


What are the Most Important Objectives of Patients Undergoing Radical Prostatectomy? A Narrative Review

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Purpose: This study aimed to evaluate what objectives are most important to men undergoing radical prostatectomy to allow treating physicians to personalize perioperative counselling and improve patient quality of life outcomes.

Materials and Methods: A predefined search protocol of the Medline and Embase databases was performed from database inception to May 2023. The search was limited to English language and full text. All articles with a specific consideration of patient objectives, preferences or reasons for decision to undergo radical prostatectomy were included for review.

Results: Ten articles out of 375 screened met inclusion criteria for review. All 10 articles utilized a qualitative design and originated across 5 countries across the developed world. A common theme of men placing importance on having their tumor physically removed was found. Methodologies allowing free response beyond predefined categories identified a breadth of considerations including personal circumstance, personal belief and current function in the decision-making process. An investigation on radical prostatectomy performed robotically found some men placed preference on the quicker treatment time with surgery compared to radiation therapy, reflective of shorter recovery times with the robotic approach.

Conclusion: Variability in results across studies highlights the heterogeneity in patient preferences. Directed investigation of patient objectives with an open-ended questioning approach would personalize the perioperative experience and may improve patient satisfaction and quality of life outcomes.

Keywords: prostate cancer, prostatectomy, robotic surgery, objectives, preferences, goals, quality of life

Introduction

Prostate cancer is the most common cancer diagnosed in men in Australia and the second most common cause of cancer-related death after lung cancer.¹ The treatment options for localized prostate cancer include radical prostatectomy, radical radiotherapy and deferred treatment by way of active surveillance.^{2,3} Radical prostatectomy can be performed by open, laparoscopic or robot assisted surgical approaches.

Evidence from the ProtecT trial, reflective across guidelines for the management of prostate cancer, show radical prostatectomy and radical radiotherapy to have the highest reduction in risk of disease progression and metastatic disease development.^{2,3} Thus, in the appropriately selected patient group, considering comorbidities and life expectancy, they remain the mainstay of treatment.

Evidence has shown the impact of radical prostatectomy and of radical radiation therapy on urinary function, sexual function and bowel function. Radiation therapy has been shown to be associated with more issues with bowel function while the urinary function and sexual function sequelae of radical prostatectomy have been found to have a greater impact on quality of life in comparison.³

Quality of life is therefore an important factor in the shared decision-making process when considering radical treatment such as radical prostatectomy. Robotic radical prostatectomy is becoming increasingly available to patients in the public system in Australia and has the benefit of being less invasive and is associated with quicker recovery times.⁴

We sought to understand the objectives men who elect to undergo radical prostatectomy have, with emphasis on robotic surgery where data are available. This will allow treating physicians to better elicit men's objectives and personalize their perioperative counselling and treatment. We hypothesize that this would improve patient quality of life outcomes and satisfaction.

Materials and Methods

A key word search was performed of the Medline and Embase databases making use of MeSH terms where applicable. Search terms were based around the key words "prostatectomy" and "patient objectives" or "preferences" or "goals". The search was limited to English language and full text. The search was performed with no time specifiers from database inception to the date of search, May 2023.

The articles generated were exported to EndNote 9.3.3 and duplicates were removed. The remaining articles were screened by title and abstract for relevance and inclusion in the review. The screening process for relevance was kept broad to encompass any paper reporting on decision-making to increase capture. In instances of uncertain relevance, the full text was assessed. Where conference abstracts were identified, subsequent full text publication was searched for and included if available. See [Figure 1](#) for a full search schematic.

The full text of all included articles was retrieved and appraised. The details of the included articles, type of research and a summary of their relevant findings were tabulated for review in Excel 2023.

Results

The search was performed in May 2023 yielding 375 articles across Medline and Embase combined. After removal of duplicates, 331 articles remained. Title and abstract search identified 16 relevant articles. Two of the articles were conference abstracts and the full text of their subsequent publications were identified and included.

