On behalf of Astellas and Medivation, we are submitting this request for review of data for the NCCN Prostate Cancer Guideline Panel on Xtandi® (enzaclatumide) from two multicenter, randomized, double-blind, double-dummy phase 2 clinical trials (TERRAIN and STRIVE) which compared enzalutamide to bicalutamide in men with castration-resistance prostate cancer (CRPC).\textsuperscript{1-3} The TERRAIN trial enrolled 375 men with metastatic CRPC and the STRIVE trial enrolled 396 men with either metastatic or non-metastatic CRPC.

Specific Changes: We are providing data from the TERRAIN and STRIVE trials which evaluated the use of enzalutamide compared to bicalutamide in men with CRPC as described above; data from these trials were presented in plenary sessions at the 30\textsuperscript{th} Annual Congress of the European Association of Urology in Madrid, Spain (TERRAIN), and the American Urological Association Annual 2015 Meeting in New Orleans, LA, respectively (STRIVE and TERRAIN).\textsuperscript{1-3}

FDA Clearance: Enzalutamide is currently approved for the treatment of patients with mCRPC.\textsuperscript{4}

Rationale: Two multicenter, randomized, double-blind, double-dummy phase 2 clinical trials, TERRAIN and STRIVE, demonstrated significant increases in progression-free survival (PFS) for enzalutamide 160 mg/day compared to bicalutamide 50 mg/day in men with CRPC: in TERRAIN, a significant increase in PFS was observed, with a hazard ratio (HR) of 0.44 (95\% CI, 0.34-0.57; \textit{P}<0.0001), while in STRIVE, the overall HR was 0.24 (95\% CI, 0.18-0.32; \textit{P}<0.0001) (HR for the subset of metastatic CRPC patients was 0.24 [95\% CI, 0.17-0.34; \textit{P}<0.0001], and 0.24 [95\% CI, 0.14-0.42] for the non-metastatic subset) with the most common enzalutamide adverse events in these trials being fatigue, back pain, hot flush, and hypertension.\textsuperscript{1-3}

Additional details of the TERRAIN and STRIVE trials can be accessed here:

TERRAIN:  

STRIVE:  
Cited References


