

2012

Can exercise ameliorate treatment toxicity during the initial phase of testosterone deprivation in prostate cancer patients? Is this more effective than delayed rehabilitation?

Robert Newton
Edith Cowan University

Dennis Taaffe
Edith Cowan University

Nigel Spry
Edith Cowan University

Prue Cormie
Edith Cowan University

Suzanne Chambers
Edith Cowan University

See next page for additional authors

10.1186/1471-2407-12-432

This article was originally published as: Newton, R. , Taaffe, D. , Spry, N. A., Cormie, P. , Chambers, S. , Gardiner, R. F., Shum, D., Joseph, D. J., & Galvao, D. A. (2012). Can exercise ameliorate treatment toxicity during the initial phase of testosterone deprivation in prostate cancer patients? Is this more effective than delayed rehabilitation?. *BMC Cancer*, 12(September 2012), Article number432. Original article available [here](#)

This Journal Article is posted at Research Online.

<https://ro.ecu.edu.au/ecuworks2012/216>

Authors

Robert Newton, Dennis Taaffe, Nigel Spry, Prue Cormie, Suzanne Chambers, Robert Gardiner, David Shum, David Joseph, and Daniel Galvao

STUDY PROTOCOL

Open Access

Can exercise ameliorate treatment toxicity during the initial phase of testosterone deprivation in prostate cancer patients? Is this more effective than delayed rehabilitation?

Robert U Newton^{1*}, Dennis R Taaffe^{1,2,3}, Nigel Spry^{1,4,5}, Prue Cormie¹, Suzanne K Chambers^{1,6}, Robert A Gardiner^{1,7}, David HK Shum⁶, David Joseph^{1,4,5} and Daniel A Galvão¹

Abstract

Background: There has been substantial increase in use of androgen deprivation therapy as adjuvant management of prostate cancer. However, this leads to a range of musculoskeletal toxicities including reduced bone mass and increased skeletal fractures compounded with rapid metabolic alterations, including increased body fat, reduced lean mass, insulin resistance and negative lipoprotein profile, increased incidence of cardiovascular and metabolic morbidity, greater distress and reduced quality of life. Numerous research studies have demonstrated certain exercise prescriptions to be effective at preventing or even reversing these treatment toxicities. However, all interventions to date have been of rehabilitative intent being implemented after a minimum of 3 months since initiation of androgen deprivation, by which time considerable physical and psychological health problems have manifested. The pressing question is whether it is more efficacious to commence exercise therapy at the same time as initiating androgen deprivation, so treatment induced adverse effects can be immediately attenuated or indeed prevented.

Methods/design: We are proposing a multi-site randomized controlled trial with partial crossover to examine the effects of timing of exercise implementation (immediate or delayed) on preserving long-term skeletal health, reversing short- and long-term metabolic and cardiovascular risk factors, and supporting mental health in men receiving androgen deprivation therapy. 124 men who are about to initiate androgen deprivation for prostate cancer will be randomized to immediate or delayed groups. Immediate will commence a 6-month exercise program within 7–10 days of their first dose. Delayed will receive usual care for 6 months and then commence the exercise program for 6 months (partial cross-over). Immediate will be free to adopt the lifestyle of their choosing following the initial 6-month intervention. Measurements for primary and secondary endpoints will take place at baseline, 6 months and 12 months.

Discussion: This project is unique as it explores a fundamental question of when exercise implementation will be of most benefit and addresses both physical and psychological consequences of androgen deprivation initiation. The final outcome may be adjunct treatment which will reduce if not prevent the toxicities of androgen deprivation, ultimately resulting in reduced morbidity and mortality for men with prostate cancer.

Trial registration: ACTRN12612000097842

Keywords: Prostate cancer, Androgen deprivation therapy, Exercise, Resistance training, Aerobic training, Side-effects

* Correspondence: r.newton@ecu.edu.au

¹Edith Cowan University Health and Wellness Institute, Edith Cowan University, 270 Joondalup Drive, Joondalup, Western Australia 6027, Australia
Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

Background

There has been a substantial increase in the use of temporary androgen deprivation therapy (ADT) as an adjunct to radical radiation and surgical therapies for management of prostate cancer[1,2] with substantial periods of ADT now routinely applied to improve outcomes at 5, 10 and 15 years post diagnosis[2-4]. More than 2,000 men in Australia[5] and more than 80,000 in the USA[6] commence on-going ADT for prostate cancer each year. However, ADT leads to a range of well-established musculoskeletal toxicities including reduced bone mass and increased skeletal fractures[7,8] compounded with rapid metabolic alterations including increased body fat, loss of lean mass, insulin resistance and negative lipoprotein profile[9-15]. Recent work, including our own current Australian cohort, suggests an increased incidence of cardiovascular and metabolic morbidity associated with temporary ADT[16-20] and we have also reported significantly increased distress[21] and reduced quality of life (QOL)[22,23]. Our team has shown that even a 9-month exposure to ADT leads to significant reductions in bone mass across different clinical sites concurrent with severe loss of lean mass and increased trunk and whole body fat mass, all surrogate indicators of osteoporosis/skeletal fractures and cardiovascular/metabolic complications[15]. Currently, there is no established treatment to reverse bone loss and the array of metabolic adverse effects associated with severe hypogonadism from temporary ADT. Preliminary clinical trials by our team[24-26] and others[27,28] have suggested high efficacy of exercise for these patients but evidence is limited to only a few studies with men on long-term androgen deprivation[24,27-29]. We have shown that a combined program of resistance and aerobic exercise leads to a number of significant and clinically meaningful benefits including reversal of muscle loss in men receiving ADT for an average of approximately 14 months[24]. A critical but as yet unanswered research question is to determine whether it is more efficacious to commence exercise therapy at the onset of androgen deprivation so treatment induced adverse effects can immediately be attenuated or even completely prevented. This has not been addressed in any exercise trials to date and has the potential to prevent much of the ADT toxicities from the outset rather than try to rehabilitate the patient from the effects of long-term ADT later. A recent report[30] showed that physical function and quality of life are compromised within 3 months of commencing ADT suggesting that up-front exercise interventions are needed to counteract these losses, as well as the marked reductions in bone density and bone strength. Importantly, it appears the initial beneficial effects of resistance and aerobic exercise programs are similar for neuromuscular and physical function regardless of whether patients

