PSA level below 10 ng/ml.

METHODS

Patient population

This prospective study was done at the Clinical Centre of Kragujevac, and it involved 71 patients, between May 2017 and December 2017, who had undergone ultrasound-guided prostate biopsies and p2PSA testing. After obtaining institutional Ethical committee approval (01/17/2608), we collected data about clinicopathological characteristics for each patient as follow: age, DRE, tPSA, %fPSA, transrectal ultrasonography (TRUS) findings, prostate volume (PV), PSAD, p2PSA, %p2PSA, p2PSAD, Phi, total number of cores taken, and Gleason score. All patients signed informed consent prior to examination. Exclusion criteria were incomplete data, serum PSA level above 10 ng/ml, and conditions that could alter the p2PSA concentration.

DRE were done on all examined patients. DRE was classified as normal, or suspicious/positive. Ultrasound examination as guidance for biopsy was performed using Toshiba Aplio 300 ultrasound device (United Medical Instruments, Inc., San Jose, CA, USA) with 5–10-MHz probe. After obtaining a median of ten core biopsies, it was assessed by local pathologists. TRUS was used to measure the gland in three dimensions, and the prostate ellipse formula was used to calculate PV. PSAD was calculated by dividing the serum PSA by PV. The primary outcome was the detection of PCa on biopsy.

Specimens and laboratory analysis

At presentation, blood samples were collected before DRE, TRUS or biopsy using standard techniques. Serum samples were obtained from blood and frozen at -70°C within eight hours for future analysis. All serum samples were thawed at the same time and tested for tPSA, free PSA and [-2] proPSA using UniCel DxI 600 Access Immunoassay System, Beckman Coulter, USA. %p2PSA was calculated using following formula: $\%p2PSA = p2PSA / (fPSA \times 1000) \times 100$; p2PSA density was calculated as ratio of p2PSA level and PV; Phi was calculated using equation $(p2PSA / fPSA) \times \sqrt{PV}$.

Statistical Analysis

Descriptive statistics was used to characterize patients based on biopsy outcome. In order to identify and quantify potential and independent predictors of PCa, univariate and multivariate logistic regression analysis was

performed. The results of regressions were presented in odds ratios (ORs) with 95% confidence interval (CI).

Comparison of different p2PSA-based markers

Cut-off value, area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC) analysis, sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value (PPV), negative predictive value (NPV), accuracy, Hosmer–Lemeshow statistic, and the Brier score were calculated for each marker. The comparisons of AUC were performed using the method proposed by DeLong et al. [16]. We also compared the specificities of PHI at 90% and 95% sensitivities [17]. By using decision curve analyses (DCA), clinical usefulness was assessed [18]. Net benefit graph was calculated and made in Excel using the recommended formula [18]. All other calculations were performed using SPSS version 23.0 (IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, USA). Statistical significance was set at $p < 0.05$.

RESULTS

Patients' characteristics

A total of 71 patients were analyzed. The study population included 61 (85.9%) initial biopsies, and 10 (14.1%) repeated biopsies. PCa was detected in 23 (32.4%) patients. Clinicopathological characteristics of patients with/without PCa included in the study are shown in the Table 1. There were no significant differences in TRUS findings between the positive and the negative biopsy groups. However, age, abnormal DRE, tPSA levels, PSAD, p2PSA, %p2PSA, p2PSAD and Phi were significantly higher in patients with PCa, while PV and %fPSA were significantly higher in the group of patients without PCa.

The logistic regression analysis

Univariate analysis revealed that six-reference standard tests/factors displayed significant correlation with PCa (Table 2). Also, at univariate analyses, p2PSA, %p2PSA, p2PSAD and Phi were significant predictors of PCa. During multivariable analysis, DRE and Phi have independent prognostic value of PCa (Table 2).

