

Saving Hearts and Lives in Advanced Prostate Cancer: Choosing Between ADT Agonists and Antagonists

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Glossary

AAP, abiraterone acetate plus prednisone
ADT, androgen deprivation therapy
AE, adverse event
ALT, alanine transaminase
APA, apalutamide
AR, androgen receptor
ASCVD, atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease
AST, aspartate transaminase
BCR, biochemical relapse
BMI, body mass index
BMQ, Beliefs about Medicines Questionnaire
CI, confidence interval
CV, cardiovascular
CVD, cardiovascular disease
ENZA, enzalutamide
EBRT, external beam radiation therapy
EMR, electronic medical record
FSH, follicle-stimulating hormone
GI, gastrointestinal
GnRH, gonadotropin-releasing hormone
GnRHa, gonadotropin-releasing hormone analog
HCP, healthcare professional
HDL, high-density lipoprotein
HR, hazard ratio
LH, luteinizing hormone
MO, nonmetastatic
MACE, major adverse cardiovascular event
MFS, metastasis-free survival
MI, myocardial infarction
MMAS4, Morisky Medication Adherence Scale
MMWFU, Making Medicines Work For You
NA, not applicable
NCCN, National Comprehensive Cancer Network
nmHSPC, nonmetastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer
OS, overall survival
PBO, placebo
PCa, prostate cancer
PCP, primary care provider
PFS, progression-free survival
PSA, prostate specific antigen
PSADT, prostate-specific antigen doubling time
QOL, quality of life
QT, Q wave to T wave
RP, radical prostatectomy
RR, relative risk
RT, radiation therapy

SEER, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results program
TTR, time to resistance
UTI, urinary tract infection