are on acute (3–6 months) or chronic (>6 months) ADT [31]. Such preliminary evidence supports the hypothesis that exercise might be best initiated when ADT commences, to enhance physical function, retain structure and improve the patient's acceptance of hormone therapy. This is an important finding as it suggests that exercise may still benefit men during acute ADT, but no research has trialled this from time zero; that is initiation of ADT. This is a considerable gap in our understanding of the management of prostate cancer and ADT.

Having successfully completed several pilot studies, a randomised controlled trial (RCT) and ongoing RCTs in prostate cancer[24-26,31-34], this trial will drill down to the specifics of exercise as medicine to improve skeletal health, physical function, quality of life and mental health implemented immediately when patients initiate ADT. We propose a RCT with partial crossover to examine the effects of the timing of exercise implementation. We will evaluate the following hypotheses:

- 1) It is more efficacious to commence exercise therapy at the onset rather than after six months of ADT; and
- 2) ADT side effects, in particular the substantial initial bone loss, can be prevented by a 6-month exercise program concurrently undertaken at the onset of ADT.

The primary endpoint will be spine and hip aBMD determined by DXA. Secondary endpoints will include: 1) volumetric BMD (vBMD) and micro-architecture at the tibia, 2) body composition (lean mass and fat mass/abdominal obesity), 3) blood pathology (glucose metabolism, lipid profile, prostate specific antigen (PSA), testosterone, bone formation and resorption markers), 4) physical function, muscle strength and balance, 5) physical activity level and motivation, and 6) health-related quality of life and psychological distress.

The ultimate outcome will be guidelines for the prescription of exercise for the prevention of ADT toxicities, primarily those related to long-term skeletal health and physical function. This project is unique as it explores a fundamental question of when exercise implementation will be of most benefit to men undertaking ADT. The final outcome may be an adjunct treatment which will prevent major toxicities of ADT, ultimately resulting in reduced morbidity and mortality for men with prostate cancer.

Methods/design

We are proposing a single-blinded (investigators and testing personnel blinded to group allocation) RCT with partial crossover to examine the effects of the timing of exercise implementation. An immediate exercise group (IE) will undertake the exercise program for 6 months. After

6 months, the delayed exercise group (DE) will be crossed to receive the same intervention program (Table 1).

Recruitment

Subjects will be recruited by invitation of their specialist (radiation oncologist/urologist) as previously reported in completed and ongoing trials [24,26,32]. Those entering the study will undertake a series of familiarisation sessions and baseline measurements prior to randomisation (Figure 1).

Randomisation and stratification

Patients will be randomly allocated in a ratio of 1:1 to the two treatment arms for IE and DE groups, subject to maintaining approximate balance regarding stratification for age (≤ 70 yr) and smoking status (yes/no). A research methods consultant will be responsible for this randomisation and confirming the groups are balanced on these parameters. The chief investigators, exercise physiologists, psychologists and other researchers conducting the study measures will be blinded to a given participant's group allocation. The exercise intervention will be provided by exercise physiologists not in the research team or performing the tests (single blinded).

Subjects

One hundred and twenty-four men (62 subjects per arm) beginning treatment for prostate cancer involving ADT with no regular exercise (undertaking structured aerobic or resistance training two or more times per week) within the past 3 months will be recruited by invitation of their attending specialist in the Perth, Western Australia, and the Central Coast region of New South Wales. All participants will be able to walk 400-m and will require physician consent. Exclusion criteria will include prior exposure to ADT (e.g. those re-initiating ADT from intermittent programs), existing hypogonadism, established metastatic bone disease, established osteoporosis, those taking medications known to affect bone metabolism (e.g. bisphosphonates), acute illness or any musculoskeletal, cardiovascular or neurological disorder that could inhibit or put them at risk from exercising. The protocol has been approved (ID: 7869 NEWTON) by the University Human Research Ethics Committee and all subjects will provide written informed consent.

Table 1 Summary of the Intervention Arms

	0	6	12
Immediate Exercise (n=62)	Exercise Intervention	No formal intervention	
Delayed Exercise (n=62)	Usual Care	Exercise Intervention	

Measurements

All measurements for primary and secondary endpoints will take place at baseline, 6 and 12 months. Additional blood measures, scans and questionnaires will also be undertaken at 3 months to track changes over time during the initial 6 months for bone formation and resorption markers. Body composition measures for muscle and fat mass will also be performed at 3-month intervals to track the trajectory of change in these outcomes.

Calcium and vitamin D

All participants will receive standard daily supplementation with calcium (1,000 mg/d) and vitamin D₃ (800 IU/d).

Primary study endpoints

Areal BMD

BMD (g/cm^2) of the hip (total hip) and lumbar spine (L₂₋₄) as well as whole body bone mineral content (BMC, g) will be assessed by DXA (Hologic Discovery A, Waltham, MA). The Instant Vertebral Assessment (IVA) and Quantitative Morphometry (QM) program will be used to determine the presence or absence of vertebral fractures prior to initiation of the study.