Performance measure of different p2PSA-based markers

Performance measures of different p2PSA-based markers are summarized in Table 3. AUCs of p2PSA, %p2PSA, p2PSAD and Phi were 76.2%, 81.5%, 88.7%, 89.6%, respectively (Table 3 and Figure 1). P2PSAD and Phi significantly outperformed p2PSA and %p2PSA as judged by AUC. In pairwise comparison of ROC curves, differences between areas Phi and p2PSA and %p2PSA (13.4% and 8.1%, respectively) were significant ($p = 0.003$ and $p = 0.025$). The difference between the AUC of Phi and p2PSAD was not statistically significant ($p = 0.081$). The sensitivity of the test, PPV, NPV was the most optimal using Phi, while the

Table 1. Baseline patients' clinicopathological characteristics

| Characteristics | All (n = 71) | BPH (n = 48) | PCa (n = 23) | p-value | LG PCa (n = 13) | HG PCa (n = 10) |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Age mean \pm SD, years | 64.3 \pm 5.4 | 63.4 \pm 5.3 | 66.2 \pm 5.3 | 0.041 | 64.1 \pm 5.7 | 63.7 \pm 5 |
| DRE abnormal n (%) | 20 (28.2) | 5 (10.4) | 15 (65.2) | 0.000 | 8 (61.5) | 7 (70) |
| Total PSA median (IQR) ng/ml | 5 (3.7) | 4.4 (2.8) | 7.1 (3) | 0.012 | 4.8 (3.6) | 7.4 (2.5) |
| %fPSA mean \pm SD | 19.2 \pm 7.6 | 20.9 \pm 7.8 | 15.7 \pm 5.8 | 0.007 | 17.1 \pm 9.5 | 12.4 \pm 6.4 |
| TRUS findings n (%) | 33 (46.5) | 19 (39.6) | 14 (60.9) | 0.128 | 6 (46.2) | 8 (80) |
| Prostate volume median (IQR), ml | 50 (24) | 55 (25.2) | 45 (19) | 0.004 | 52 (23.2) | 39.5 (13.7) |
| PSAD median (IQR), ng/ml/ml | 9.4 (6.5) | 8 (4.1) | 14.6 (8.4) | < 0.001 | 8.5 (5.7) | 16 (5.6) |
| p2PSA median (IQR), pg/ml | 14.3 (11.7) | 12.5 (9) | 19.6 (13.5) | < 0.001 | 13.7 (10.9) | 22.6 (16.2) |
| %p2PSA median (IQR) | 14.6 (7) | 13.5 (5.5) | 23.8 (13.7) | < 0.001 | 16.9 (16.8) | 25.1 (8.2) |
| p2PSA density median (IQR) pg/ml/ml | 0.26 (0.22) | 0.23 (0.13) | 0.5 (0.37) | < 0.001 | 0.5 (0.46) | 0.49 (0.29) |
| Phi median (IQR) | 37.1 (24.9) | 29.1 (13.2) | 54.2 (31.2) | < 0.001 | 49 (26.4) | 65.7 (19.8) |
| Number of biopsy cores median (IQR) | 10 (0) | 10 (0) | 10 (0) | 0.006 | 10 (1) | 10 (0.5) |

BPH – benign prostatic hyperplasia; DRE – digital rectal examination; HG – high grade Gleason score \geq 7; IQR – interquartile range; LG – low grade Gleason score \leq 6; PCa – prostate cancer; Phi – prostate health index; PSA – prostate-specific antigen; PSAD – prostate-specific antigen density; p2PSA – precursor prostate-specific antigen isoform; SD – standard deviation; TRUS – transrectal ultrasound; %fPSA – percentage of free prostate-specific antigen; %p2PSA – percentage of precursor prostate-specific antigen isoform to free prostate-specific antigen

Table 2. The logistic regression analysis of predictors for prostate cancer

| Variables | Univariate analysis OR (95% CI) | p-value | Multivariable analysis OR (95% CI) | p-value |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|---------|
| Age | 1.105 (1.001–1.220) | 0.048 | | |
| DRE | 16.125 (4.562–56.990) | < 0.001 | 9.432 (1.728–51.492) | 0.010 |
| tPSA | 1.409 (1.084–1.832) | 0.010 | | |
| %fPSA | 0.895 (0.823–0.974) | 0.011 | | |
| Prostate volume | 0.963 (0.934–0.994) | 0.018 | | |
| PSAD | 1.241 (1.106–1.393) | < 0.001 | | |
| p2PSA | 1.132 (1.052–1.218) | 0.001 | | |
| %p2PSA | 1.002 (1.001–1.004) | < 0.001 | | |
| p2PSAD | 1.143 (1.068–1.224) | < 0.001 | | |
| Phi | 1.130 (1.068–1.195) | < 0.001 | 1.084 (1.010–1.163) | 0.024 |

DRE – digital rectal examination; CI – confidential interval; OR – odds ratio; Phi – prostate health index; PSAD – prostate-specific antigen density; p2PSA – precursor prostate-specific antigen isoform; p2PSAD – precursor prostate-specific antigen isoform density; tPSA – total prostate-specific antigen; %fPSA – percentage of free prostate-specific antigen; %p2PSA – percentage of precursor prostate-specific antigen isoform to free prostate-specific antigen

predictive accuracy was improved for about 10% (Table 3). The Hosmer–Lemeshow goodness of fit test statistic did not reach statistical significance, thereby demonstrating a good fit. The Brier's scores ranged from a low of 0.112 for the Phi, the best predictive performance, to a high of 0.179 for the p2PSA.