Full text review found 10 articles which included an analysis or consideration of specific reasons for patient decision, preference, objective or goals and included radical prostatectomy as a treatment. Of the 10 articles, all dealt with patient preference or treatment objectives by way of qualitative study design. Investigative methods used were questionnaires, semi-structured interviews, time trade-off scenarios or discrete choice experiments. The articles originated from 5 countries across the developed world (North America, Europe and Australia) between 1996 and 2020. Please see [Table 1](#) for a summary of key findings of the articles reviewed.

Discussion

Understanding patient objectives and preference for outcomes when undergoing radical prostatectomy is of interest as urologists increasingly focus on quality of life outcomes as a measure of care. In the Australian setting, with the increasing availability of robotic surgery in the public setting, this is of particular significance. This line of inquiry may be best suited to qualitative methodologies to achieve a broad understanding which may be further followed up with quantitative methods. This approach is evident with the results of the review identifying 10 qualitative investigations, sometimes alongside a quantitative analysis of an intervention to improve patient decision-making.

We identified 6 studies utilizing a survey method pretreatment or soon after treatment through questionnaires or interviews (study number 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9) ([Table 1](#)). Three of these studies used predefined questions or categories with focus on commonly known benefits or side effects of treatment options (study 1, 6, 9) ([Table 1](#)). These studies found that men who chose surgery wanted their tumor physically removed and wanted the most effective oncological option. Men favoring brachytherapy placed emphasis on burden of treatment or sexual function. These studies did not differentiate whether surgery was performed by open, laparoscopic or robotic techniques. Impact of the quicker recovery time and associated lower burden of treatment with robotic surgery on patient preference and decision-making could not be assessed in these papers.⁴

Three studies used semi-structured interview approaches allowing more patient flexibility in answering, beyond discrete categories (study 2, 3, 5) ([Table 1](#)). Men in these studies again perceived surgery as the most definitive option