Secondary study endpoints

Volumetric BMD and bone architecture

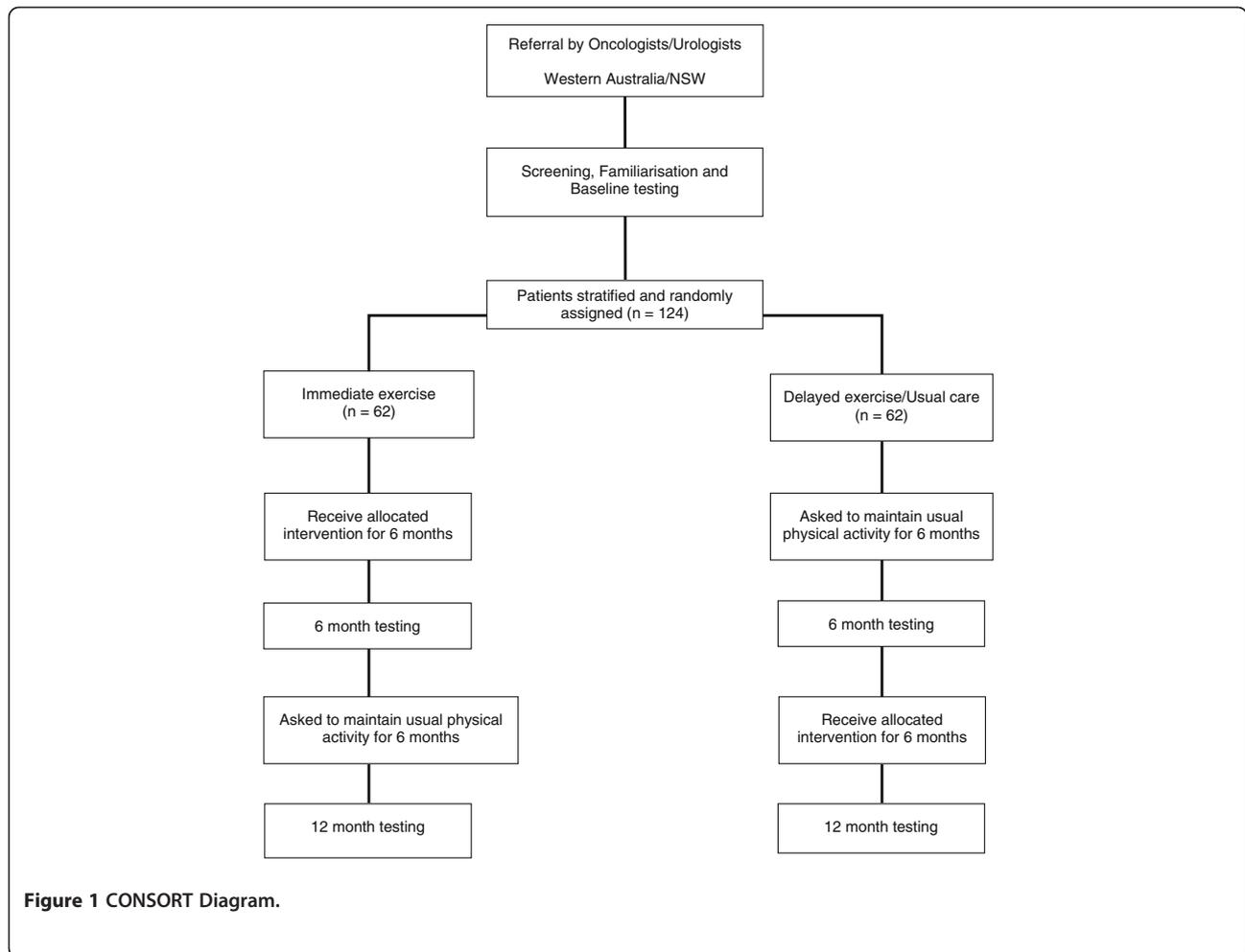
Three dimensional pQCT (XCT3000, Stratec, Pforzheim, Germany) will be used to measure volumetric BMD and micro-architecture at the tibia. This technique provides additional data on trabecular and cortical density and geometry with actual prediction of fracture thresholds. Methods for analysis will be as previously described[35].

Body composition

In addition to BMD, regional and whole body lean mass (including appendicular skeletal muscle mass) and fat mass will be derived from the whole body DXA scan. Measurement of trunk adiposity is an important indicator of chronic disease risk, and will be assessed from trunk fat mass obtained from the whole body scan and the ratios of trunk fat to limb fat, and trunk fat to total fat. Images from the pQCT scans will also be analysed for muscle density and cross-sectional area for the lower limbs.

Blood markers

Testosterone, prostate specific antigen (PSA), insulin, glucose, haemoglobin A1c (HbA1c), C-reactive protein (CRP), bone formation [alkaline phosphatase, Pro collagen Type 1 N-Terminal Pro peptide (PINP)] and resorption [C-terminal telopeptide of type I collagen (CTX)] markers, vitamin D and lipid profile levels will be measured commercially by an accredited Australian National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA)



laboratory (Pathwest Diagnostics, Perth, Western Australia)[24].

Blood pressure and arterial stiffness

A validated oscillometric device (HEM-705CP, Omron Corporation, Japan) will be used to record brachial BP at the dominant arm in triplicate. Central (ascending aortic) BP and indices of arterial stiffness will be determined using a SphygmoCor system (AtCor Medical, Sydney, Australia). Radial artery pressure waveforms will be captured at the right arm by applanation tonometry using a high fidelity micromanometer (SPC-301, Millar Instruments, Houston, Texas, USA). A generalised transfer function is applied to the radial artery waveform in order to obtain the pressure waveform at the ascending aorta. This method has been validated against invasive techniques for determination of central BP and the augmentation index (AIx) is a marker of systemic arterial stiffness.