The specificity of serum markers at set sensitivities of 90% and 95% are shown in Table 4. At pre-specified sensitivity of 90% and 95%, Phi demonstrated a greater specificity than the other p2PSA derivatives. For instance, if sensitivity is set at 95%, the specificity of Phi was 66.7% compared to 35.4% for p2PSAD, 31.2 for %p2PSA and 25% for p2PSA. Furthermore, for example, using a Phi cut-off

of 31 (95% sensitivity cut-off), 5% of PCa would have been missed and 47% of men with benign disease would not have been undergone to a biopsy. For comparison, 19–26% would have been spared using other markers. Thus, an additional 21–28% of patients could avoid biopsy using Phi, compared to other markers.

Clinical usefulness

Figure 2 shows the results of the DCA. The main assumption of biopsy is that if all patients are undergoing biopsy, it spares them from an unfavorable outcome. DCA suggested that all p2PSA derivatives are likely to be useful for patients whose decision to pursue further intervention is based on a predicted risk above 6–25%. However, Phi (orange line) and p2PSAD (purple line) lead to the higher net benefit compared with p2PSA (blue line), and %p2PSA (green line) in various threshold probabilities above approximately 6% and 10%. For example, if a probability threshold is set at 15%, the use of the Phi and p2PSAD decreases the number of unnecessary biopsies by 26 and nine per 100 patients, respectively, without missing any of PCa. However, their curves are largely overlapping in different threshold probabilities.

DISCUSSION

In the present study, we compared the performance of the newest p2PSA-based markers (p2PSA, %p2PSA, p2PSAD and Phi) to each other for PCa prediction. Our study findings confirmed that Phi is the strongest discriminative parameter between patients with and without PCa at the initial or repeated biopsy, with the PSA value below 10 ng/ml. Almost all statistical metrics have demonstrated improved diagnostic performance when Phi was compared with other markers. These findings were further confirmed when we compared the specificities at pre-specified sensitivities and an additional 21–28% of biopsies could be avoided. However, the results of the DCA analysis did not confirm the advantage of the Phi compared with the p2PSAD.

Table 3. Predictive performance of different precursor prostate-specific antigen isoform derivatives

| Efficacy measure | p2PSA derivatives | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | p2PSA | %p2PSA | p2PSAD | Phi |
| Cut-off | > 12.74 | > 16.9 | > 0.29 | > 43.7 |
| AUC (95% CI) | 76.2 (64.6–87.8) | 81.5 (70.2–92.8) | 88.7 (79.6–97.8) | 89.6 (81.7–97.4) |
| Sensitivity (95% CI) | 43.5 (23.2–65.5) | 52.2 (30.6–73.2) | 56.5 (34.5–76.8) | 69.6 (47.1–86.8) |
| Specificity (95% CI) | 91.7 (80–97.7) | 93.7 (82.8–98.7) | 93.7 (82.8–98.7) | 93.7 (82.8–98.7) |
| PPV (95% CI) | 71.4 (41.9–91.6) | 80 (51.9–95.7) | 81.2 (54.4–95.9) | 84.2 (60.4–96.6) |
| NPV (95% CI) | 77.2 (64.2–87.3) | 80.4 (67.6–89.8) | 81.8 (69.1–90.9) | 86.5 (74.2–84.4) |
| Accuracy (95% CI) | 76.1 (64.5–85.4) | 80.3 (69.1–88.8) | 81.7 (70.7–89.9) | 85.9 (75.6–93) |
| HL test, χ^2 , p-value | 7.313, 0.503 | 11.945, 0.154 | 10.127, 0.256 | 6.503, 0.591 |
| Brier score | 0.179 | 0.143 | 0.119 | 0.112 |