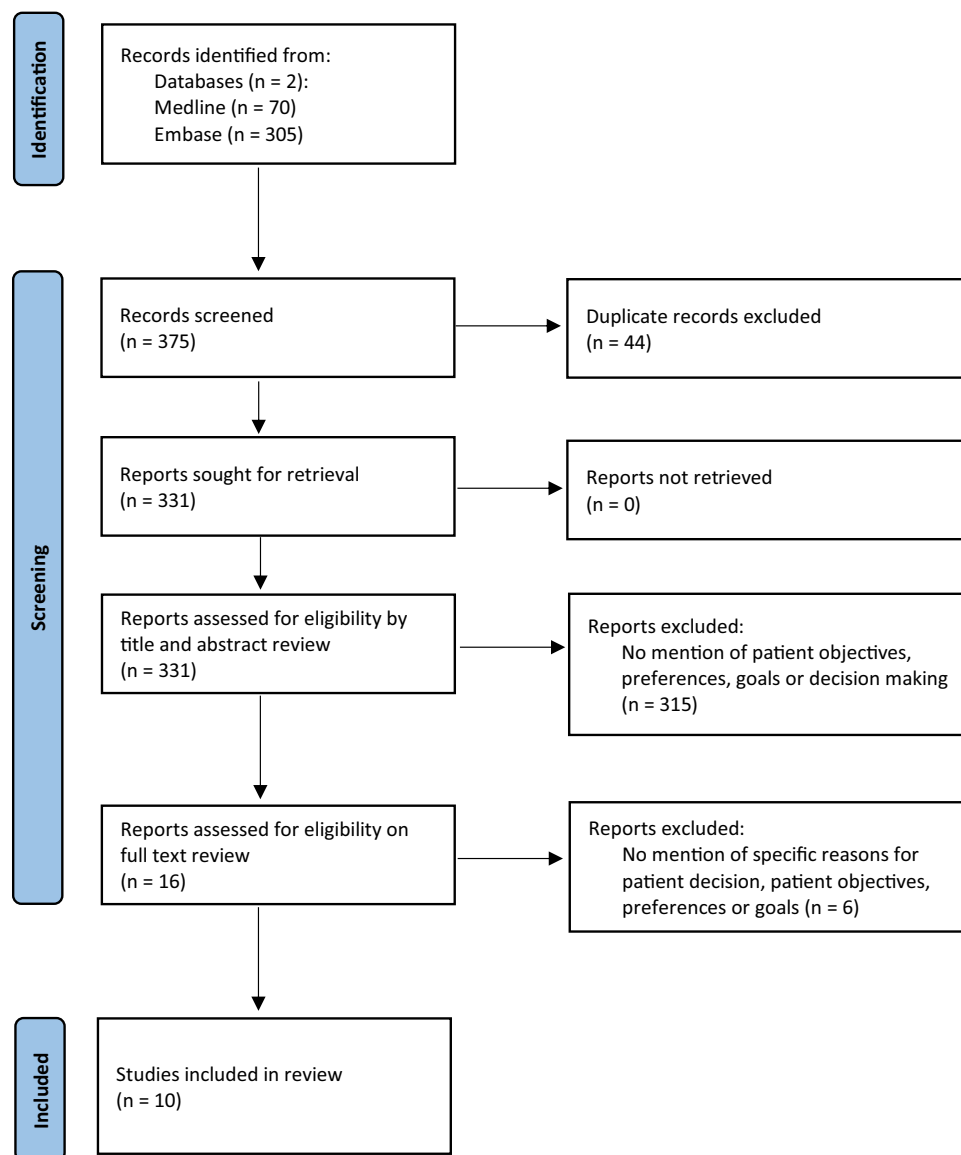


Figure 1 Identification of studies for review.

Notes: PRISMA figure adapted from Page et al.⁵ Creative Commons.

and chose surgery with the desire of having their tumor physically removed again. Motivating factors for decision-making amongst an American veteran population in study 2 were anecdotal experience and personal beliefs about surgery.⁷ Interestingly in these investigations, additional reasons men considered were practical constraints such as distance to treatment or needing to care for a family member. The Australian study particularly looked at robotic prostatectomy vs radiotherapy.¹⁰ It found some men wanted the shorter, more intense treatment offered by surgery rather than radiotherapy.¹⁰ This reflects the quicker recovery time with robotic surgery compared to open surgery. Men who chose radiotherapy in this study still often cited less impact on everyday lifestyle or daily activities.¹⁰ This may be due to the urinary side effects of surgery or the recovery time with surgery. A drawback of more open questions can be less specific answers.

Four studies used time trade-off tools or discrete choice experiments to elicit patient preferences and objectives for treatment (study 4, 7, 8, 10) (Table 1). They had varying results with study 4 finding older men with years of symptoms would choose expectant management, indicating older men become accustomed to their symptoms.⁹ It contrarily found that some men would prefer surgery even with a zero expected life year benefit, suggesting the strong influence personal

