Beyond Choline: The Role of Piflufolastat in Guiding Treatment for Recurrent Prostate Cancer

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BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

- **Piflufolastat (PSMA PET)** → High affinity, better lesion detection than **choline PET**.
- **Potential impact**: influences clinical decisions in biochemical recurrence.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

Assess **clinical utility** and **diagnostic performance** of piflufolastat in biochemical recurrence and its impact on treatment strategies.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Design	Patients	Variables
Retrospective, observational, descriptive, multicenter -> 2023-2024	32 with recurrence after prostatectomy/radiotherapy	Age, Gleason score, PSA, PET-choline vs PET-PSMA, post-imaging treatment

RESULTS

- **N=32** (mean age: 68 years).
- **Gleason**: 6 (19%), 7 (70%), 8 (4%), 9 (7%).
- **Discordance PET**: 66% --> PET-PSMA positive with PET-choline negative: **12 cases.** PET-PSMA clarified equivocal cases.

Treatment PET-PSMA positive

- ADT + apalutamide/enzalutamide: 6 cases
- ADT + apalutamide/enzalutamide + RDT: 2 cases
- SBRT: 5 cases.
- ADT + radiotherapy: 3 cases.
- Cryotherapy: 1 case.

Treatment PET-PSMA negative

- Surveillance: 4 cases
- ADT + enzalutamide : 1 case
- SBRT: 1 case
- ADT + radiotherapy: 3 cases

Treatment PET-PSMA equivocal

- Monitored: 2 cases
- ADT + apalutamide: 2 cases
- ADT + radiotherapy: 2 cases

CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE

- **Piflufolastat PET** improves detection in recurrence (especially when PET-choline is negative)
- Influences treatment decisions, but **no consistent correlation** with therapeutic strategy
- Further studies needed to confirm clinical impact

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