Muscle strength and balance

Prior to muscle testing, subjects will be familiarised with all assessment procedures. In addition, a warm-up

consisting of aerobic activity and stretching will be undertaken. Dynamic concentric muscle strength for the leg press, chest press and seated row undertaken in the program will be measured using the one repetition maximum (1-RM) method. The 1-RM is the maximal weight an individual can move through a full range of motion without change in body position other than that dictated by the specific exercise motion[36]. A Neurocom Smart Balancemaster (Neurocom, OR, USA) will be used to assess standing balance. This device measures ground reaction force to track whole body centre of pressure and a tilting visual field and support platform to separate the visual, somatosensory and vestibular balance sense of the patient. Falls self-efficacy will be determined using the Activities-Specific Balance Confidence scale. During the course of the intervention, all participants will record any falls that take place and submit monthly fall records to the investigators.

Objective measures of physical function

A battery of tests will be used to assess functional performance[24,37]. Tests will be performed in triplicate

(except for the 400-m walk which will be performed once) with sufficient recovery time between trials. The best performance on each test will be used in the analyses. The tests will be; 1) repeated chair rise, 2) stair climb, 3) 6-m backward tandem walk, 4) 6-m walk, usual and fast pace, and 5) 400-m walk. Performance in each test will be timed electronically using a Kinematic Measurement System (Fitness Technology, Australia)

Physical activity level and motivation

Self-reported physical activity will be assessed by the leisure score index from the Godin Leisure-Time Exercise Questionnaire. ActiGraph activity monitors (triaxial accelerometer, GT3X+, Actigraph, Pensacola, Florida) will be used to objectively assess physical activity levels and sedentary time over a 7-day period[38]. A 6-item questionnaire will be used to assess the domain-specific sedentary behaviour.

The Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB) is the most widely utilised behavioural framework when examining physical activity motivation in cancer survivors. Therefore, physical activity motivation will be assessed in accordance with the TPB. TPB constructs (affective and instrumental attitude, injunctive and descriptive norm, self-efficacy, perceived behavioural control, intention, and planning) will be assessed in accordance with established guidelines using standardised items[39].

Health-related quality of life and psychological distress

Health-related QOL will be measured using the Medical Outcomes Study Short-Form 36 (SF-36), European Organisation for Research and Treatment of Cancer (EORTC) QLQ-C30 and EORTC QLQ-PR25 as well as a health history questionnaire. This validated instrument is an integrated system to assess QOL in cancer patients and has been extensively employed in clinical trials[40]. The Brief Symptom Inventory-18 (BSI-18) will be used to assess psychological distress (Anxiety, Depression and Somatisation)[21]. Higher somatization and anxiety as measured by the BSI-18 is associated with greater physical inactivity in cancer survivors[21]. The Impact of Events Scale (IES) and the Memorial Anxiety Scale for Prostate Cancer (MAX-PC) will be used to measure cancer specific distress[41,42]. A core self-evaluation questionnaire and lifestyle individual resilience scale will be used to assess core self-evaluation and three related aspects of resilience (individual, social-peers and social-family resources). Fatigue will be assessed using the Functional Assessment of Chronic Illness Therapy-Fatigue (FACIT-F) questionnaire. The FACIT-F is a 13 item scale commonly used to assess fatigue in cancer patients[43] as well as cancer patients receiving exercise interventions[44]. Items from the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) will be used to measure sleep quality

[45]. The PSQI is used to assess quality of sleep over a 1-month interval, and has been shown to be reliable and sensitive to change[46].

Exercise intervention

The intervention program will comprise resistance, aerobic and impact-loading exercises undertaken 3 times per week in an exercise clinic. The frequency of resistance and aerobic exercises will alternate weekly so two aerobic/impact loading and one resistance/impact loading sessions are performed in the first week and two resistance/impact loading and one aerobic/impact loading are performed in the subsequent week. Resistance training sessions will take approximately 60 minutes (this includes the warm-up and cool-down periods) and will be conducted in the Exercise Clinics at Edith Cowan University (ECU) in Perth and seven other partner sites in Western Australia: Perth; Mandurah; and Bunbury. We also have another site at the University of Newcastle where we have identical equipment and procedures. The programme will include exercises such as leg press, leg extension, leg curl, chest press, seated row, lat pulldown and bicep curl that target the major upper and lower body muscle groups, which we have used in a number of previous studies[24,26,37,47] including men on ADT. To ensure the progressive nature of the training program, subjects will be encouraged to work past the specific repetition maximums (RMs) prescribed. The resistance will be increased by 5-10% increment for the next set/training session if the subject is able to perform more repetitions than the RMs specified during a set. Intensity will be manipulated from 6-12-RM (e.g. the maximal weight that can be lifted 6 to 12 times) using 1-4 sets per exercise. The aerobic component will include 25-40 minutes of cardiovascular exercise using various modes such as walking or jogging on a treadmill, cycling or rowing a stationary ergometer, or exercising on a cross training machine. Target intensity will be 60-85% estimated maximum heart (220-age) with individual heart rate watches (Polar Electro Oy, Finland) provided for each participant. In addition to the clinic training, participants will be encouraged to undertake twice weekly home-based training incorporating aerobic activity (e.g. walking, cycling) and a modified version of the impact-loading regimen (only including hopping, leaping and drop jumping) for the duration of the study. The impact-loading regimen will be performed a minimum of 3 times per week for the duration of the trial, in combination with the resistance and aerobic exercise. For the first 10 weeks, 2 rotations will be performed of skipping (30 sec), bounding over soft hurdles (13-16 cm), and drop jumping (10-15 cm). In the second 10-week period, hopping on one leg (10 times) will be added, leaping (10 times) will replace skipping, and 4 rotations of bounding

(19–25 cm), drop jumping (20–25 cm), hopping, and leaping will be performed for the remainder of the programme. These activities result in substantial peak ground reaction forces ranging from 3.4 to 5.2 times body weight providing excellent stimulus to bone yet proven safe and accepted by older people[48].

