

Supplementary Information

Patient and Physician Perspectives on Prostate Cancer Data Presented at ASCO 2025: A Podcast

Pedro Barata, MD, MSc, FACP¹ & Tom Hulsey²⁻⁴

¹Department of Internal Medicine, University Hospitals Seidman Cancer Center, Cleveland, OH, USA; ²Patient Perspectives Editor, American Urological Association, Linthicum, MD, USA; ³Volunteer Research Advocate, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas TX, USA; ⁴Patient author, Dallas, TX, USA

Corresponding Author: Pedro Barata, Department of Internal Medicine, University Hospitals Seidman Cancer Center, Cleveland, OH, USA; Email: pedro.barata@uhhospitals.org

Table S1. Abbreviations used in the podcast.

Abbreviation	Expansion
ASCO	American Society of Clinical Oncology
<i>ATM</i>	ATM serine/threonine kinase
AUA	American Urological Association
B7-H3	B7 Homolog 3 (also known as Cluster of Differentiation 276, CD276)
<i>BRCA1</i>	Breast cancer gene 1
<i>BRCA2</i>	Breast cancer gene 2
CAT	Computed axial tomography (now known as Computed tomography, CT)
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid
<i>FANCA</i>	Fanconi anemia complementation group A
FDA	U.S. Food and Drug Administration
GU	Genitourinary
HRR	Homologous recombination repair
KLK2	Kallikrein-related peptidase 2
MRI	Magnetic resonance imaging
NCI	National Cancer Institute
NIH	National Institutes for Health
PARP	Poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase
PET	Positron emission tomography
PSA	Prostate-specific antigen
PSMA	Prostate-specific membrane antigen
<i>PTEN</i>	Phosphatase and tensin homolog
<i>RAD51</i>	RAD51 recombinase
<i>RB1</i>	Retinoblastoma 1
SWOG	Southwest Oncology Group
<i>TP53</i>	Tumor protein P53

Table S2. Terms used in the podcast.

Term	Plain language definition
Abiraterone	An oral medicine that blocks the production of testosterone, helping to slow the growth of prostate cancer that depends on hormones.
Active surveillance	A monitoring approach for slow-growing prostate cancer, involving regular PSA tests, scans, and examinations instead of immediate treatment.
Antibody-drug conjugate	A type of cancer treatment that links an antibody (which targets cancer cells) to a drug that kills them (i.e., chemotherapy), delivering therapy directly to the tumor.
Antigen	A substance (often a protein) on the surface of cells that the immune system can recognize.
Apalutamide	An oral medicine that blocks the effects of testosterone on prostate cancer cells, helping to slow the growth of prostate cancer that depends on hormones.
B7-H3	B7 Homolog 3 (B7-H3 for short), is a protein found on some cancer cells that helps them avoid detection by the immune system; it is a target for cancer therapies.
Biomarker	A measurable sign in the body (such as a gene mutation, protein, or molecule) that can help diagnose disease or guide treatment decisions.
Bispecific T-cell engagers	A treatment that helps T-cells of the immune system find and attack cancer cells by binding to both T-cells and cancer cells, thereby enhancing the body's ability to recognize and destroy cancer.
Bispecific therapies	A treatment that helps the immune system find and attack cancer cells by binding to both immune cells and cancer cells, thereby enhancing the body's ability to recognize and destroy cancer.
Cabazitaxel	A chemotherapy medicine used to treat prostate cancer that has progressed and spread to other parts of the body, despite other treatments.
Capivasertib	A targeted medicine that blocks specific enzymes (called AKT) to stop cancer cell growth and survival.

CAT scan	Computed axial tomography (CAT for short), more commonly called computed tomography (CT for short), is a scan that uses X-rays to create cross-sectional pictures of the body.
Cytotoxic drug	A medicine that kills rapidly dividing cells, including cancer cells.
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA for short), is the molecule that carries genetic information and instructions for cell growth and repair.
Darolutamide	An oral medicine used to treat prostate cancer that no longer responds to hormone therapy.
Docetaxel	A chemotherapy medicine that prevents cancer cells from dividing and growing.
Enzalutamide	An oral medicine that stops hormones from fueling prostate cancer growth.
FDA	The Food and Drug Administration (FDA for short) is the agency that approves and regulates medicines and medical treatments in the United States.
Federally-funded groups	Organizations that receive U.S. government funding to support medical research and clinical trials.
Germline or somatic testing	Tests that look for inherited (germline) or acquired (somatic) genetic changes in DNA to help guide treatment choices.
GU Medical Oncologist	A doctor specializing in the medical treatment of genitourinary (GU for short) cancers, including prostate, testicular, bladder, and kidney cancers.
Homologous recombination or DNA repair family genes	Genes that help repair damaged DNA; when these genes (e.g., <i>BRCA1</i> , <i>BRCA2</i>) are faulty, cancer cells may grow more easily.
Hormone-resistant prostate cancer	Prostate cancer that continues to grow even when testosterone levels are very low or blocked.
Hormone-sensitive prostate cancer	Prostate cancer that still responds to treatments lowering testosterone or blocking its effects.
Hormone therapy	Treatment that reduces or blocks testosterone to slow prostate cancer growth.
HRR alterations	Changes or mutations in genes involved in homologous recombination repair, which can influence treatment decisions.
Immunotherapy	Medicines using the immune system to fight cancer cells.

KLK2	Kallikrein-related peptidase 2 (KLK2 for short), is a protein associated with prostate tissue and cancer.
Localized	Refers to cancer that is confined to the organ where it started and hasn't spread elsewhere.
Lutetium-PSMA	A targeted radiation therapy that delivers radioactive particles directly to prostate cancer cells expressing prostate-specific membrane antigen (PSMA for short).
Medicaid	A United States government program that helps cover healthcare costs for people with limited income.
MRI	Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI for short), is a scan that uses magnets and radio waves to create detailed pictures of the inside of the body.
Niraparib	A PARP inhibitor used to treat cancers (including prostate cancer) with certain DNA repair gene mutations.
PARP inhibitor	A medicine that blocks the poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP) enzyme, making it harder for cancer cells with DNA repair defects to survive.
PET scan	Positron emission tomography (PET for short) is a scan creating detailed images of organs and tissues in the body that have cancer activity.
Precision medicine or precision oncology	An approach to treatment that tailors therapies based on a person's individual genetic makeup, biomarkers, and cancer characteristics.
Prognostic factor	A characteristic about a person or their prostate cancer that helps doctors understand how the disease might behave and how the person might respond to treatment. Examples include PSA level or specific genetic mutations.
Prostate-specific antigen	A protein made by the prostate; high levels in the blood can indicate prostate cancer or other prostate conditions.
Prostate-specific tracers	Special imaging agents used in PET scans to detect prostate cancer cells, often targeting PSMA.
Prostatectomy	Surgery to remove part or all of the prostate gland, often as a treatment for localized prostate cancer.

Radiation therapy	Treatment that uses high-energy rays or particles to destroy cancer cells.
Radium-223	A radioactive drug used to treat prostate cancer that has spread to the bones, helping to relieve pain and slow progression.
Targeted radiation therapy	A type of treatment that delivers radiation directly to cancer cells while minimizing damage to healthy tissue.
Telehealth	Healthcare services provided remotely using phone or video technology.
Testosterone	A male hormone that supports prostate cell growth; lowering or blocking it can help to control prostate cancer.
T-cells	A type of immune cell that helps protect the body by finding and attacking infected or cancerous cells.