Table I Summary of Articles Reviewed

No.	Article	Country	Year	Journal	Type	Description
1	Anandadas et al ⁶	UK	2011	<i>BJUI</i>	Observational Prospective Cohort –Pretreatment survey	Reason for treatment choice between radical prostatectomy, radiotherapy and active surveillance. Responses were recorded by category, the most common reason for undergoing radical prostatectomy was desire for "physical removal of the tumor". Responses were by predefined categories, and it did not have an "other reasons" comment option. It was also not robotic radical prostatectomy specific
2	Denberg et al ⁷	USA	2006	<i>Cancer</i>	Observational Survey Study – Pretreatment interview	Open-ended interview without predefined categories to investigate patient beliefs, attitudes and preferences. Finds feeling of fear and uncertainty in ~2/3 of patients and ~1/2 of patients advocated for treatment as soon as possible despite acknowledging prostate cancer is slow growing. It found polarizing misconceptions, with those in favor of surgery believing it to be the most certain and quickest option "getting the tumor out" vs those not in favor believing surgery to be drastic, extreme, frightening. It found a great reliance on anecdotal experience to their treatment beliefs. Small population of a specific population subset of veterans in the USA
3	Ihrig et al ⁸	Germany	2011	<i>BJUI</i>	Observational Case Series – Post-treatment interview	Case series soon after treatment by prostatectomy vs EBRT. Included an open-ended interview for patient perspective, decision-making process and beliefs concerning cancer. It found a decision motivator for those who chose surgery to be personal belief for the need to remove the cancer physically or want to have the entire tumor out. Two patients reported practical constraints (long distances, taking care of a disabled wife) as the main reason for treatment decision. Avoiding possible side effects of other treatments was a more common theme for those who chose EBRT
4	Mazur and Merz ⁹	USA	1996	<i>Journal of the American Geriatrics Society</i>	Observational Survey Study – Discrete choice experiment and standard gamble	Men from a Veterans Affairs Medical Centre, mean age 66.3 yrs, were given hypothetical scenarios comparing choice of surgery vs expectant management with scenarios varying the estimated survival benefit in increments from 0 to 10 years. 43% preferred surgery even at a 0 expected life year benefit, 26% preferred expectant management even with a 10 year survival benefit from surgery. It suggested that those with years of nocturia were more likely to opt for expectant management than those with less time, with the symptoms possibly implying that years of being used to a functional bother makes one accustomed to it. Sheds some insight into what older men value
5	Smith, Rincones et al ¹⁰	Australia	2019	<i>Patient Education and Counselling</i>	Observational Survey Study – Pretreatment interview	Included semi-structured interviews pretreatment investigating treatment decision between robotic prostatectomy and radiotherapy for localized prostate cancer. For those who chose RARP, they had perceptions that RARP is more definitive, offered a greater chance of being cancer free and reducing progression or recurrence. They tended to be younger men. Some preferred a shorter more intense treatment versus a less intense but longer treatment. For those who chose radiotherapy, they perceived it to be less invasive and have less impact on lifestyle and on their everyday activities

(Continued)

Table I (Continued).

No.	Article	Country	Year	Journal	Type	Description
6	Zeliadt et al ¹¹	USA	2010	<i>The American Journal of Managed Care</i>	Observational Survey Study – Pretreatment focus survey	Pretreatment survey of the treatment decision-making process with likes and dislikes of common treatment options. “Likes and dislikes” questions predefined and refined through a focus group. Men who chose surgery perceived it to be the most effective cancer treatment, those who favored radiation therapy perceived them to a lower personal burden of treatment on them
7	Sommers et al ¹²	USA	2007	<i>Cancer</i>	Observational Survey Study – Pretreatment time trade-off	Survey on newly diagnosed men with time trade-off questions to elicit preference for quality adjusted life years. Highlights very wide 10–90th percentiles on QALYs meaning there was wide variation in patient preferences for the discrete categories assessed. Urinary incontinence, erectile dysfunction, bowel, combinations of the above, metastatic disease
8	Sommers et al ¹³	USA	2008	<i>Cancer</i>	Observational Survey Study – Pretreatment time trade-off	Similar data set to 7, different analysis focus. QALY preference did not relate to final treatment decision but found sexually active men reporting lower QALYs for living with erectile dysfunction and men with family who have died from a cancer reported lower QALYs for metastatic disease
9	van Tol-Geerdink et al ¹⁴	Netherlands	2013	<i>BJUI</i>	RCT with a Pretreatment survey	RCT on usual care vs decisional aid in men choosing between prostatectomy and radiation therapy. Included an importance scale questionnaire for the predefined outcomes of risk of dying from prostate cancer, urinary problems, bowel problems, sexual problems, burden of the procedure itself. Survival, urinary and bowel problems were highly important to men in all treatment groups. Men who chose brachytherapy reported sexual problems and convenience of the procedure as items of importance to them
10	Watson et al ¹⁵	UK	2020	<i>The Journal of Urology</i>	Observational Survey Study – Pretreatment discrete choice experiment	Discrete choice experiment pretreatment with treatment profiles based on treatment type, return to normal activities, erectile function, urinary function, not needing further cancer treatment and 10–15 year cancer specific survival. It found patients with both low-intermediate risk and those with high-risk disease to be willing to sacrifice some cancer specific survival for improved quality of life, although the trade-off was off the magnitude of less than 3.1% on all accounts

