

Active Surveillance bei Prostatakarzinomen am Beispiel der HAROW-Studie

Jan Herden, Lothar Weißbach

Literatur

1. https://www.krebsdaten.de/Krebs/DE/Content/Publikationen/Krebs_in_Deutschland/kid_2017/kid_2017_c61_prostata.pdf?__blob=publicationFile (abgerufen am 28.04.2021)
2. Choo R, Klotz L, Danjoux C et al. Feasibility study: watchful waiting for localized low to intermediate grade prostate carcinoma with selective delayed intervention based on prostate specific antigen, histological and/or clinical progression. *J Urol* 2002; 167: 1664–1669.
3. Parker C. Active surveillance: towards a new paradigm in the management of early prostate cancer. *Lancet Oncol* 2004; 5: 101–106.
4. <http://www.leitlinienprogramm-onkologie.de/leitlinien/prostatakarzinom/> (abgerufen am 29.04.2021)
5. Loeb S, Folkvaljon Y, Curnyn C, et al. Uptake of Active Surveillance for Very-Low-Risk Prostate Cancer in Sweden. *JAMA Oncol* 2017; 3: 1393–1398.
6. Cooperberg MR, Carroll PR. Trends in Management for Patients With Localized Prostate Cancer, 1990-2013. *JAMA* 2015; 314: 80–88.
7. <https://www.krebsgesellschaft.de/jahresberichte.html> (abgerufen am: 27.12.2020)
8. Klotz L, Vesprini D, Sethukavalan P et al. Long-term follow-up of a large active surveillance cohort of patients with prostate cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 2015; 33:272-7
9. Tosoian JJ, Mamawala M, Epstein JI, et al. Active Surveillance of Grade Group 1 Prostate Cancer: Long-term Outcomes from a Large Prospective Cohort. *Eur Urol* 2020; 77: 675–682.
10. Soloway MS, Soloway CT, Eldefrawy A, et al. Careful selection and close monitoring of low-risk prostate cancer patients on active surveillance minimizes the need for treatment. *Eur Urol* 2010; 58: 831–5.
11. Selvadurai ED, Singhera M, Thomas K et al. Medium-term outcomes of active surveillance for localised prostate cancer. *Eur Urol* 2013; 64: 981–987.
12. Hamdy FC, Donovan JL, Lane JA et al. 10-year outcomes after monitoring, surgery, or radiotherapy for localized prostate cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2016; 375: 1415–24.
13. Bokhorst LP, Valdagni R, Rannikko A et al. A Decade of Active Surveillance in the PRIAS Study: An Update and Evaluation of the Criteria Used to Recommend a Switch to Active Treatment. *Eur Urol* 2016; 70: 954–960.
14. Godtman RA, Holmberg E, Khatami A, et al. Long-term Results of Active Surveillance in the Göteborg Randomized, Population-based Prostate Cancer Screening Trial. *Eur Urol* 2016; 70: 760–766.
15. Newcomb LF, Thompson IM Jr, Boyer HD et al. Outcomes of Active Surveillance for Clinically Localized Prostate Cancer in the Prospective, Multi-Institutional Canary PASS Cohort. *J Urol* 2016; 195: 313–320.
- 16 Thomsen FB, Jakobsen H, Langkilde NC et al. Active Surveillance for Localized Prostate Cancer: Nationwide Observational Study. *J Urol* 2019; 201: 520–527.
- 17 Herden J, Ansmann L, Ernstmann N, et al. The Treatment of Localized Prostate Cancer in Everyday Practice in Germany. *Dtsch Arztebl Int* 2016; 113: 329–36.

- 18 Mottet N, Bellmunt J, Bolla M, et al. EAU-ESTRO-SIOG Guidelines on Prostate Cancer. Part 1: Screening, Diagnosis, and Local Treatment with Curative Intent. *Eur Urol* 2017; 71: 618–629.
- 19 Van Hemelrijck M, Ji X, Helleman J et al. Reasons for Discontinuing Active Surveillance: Assessment of 21 Centres in 12 Countries in the Movember GAP3 Consortium. *Eur Urol* 2019; 75: 523–531.