All exercise sessions will be conducted in small groups of up to 6–10, with participants exercising in pairs and under direct supervision to ensure correct technique and minimize the risk for injury. Each session will commence with a 10-minute warm-up comprising low-level aerobic activities such as walking and stationary cycling, as well as stretching and conclude with a 5-minute cool-down period of stretching activities. In order to reduce the possibility of boredom and overreaching the exercise program will be periodised by cycling emphasis on intensity and volume. Also, within sessions variations of circuit training and intermittent exercise sessions (intervals of high and low intensity exercise) will be introduced. The exercise program will be designed to provide optimal stimulus to the skeletal, cardiorespiratory and neuromuscular systems while maximizing compliance and retention. All participants will be asked to maintain customary physical activity and dietary patterns over the intervention period (apart from the programmed exercise). Physical activity and dietary intake will be assessed at baseline, 6 and 12 months. During the course of the study, participants will be required to maintain an activity log and record their recreational physical activities. Participants in the DE group will be contacted every 4 weeks to encourage them to maintain current physical activity levels and record their activities. Dietary intake, at the same time points as for physical activity, will be assessed using a 4-day dietary record. Dietary information will be derived using the FoodWorks software program.

Calculation of sample size

Data from our 36-week study[15] in prostate cancer survivors initiating ADT indicates that the standard deviation (SD) for change in our primary outcome of BMD equates to approximately 4.5% and 3.3%, for the hip and lumbar spine, respectively. With ADT, the annual loss is reported to be 2–8% at the spine and 1.8–6.5% at the hip [49,50] and based on our 36-week data, we obtained an initial loss of 1.5% and 3.9% for the hip and lumbar spine, respectively. Therefore, we anticipate losses of approximately 1.5% and 3.5% at the clinically relevant fracture sites of the hip and spine. We anticipate a difference between the immediate and delayed exercise groups of approximately 2.5% at the hip and 4.5% at the lumbar spine, which would be clinically significant and substantially reduce the risk for fracture. A priori, 51 subjects per group will be required to achieve 80%

power at an alpha level of 0.05 (two-tailed), and to demonstrate a difference between groups at each bone site at the end of the 6-month intervention. Previous experience in our exercise trials indicates an attrition rate of up to 20% over the course of the study period. Therefore, to adequately ensure that we have sufficient subject numbers at the end of the intervention, 124 subjects will be randomised in a ratio of 1:1 to the immediate and delayed exercise groups, respectively. A sample size of 124 will also provide us with sufficient power to detect differences in our secondary outcomes which all have larger effect sizes based on our previous research.

Statistical analysis

Data will be analysed using SPSS statistical software package and an intention-to-treat approach will be applied. Analyses will include standard descriptive statistics, Student's *t* tests, correlation and regression, and two-way (group x time) repeated measures ANOVA (or ANCOVA as appropriate) to examine differences between groups over time. All tests will be two-tailed and an alpha level of 0.05 will be applied as the criterion for statistical significance.

Discussion

This is the first intervention using a combination of resistance, aerobic and impact loading exercise implemented immediately with initiation of ADT as opposed to long-term androgen deprivation. The principal outcome of this project will be the determination of whether it is more efficacious to commence exercise therapy at the onset of ADT so treatment induced adverse effects can be immediately attenuated or even completely prevented. This is an exciting possibility. Second, this is the first study to our knowledge using pQCT to assess bone outcomes of a therapeutic exercise intervention in a cancer population. Importantly, this simple and cost effective intervention strategy may provide comparable benefits to pharmaceutical interventions (e.g. bisphosphonates) without exposing patients to additional potential side effects[36,51,52] or the high financial cost of these drugs. The most important outcome will be clinical guidelines for the concurrent prescription of exercise for the management of men initiating ADT to preserve long-term skeletal health, reduce metabolic and cardiovascular morbidities, maintain physical function and alleviate psychological distress and depression associated with severe hypogonadism resulting from temporary ADT. By examining psychological outcomes of depression and distress we are addressing all aspects of ADT toxicities in the initiation phase, an important time when patient discomfort is greatest but unfortunately not addressed to date. This holistic approach to ADT toxicity will result in more effective clinical guidelines for managing patients, in particular maximizing uptake and long term adherence of

exercise therapy. In terms of advancement of prostate cancer care, we expect dissemination of the knowledge gained from this project to reduce fracture risk, improve physical and functional ability, quality of life, mental health and ultimately survival rates in this population. In particular, we hope to establish that exercise implemented as men initiate ADT can offer an array of positive patient outcomes and this strategy is far superior to the current delayed rehabilitation approach. Such benefits, apart from enhancing quality of life, could significantly reduce health care costs and ultimately increase survivorship.