AUC – area under the receiver operating characteristic curve; CI – confidential interval; HL – Hosmer-Lemeshow; NPV – negative predictive value; Phi – prostate health index; PPV – positive predictive value; p2PSA – precursor prostate-specific antigen isoform; p2PSAD – precursor prostate-specific antigen isoform density; %p2PSA – percentage of precursor prostate-specific antigen isoform to free prostate-specific antigen

Table 4. The specificity for precursor prostate-specific antigen isoform and its derivatives at prespecified sensitivity of 90%, and 95%

| p2PSA | | | | | %p2PSA | | | | | p2PSAD | | | | Phi | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|--------|-------------------|------------|-----------------------|--------|-------------------|------------|-----------------------|--------|-------------------|------------|-----------------------|---------|-------------------|------------|--|
| Sensitivity (%) | Specificity (95% CI)a | cutoff | Biopsy spread (%) | Missed (%) | Specificity (95% CI)a | cutoff | Biopsy spread (%) | Missed (%) | Specificity (95% CI)a | cutoff | Biopsy spread (%) | Missed (%) | Specificity (95% CI)a | cut-off | Biopsy spread (%) | Missed (%) | |
| 90 | 52.1 (18.7–72.9) | >12.7 | 38 | 10 | 35.4 (16.7–58.3) | >12.7 | 27 | 10 | 47.9 (22.9–93.7) | > 0.22 | 37 | 10 | 66.7 (22.9–81.2) | > 32 | 48 | 10 | |
| 95 | 25 (8.3–54.2) | > 8.7 | 19 | 5 | 31.2 (14.4–47.9) | >12.5 | 23 | 5 | 35.4 (16.7–87.5) | > 0.16 | 26 | 5 | 66.7 (25–84.4) | > 31.6 | 47 | 5 | |

Phi – prostate health index; p2PSA – precursor prostate-specific antigen isoform; p2PSAD – precursor prostate-specific antigen isoform density; %p2PSA – percentage of precursor prostate-specific antigen isoform to free prostate-specific antigen

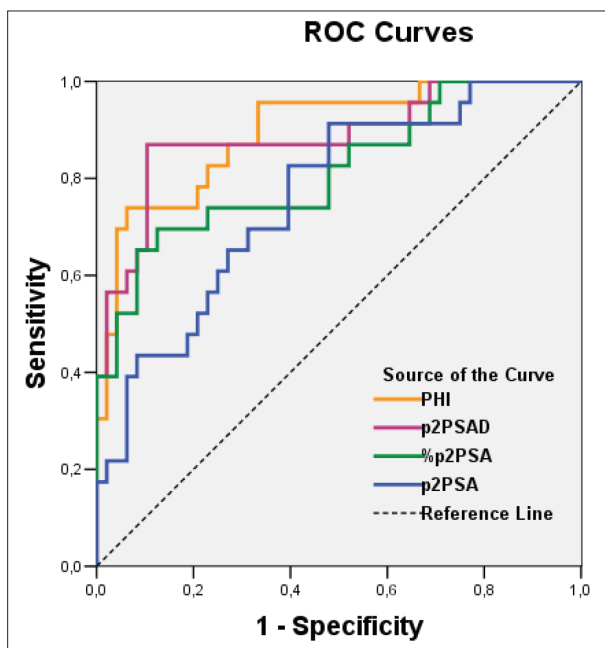


Figure 1. ROC curve analysis

Phi – prostate health index; p2PSA – precursor prostate-specific antigen isoform; p2PSAD – precursor prostate-specific antigen isoform density; %p2PSA – percentage of precursor prostate-specific antigen isoform to free prostate-specific antigen

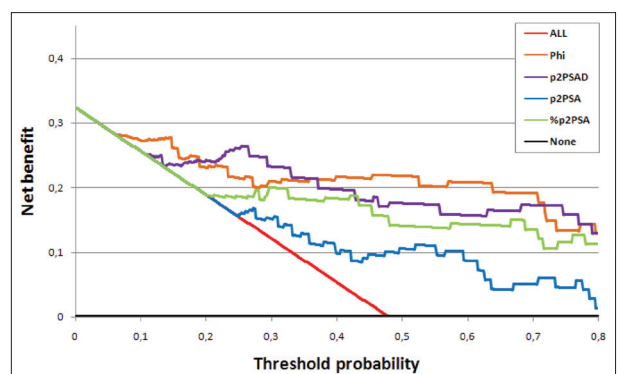


Figure 2. Decision curve analysis of the effect of p2PSA and its derivatives on the detection of prostate cancer