Abbreviations: EBRT, external beam radiation therapy; RARP, robotic assisted radical prostatectomy; QALY, quality adjusted life year.

belief or preference can have.⁹ Study 8 found that sexually active men reported lower quality adjusted life years for living with erectile dysfunction and men who have had a family member die of a cancer report lower quality adjusted life years for metastatic disease.¹³ This highlights the variation in men’s preference based on their personal circumstance and function. Study 7 acknowledged the wide percentiles (10–90th) they found in investigating quality adjusted life years for the categories of urinary incontinence, erectile dysfunction, bowel symptom and metastatic disease. This represents the wide variation prevalent in patient preferences and objectives.¹²

Of the 10 articles reviewed, all were on populations within the developed world and preferences and reasons for treatment choice may not be reflective of men and their circumstances in developing countries. Difference in health care access, education and cultural beliefs may be variables to consider for broader extrapolation. Additionally, 2 of the

studies were amongst the American veteran's community which again may have particularities in the population group which are less generalizable.^{7,9}

Only one article looked at the treatment choice of robotic prostatectomy in particular. Men who preferred surgery in this study did mention a preference for the shorter more intense treatment modality.¹⁰ This is likely reflective of the perceived quicker recovery with surgery in the robotic era.⁴ This variation calls for updated investigation into men's treatment preferences with the changing benefit to risk profile of surgery, which is now increasingly performed robotically.

With the existing literature focusing on men's treatment decision-making and outcome preferences, a direct investigation into men's specific objectives for surgery would capture men's personal goals. Studies which asked questions beyond predefined categories found variety in response indicating heterogeneity in men's personal decision-making factors and this should be further explored.

Direct questioning of objectives (DQO) is a novel approach to assessing quality of life and patient objectives.¹⁶⁻¹⁸ This approach was first developed and applied by Detsky et al in 1983 in assessing patient quality of life on home TPN.¹⁶ It was later employed by Mcleod et al in 1991 in assessing perceived quality of life of patients with ulcerative colitis pre and post surgery, and again employed by Byrne et al in 2002 in studying the quality of life of patients with neuropathic fecal incontinence.^{17,18} Detsky et al and Mcleod et al both performed the DQO technique alongside the more commonly performed techniques of time trade-off and category scaling demonstrating concordance in the results of the novel DQO technique with these other techniques which have been shown to be reliable and valid in other applications.^{16,17}

This would be a novel application in the field of urology. It would allow inquiry into men's self-identified objectives in a directed interview allowing free response.¹⁶⁻¹⁸ Category scaling can then be used, as performed in previous applications, to assess men's self-rated importance of their objectives.¹⁶⁻¹⁸ This would elicit men's objectives beyond the commonly studied categories of urinary, bowel, hormonal and sexual function and would also assess for alignment with these commonly studied domains. This would be a more personalized approach and can also be used to direct preoperative counselling. With iterative application in the postoperative setting, it can also be used to track men's quality of life postoperatively based on their own objectives. A specific investigation into robotic radical prostatectomy would further be of interest, with the increasing availability of the robotic platform.

Conclusions

Men undergoing radical prostatectomy for localized prostate cancer place a high emphasis on having their tumor physically removed and having the most definitive oncological outcome. Factors men consider in the decision-making process include practical constraints, personal beliefs and circumstance, current urinary and sexual function and anecdotal experience. Age has an impact on choice and the availability of the robotic platform for surgery may also impact choice. The wide variation in results and wide percentiles found in some studies represents the heterogeneity in patient preference and objective. Open and direct investigation of patient objectives will personalize patient counselling and the perioperative experience, and this may improve patient satisfaction and quality of life outcomes.

Data Sharing Statement

The data sets generated during and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Ethics Statement

This investigation was performed following the principles of the Declaration of Helsinki. Ethics Committee approval was not required as the study did not involve human participants or animal care or use.

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Disclosure

The authors declare no competing interests.

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