Abbreviations

ADT: Androgen deprivation therapy; QOL: Quality of Life; RCT: Randomized Controlled Trial; IE: Immediate Exercise Group; DE: Delayed Exercise Group; PSA: Prostate Specific Antigen; DXA: Dual Energy X-ray Absorptiometry; ABMD: Areal Bone Mineral Density; pQCT: Quantitative Computed Tomography; vBMD: Volumetric Bone Mineral Density; IVA: Instant Vertebral Assessment (IVA); QM: Quantitative Morphometry (QM); Hba1c: Hemoglobin A1c; CRP: C-reactive protein; PINP: Pro Collagen Type 1 N-Terminal Pro Peptide; CTX: C-terminal Telopeptide of Type I Collagen; 1-RM: One Repetition Maximum; IES: Impact of Events Scale; MAX-PC: Memorial Anxiety Scale for Prostate Cancer; SF-36: Medical Outcomes Study Short-Form 36; EORTC: European Organisation for Research and Treatment of Cancer; FACIT-F: Functional Assessment of Chronic Illness Therapy-Fatigue; TPB: Theory of Planned Behaviour; BSI-18: The Brief Symptom Inventory-18; LL-FI: The Late Life - Function Index; PSQI: Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index.

Competing interests

The author(s) declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' contributions

RUN, DRT, NS and DAG developed the study concept and protocols and initiated the project. DJ, RAG, DHKS, PC and SKC assisted in further development of the protocol. RUN, DRT, NS, PC and DAG drafted the manuscript. NS, DJ, SKC, DHKS and RAG will provide access to patients. RUN, DRT, PC and DAG will implement the protocol and oversee collection of the data. All authors contributed to and approved the final manuscript.

Acknowledgments

This project has been funded by Cancer Australia, Prostate Cancer Foundation of Australia and Beyond Blue (NHMRC# 1029901). DAG is funded by a Movember New Directions Development Award obtained through Prostate Cancer Foundation of Australia's Research Program. PC is supported by the Cancer Council Western Australia Postdoctoral Research Fellowship. SKC is supported by an Australian National Health and Medical Research Council Fellowship (ID 496003).

Author details

¹Edith Cowan University Health and Wellness Institute, Edith Cowan University, 270 Joondalup Drive, Joondalup, Western Australia 6027, Australia. ²School of Environmental and Life Sciences, The University of Newcastle, Newcastle, NSW, Australia. ³School of Human Movement Studies, The University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD, Australia. ⁴Department of Radiation Oncology, Sir Charles Gairdner Hospital, Nedlands, WA, Australia. ⁵Faculty of Medicine, University of Western Australia, Nedlands, WA, Australia. ⁶Behavioural Basis of Health Program, Griffith Health Institute, Griffith University, Brisbane, QLD, Australia. ⁷Centre for Clinical Research at Royal Brisbane Hospital, The University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD, Australia.

Received: 27 August 2012 Accepted: 20 September 2012
Published: 26 September 2012

References

1. Shahinian VB, Kuo YF, Freeman JL, Orihuela E, Goodwin JS: Increasing use of gonadotropin-releasing hormone agonists for the treatment of localized prostate carcinoma. *Cancer* 2005, **103**(8):1615–1624.

2. Denham JW, Steigler A, Lamb DS, Joseph D, Mamegham H, Turner S, Matthews J, Franklin I, Atkinson C, North J, et al: Short-term androgen deprivation and radiotherapy for locally advanced prostate cancer: results from the Trans-Tasman Radiation Oncology Group 96.01 randomised controlled trial. *Lancet Oncol* 2005, **6**(11):841–850.
3. Bolla M, Collette L, Blank L, Warde P, Dubois JB, Mirimanoff RO, Storme G, Bernier J, Kuten A, Sternberg C, et al: Long-term results with immediate androgen suppression and external irradiation in patients with locally advanced prostate cancer (an EORTC study): a phase III randomised trial. *Lancet* 2002, **360**(9327):103–106.
4. Messing EM, Manola J, Yao J, Kiernan M, Crawford D, Wilding G, diSantAgnese PA, Trump D: Immediate versus deferred androgen deprivation treatment in patients with node-positive prostate cancer after radical prostatectomy and pelvic lymphadenectomy. *Lancet Oncol* 2006, **7**(6):472–479.
5. McCredie M, Cox B: Prostate-specific antigen testing for prostate cancer: the case for informed consent. *Med J Aust* 1998, **169**(1):9–10.
6. Moul JW: Prostate specific antigen only progression of prostate cancer. *J Urol* 2000, **163**(6):1632–1642.
7. Shahinian VB, Kuo YF, Freeman JL, Goodwin JS: Risk of fracture after androgen deprivation for prostate cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2005, **352**(2):154–164.
8. Smith MR, Lee WC, Brandman J, Wang Q, Botteman M, Pashos CL: Gonadotropin-releasing hormone agonists and fracture risk: a claims-based cohort study of men with nonmetastatic prostate cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 2005, **23**(31):7897–7903.
9. Dockery F, Bulpitt CJ, Agarwal S, Donaldson M, Rajkumar C: Testosterone suppression in men with prostate cancer leads to an increase in arterial stiffness and hyperinsulinaemia. *Clin Sci* 2003, **104**(2):195–201.
10. Smith JC, Bennett S, Evans LM, Kynaston HG, Parmar M, Mason MD, Cockcroft JR, Scanlon MF, Davies JS: The effects of induced hypogonadism on arterial stiffness, body composition, and metabolic parameters in males with prostate cancer. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 2001, **86**(9):4261–4267.
11. Smith MR, Lee H, Fallon MA, Nathan DM: Adipocytokines, obesity, and insulin resistance during combined androgen blockade for prostate cancer. *Urology* 2008, **71**(2):318–322.
12. Smith MR, Lee H, Nathan DM: Insulin sensitivity during combined androgen blockade for prostate cancer. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 2006, **91**(4):1305–1308.
13. Smith MR, Finkelstein JS, McGovern FJ, Zietman AL, Fallon MA, Schoenfeld DA, Kantoff PW: Changes in body composition during androgen deprivation therapy for prostate cancer. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 2002, **87**(2):599–603.
14. Braga-Basaria M, Dobs AS, Muller DC, Carducci MA, John M, Egan J, Basaria S: Metabolic syndrome in men with prostate cancer undergoing long-term androgen-deprivation therapy. *J Clin Oncol* 2006, **24**(24):3979–3983.
15. Galvao DA, Spry NA, Taaffe DR, Newton RU, Stanley J, Shannon T, Rowling C, Prince R: Changes in muscle, fat and bone mass after 36 weeks of maximal androgen blockade for prostate cancer. *BJU Int* 2008, **102**(1):44–47.
16. Keating NL, O'Malley AJ, Smith MR: Diabetes and cardiovascular disease during androgen deprivation therapy for prostate cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 2006, **24**(27):4448–4456.
17. Keating NL, O'Malley AJ, Freedland SJ, Smith MR: Diabetes and Cardiovascular Disease During Androgen Deprivation Therapy: Observational Study of Veterans With Prostate Cancer. *J Natl Cancer Inst* 2010, **102**(1):39–46.
18. Tsai HK, D'Amico AV, Sadetsky N, Chen MH, Carroll PR: Androgen deprivation therapy for localized prostate cancer and the risk of cardiovascular mortality. *J Natl Cancer Inst* 2007, **99**(20):1516–1524.
19. Saigal CS, Gore JL, Krupski TL, Hanley J, Schonlau M, Litwin MS: Androgen deprivation therapy increases cardiovascular morbidity in men with prostate cancer. *Cancer* 2007, **110**(7):1493–1500.
20. D'Amico AV, Denham JW, Crook J, Chen MH, Goldhaber SZ, Lamb DS, Joseph D, Tai KH, Malone S, Ludgate C, et al: Influence of androgen suppression therapy for prostate cancer on the frequency and timing of fatal myocardial infarctions. *J Clin Oncol* 2007, **25**(17):2420–2425.
21. Chambers SK, Lynch BM, Aitken J, Baade P: Relationship over time between psychological distress and physical activity in colorectal cancer survivors. *J Clin Oncol* 2009, **27**(10):1600–1606.
22. Green HJ, Pakenham KI, Headley BC, Yaxley J, Nicol DL, Mactaggart PN, Swanson CE, Watson RB, Gardiner RA: Quality of life compared during