Phi – prostate health index; p2PSA – precursor prostate-specific antigen isoform; p2PSAD – precursor prostate-specific antigen isoform density; %p2PSA – percentage of precursor prostate-specific antigen isoform to free prostate-specific antigen

Previous studies have determined factors related with higher risk of PCa detection in patients with PSA bellow 10 ng/ml. They included age [6, 8, 9, 13], race [4], DRE [8, 9, 11], tPSA [9, 11, 15], %fPSA [4, 9, 14, 15, 19], PV [4, 5, 8, 9, 11, 14], PSAD [14, 15], biopsy history [4, 5, 8, 11], family history [4], p2PSA [4, 15], %p2PSA [9, 15], p2PSAD [15], Phi [4, 5, 8, 9, 15], and PhiD [14]. A broad variety of different combinations of predictive factors has been identified. Like in previous studies, several of those predicting

factors have shown statistical significance in the univariate or multivariate analysis in our study. Nevertheless, some of these parameters did not have value as independent factors. According to the analysis, we found that DRE status and Phi were strong independent predictors of PCa detection. We have included the patients with positive DRE as has been done in other studies [8, 9]. Our prospective study reinforces the evidence that serum isoform p2PSA and its derivatives, particularly Phi, could be useful for discriminating between patients with or without PCa [5, 6, 11, 14].

Unlike other p2PSA derivatives, Phi is considered a three-component marker. The Phi test is a better tool for clinically significant PCa identification, than its individual components [5]. A systematic review by Pecoraro et al. [20] that included 17 studies with 6,912 patients on Phi concluded that Phi increases the specificity for PCa detection [20]. For p2PSA the authors reported AUC ranging from 0.51 to 0.62, highlighting a better performance for %p2PSA (AUC from 0.63 to 0.78) and Phi (AUC from 0.67 to 0.78) [4, 10, 19, 21, 22]. For these biomarkers, we have found a significantly high accuracy for detecting PCa (AUC 76.2%, 81.5%, and 89.7%, respectively) and they are like to be more useful in PCa diagnosis.

For individual risk assessment, the probability of PCa varied considerably depending on Phi values. However, usage of Phi thresholds significantly varied (21.3–29.2) among studies and many studies did not report used the cut-offs, making difficult the generalization of the results [4, 5, 6, 13]. The present study has a higher cut-off value for Phi of 31.6 (the 95% sensitivity cut-off). We estimated that 47% of men with benign disease could have been spared a biopsy and 5% of PCa would have been missed. With similar sensitivity selection others found that avoiding unnecessary biopsy was significantly lower (11–30%) with the same percentage of missed cancer [4, 5, 6, 13, 21].

There are researches that have compared p2PSA and its derivatives with other new biomarkers. Directly compared Phi outperformed PCa antigen 3 performances when added to the Epstein criteria in order to predict the presence of pathologically insignificant PCa [12]. Additionally, in patients who had been undergone to radical prostatectomy, p2PSA-based parameters turned out to be the most accurate predictors for final pathology results [13, 23]. Baseline and longitudinal p2PSA and Phi determinations are reported as significantly related to unfavorable biopsy results in patients that are monitored with active surveillance [9]. Furthermore, if Phi is added to the multivariable risk calculator that increases the predictive accuracy for overall PCa, but differences between risk calculators that include Phi were small [11]. These data suggest that p2PSA-based markers are not only important for PCa diagnosis but also as predictive factors of aggressiveness and possibly of prognosis.

Several studies have demonstrated an inverse relationship between PV and the incidence of PCa. According to the findings of some authors, PV is the most important factor in the interpretation of biomarkers used to detect PCa because PV has an influence in PSA values. Accordingly, bigger AUCs were found for Phi, %p2PSA, %fPSA

and tPSA in patients with small prostate volume (≤ 35 ml) then in patients that had large prostate volume (> 50 ml) [24]. It is expected that the use of PV in the structure of p2PSAD shows better diagnostic performance compared to one-component biomarker (p2PSA) as demonstrated in our study. However, a comparison with a three-component biomarker showed slightly lower performance while clinical utility cannot be reliably determined due to overlapping the DCA curve. Unlike other studies that show the same specificity at fixed sensitivity of 95% [25], our results suggest less specificity of p2PSAD compared to the specificity of the Phi (35.4% vs. 66.7%).