- pharmacological treatments and clinical monitoring for non-localized prostate cancer: a randomized controlled trial. *BJU Int* 2004, **93**(7):975–979.
23. Spry NA, Kristjansson L, Hooton B, Hayden L, Neerhut G, Gurney H, Corica T, Korbel E, Weinstein S, McCaul K: **Adverse effects to quality of life arising from treatment can recover with intermittent androgen suppression in men with prostate cancer.** *Eur J Cancer* 2006, **42**(8):1083–1092.
 24. Galvao DA, Taaffe DR, Spry N, Joseph D, Newton RU: **Combined resistance and aerobic exercise program reverses muscle loss in men undergoing androgen suppression therapy for prostate cancer without bone metastases: a randomized controlled trial.** *J Clin Oncol* 2010, **28**(2):340–347.
 25. Galvao DA, Nosaka K, Taaffe DR, Peake J, Spry N, Suzuki K, Yamaya K, McGuigan MR, Kristjansson LJ, Newton RU: **Endocrine and immune responses to resistance training in prostate cancer patients.** *Prostate Cancer Prostatic Dis* 2008, **11**(2):160–165.
 26. Galvão DA, Nosaka K, Taaffe DR, Spry N, Kristjansson LJ, McGuigan MR, Suzuki K, Yamaya K, Newton RU: **Resistance training and reduction of treatment side effects in prostate cancer patients.** *Med Sci Sports Exerc* 2006, **38**(12):2045–2052.
 27. Segal RJ, Reid RD, Courneya KS, Malone SC, Parliament MB, Scott CG, Venner PM, Quinney HA, Jones LW, D'Angelo ME, et al: **Resistance exercise in men receiving androgen deprivation therapy for prostate cancer.** *J Clin Oncol* 2003, **21**(9):1653–1659.
 28. Segal RJ, Reid RD, Courneya KS, Sigal RJ, Kenny GP, Prud'Homme DG, Malone SC, Wells GA, Scott CG, Slovynec D'Angelo ME: **Randomized controlled trial of resistance or aerobic exercise in men receiving radiation therapy for prostate cancer.** *J Clin Oncol* 2009, **27**(3):344–351.
 29. Galvao DA, Newton RU: **Review of exercise intervention studies in cancer patients.** *J Clin Oncol* 2005, **23**(4):899–909.
 30. Alibhai SM, Breunis H, Timilshina N, Johnston C, Tomlinson G, Tannock I, Krahn M, Fleschner NE, Warde P, Canning SD, et al: **Impact of androgen-deprivation therapy on physical function and quality of life in men with nonmetastatic prostate cancer.** *J Clin Oncol* 2010, **28**(34):5038–5045.
 31. Galvao DA, Taaffe DR, Spry N, Joseph D, Newton RU: **Acute versus chronic exposure to androgen suppression for prostate cancer: impact on the exercise response.** *J Urol* 2011, **186**(4):1291–1297.
 32. Galvão DA, Spry N, Taaffe DR, Denham J, Joseph D, Lamb DS, Levin G, Duchesne G, Newton RU: **A randomized controlled trial of an exercise intervention targeting cardiovascular and metabolic risk factors for prostate cancer patients from the RADAR trial.** *BMC Cancer* 2009, **9**:419–419.
 33. Newton RU, Taaffe DR, Spry N, Gardiner RA, Levin G, Wall B, Joseph D, Chambers SK, Galvao DA: **A phase III clinical trial of exercise modalities on treatment side-effects in men receiving therapy for prostate cancer.** *BMC Cancer* 2009, **9**:210.
 34. Galvao DA, Taaffe DR, Cormie P, Spry N, Chambers SK, Peddle-McIntyre C, Baker M, Denham J, Joseph D, Groom G, et al: **Efficacy and safety of a modular multi-modal exercise program in prostate cancer patients with bone metastases: a randomized controlled trial.** *BMC Cancer* 2011, **11**:517.
 35. Hamilton EJ, Ghasem-Zadeh A, Gianatti E, Lim-Joon D, Bolton D, Zebaze R, Seeman E, Zajac JD, Grossmann M: **Structural decay of bone microarchitecture in men with prostate cancer treated with androgen deprivation therapy.** *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 2010, **95**(12):E456–E463.
 36. Taaffe DR, Duret C, Wheeler S, Marcus R: **Once-weekly resistance exercise improves muscle strength and neuromuscular performance in older adults.** *J Am Geriatr Soc* 1999, **47**(10):1208–1214.
 37. Galvão DA, Taaffe DR: **Resistance exercise dosage in older adults: single-versus multiset effects on physical performance and body composition.** *J Am Geriatr Soc* 2005, **53**(12):2090–2097.
 38. Plasqui G, Westerterp KR: **Physical activity assessment with accelerometers: an evaluation against doubly labeled water.** *Obesity* 2007, **15**(10):2371–2379.
 39. Ajzen I: **The theory of planned behavior.** *Organ Behav Hum Decis Process* 1991, **50**(2):179–211.
 40. Aaronson NK, Ahmedzai S, Bergman B, Bullinger M, Cull A, Duez NJ, Filiberti A, Flechtner H, Fleishman SB, de Haes JC, et al: **The European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer QLQ-C30: a quality-of-life instrument for use in international clinical trials in oncology.** *J Natl Cancer Inst* 1993, **85**(5):365–376.
 41. Roth AJ, Rosenfeld B, Kornblith AB, Gibson C, Scher HI, Curley-Smart T, Holland JC, Breitbart W: **The memorial anxiety scale for prostate cancer: validation of a new scale to measure anxiety in men with prostate cancer.** *Cancer* 2003, **97**(11):2910–2918.
 42. Sundin EC, Horowitz MJ: **Impact of Event Scale: psychometric properties.** *Br J Psychiatry* 2002, **180**:205–209.
 43. Reddy S, Bruera E, Pace E, Zhang K, Reyes-Gibby CC: **Clinically important improvement in the intensity of fatigue in patients with advanced cancer.** *J Palliat Med* 2007, **10**(5):1068–1075.
 44. Cramp F, Daniel J: **Exercise for the management of cancer-related fatigue in adults.** *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2008, **16**(2):CD006145.
 45. Beck SL, Schwartz AL, Towsley G, Dudley W, Barsevick A: **Psychometric evaluation of the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index in cancer patients.** *J Pain Symptom Manage* 2004, **27**(2):140–148.
 46. Buysse DJ, Reynolds CF 3rd, Monk TH, Berman SR, Kupfer DJ: **The Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index: a new instrument for psychiatric practice and research.** *Psychiatry Res* 1989, **28**(2):193–213.
 47. Newton RU, Hakkinen K, Hakkinen A, McCormick M, Volek J, Kraemer WJ: **Mixed-methods resistance training increases power and strength of young and older men.** *Med Sci Sports Exerc* 2002, **34**(8):1367–1375.
 48. Cheng S, Sipila S, Taaffe DR, Puolakka J, Suominen H: **Change in bone mass distribution induced by hormone replacement therapy and high-impact physical exercise in post-menopausal women.** *Bone* 2002, **31**(1):126–135.
 49. Greenspan SL, Coates P, Sereika SM, Nelson JB, Trump DL, Resnick NM: **Bone loss after initiation of androgen deprivation therapy in patients with prostate cancer.** *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 2005, **90**(12):6410–6417.
 50. Holmes-Walker DJ, Woo H, Gurney H, Do VT, Chipps DR: **Maintaining bone health in patients with prostate cancer.** *Med J Aust* 2006, **184**(4):176–179.
 51. Eckert AW, Maurer P, Meyer L, Krivwalsky MS, Rohrberg R, Schneider D, Bilkenroth U, Schubert J: **Bisphosphonate-related jaw necrosis—severe complication in maxillofacial surgery.** *Cancer Treat Rev* 2007, **33**(1):58–63.
 52. Taaffe DR, Pruitt L, Pyka G, Guido D, Marcus R: **Comparative effects of high- and low-intensity resistance training on thigh muscle strength, fiber area, and tissue composition in elderly women.** *Clin Physiol* 1996, **16**(4):381–392.

doi:10.1186/1471-2407-12-432

Cite this article as: Newton et al.: Can exercise ameliorate treatment toxicity during the initial phase of testosterone deprivation in prostate cancer patients? Is this more effective than delayed rehabilitation?. *BMC Cancer* 2012 **12**:432.

Submit your next manuscript to BioMed Central and take full advantage of:

- Convenient online submission
- Thorough peer review
- No space constraints or color figure charges
- Immediate publication on acceptance
- Inclusion in PubMed, CAS, Scopus and Google Scholar
- Research which is freely available for redistribution

Submit your manuscript at
www.biomedcentral.com/submit