The study's limitation lies in its relatively small patient cohort. Phi testing was recently set up and that is reason for limited sample size. Furthermore, this analysis is restricted by the bias introduced by false negative biopsies. Latest studies have suggested that systematic biopsies are inferior to extended biopsy schemes and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)-targeted biopsies for the detection of PCa [26]. However, despite the encouraging results of new markers, the main urologist associations continue to recommend the consideration of DRE status, prostate size, ethnicity, age, comorbidity, family history, previous biopsy results, as well as tPSA values before performing a biopsy, whereas other serum biomarkers require being subject of further investigation to determine their clinical usefulness [27]. However, from a pragmatic viewpoint, all explored p2PSA derivatives are potentially useful in a biopsy decision situation. Cost-effectiveness of PCa detection is improved by using p2PSA derivatives compared to second-line costs caused if PSA-only screening approach is used [28]. Furthermore, in the current MRI era combining p2PSA derivatives and MRI led to even further gains in the detection of PCa that are clinically significant [29]. To our knowledge, this is the first time that comparison among almost all different p2PSA derivatives has been presented. Accordingly, a further study with a large population is needed to evaluate our conclusions. Despite this, the clinical utility of p2PSA derivatives is apparent.

CONCLUSION

This is the first study aimed to determine the diagnostic performance of different p2PSA derivatives in predicting PCa in suspected men. Compared with other markers, Phi was the most useful in selection of patients that do not need to undergo biopsy, thereby avoiding unnecessary procedures.

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Поређење различитих деривата *p2PSA* у предикцији карцинома простате код болесника са серумским нивоом антигена специфичног за простату мањим од 10 ng/ml

Милорад М. Стојадиновић¹, Дамњан Н. Пантић², Марија В. Анђелковић^{1,3}, Мирослав М. Стојадиновић^{1,2}

¹Универзитет у Крагујевцу, Факултет медицинских наука, Крагујевац, Србија;

²Клинички центар Крагујевац, Клиника за урологију и нефрологију, Уролошко одељење, Крагујевац, Србија;

³Клинички центар Крагујевац, Одељење биохемије, Крагујевац, Србија

САЖЕТАК

Увод/Циљ Изоформе прекурсора антигена специфичног за простату (*PSA*) (*p2PSA*) и његови деривати показали су вредне резултате у детекцији карцинома простате. Међутим, предиктивна вредност различитих деривата *p2PSA* остаје нејасна.

Циљ ове студије је да међусобно упореди перформансе *p2PSA*, процентуални однос *p2PSA* и слободног *PSA* (*%p2PSA*), индекс здравља простате (*Phi*) и један димензији простате прилагођени индекс, густину *p2PSA* (*p2PSAD*), у предвиђању карцинома простате код особа са серумским нивоом *PSA* 10 ng/ml или мањим.

Метод Ова проспективна студија укључила је болеснике код којих је учињена ултразвуком вођена биопсија простате и код којих су одређиване серумске вредности *p2PSA*. Прикупљани су подаци о клиничко-патолошким карактеристикама болесника и израчунате вредности *%p2PSA*, *p2PSAD* и *Phi*. Процењени су различити аспекти предиктивних пер-

форманси маркера коришћењем поља испод криве *ROC*, специфичности при предефинисаним оквирима сензитивности, док је клиничка корисност процењена анализом криве одлучивања.

Резултати Карцином простате је утврђен код 32,4% од 71 болесника. У мултиваријантној анализи само су *Phi* и дигиторектални преглед били независни предиктори. Вредности поља испод криве *ROC* за *p2PSA*, *%p2PSA*, *p2PSAD* и *Phi* биле су 76,2%, 81,5%, 88,7% и 89,6%. За предефинисану сензитивност од 90% и 95% *Phi* је показао већу специфичност у односу на друге деривате *p2PSA*. *Phi* и *p2PSAD* доводе до веће нето користи у анализи криве одлучивања.

Закључак У односу на друге деривате *p2PSA*, *Phi* се показао најкориснијим у утврђивању код којих мушкараца не треба учинити биопсију, чиме се избегавају непотребне процедуре.

Кључне речи: карцином простате; *p2PSA*; индекс здравља простате; рана детекција карцинома