

Patient Population		Treatment Strategy	
Newly Diagnosed	Localized	Curative intent	Radiation therapy Radical prostatectomy Active surveillance
		Non-curative intent	Observation Androgen Deprivation Therapy (ADT)
	Metastatic	ADT + Docetaxel ADT + Enzalutamide ADT + Abiraterone ADT + Apalutamide	
Recurrent ADT naïve	Non-metastatic	ADT Clinical trials	
	Metastatic	ADT ADT + Docetaxel ADT + Enzalutamide ADT + Abiraterone	
CRPC	Non-metastatic	ADT + Darolutamide ADT + Apalutamide ADT + Enzalutamide	
mCRPC*	Minimal/no symptoms	Sipuleucel-T	
	Symptomatic bone-metastases	Radium-223	
	Symptomatic or asymptomatic	Enzalutamide Abiraterone Docetaxel Clinical trial	
	Post-abiraterone or post-enzalutamide	Olaparib <sup>%</sup>	
	Post-docetaxel	Cabazitaxel Rucaparib <sup>#</sup>	

Figure 1 footnotes have been updated, as noted below:

Although not available at the time of publication, for patients with TMB-H or MSI-H/dMMR tumors, pembrolizumab or dostarlimab may be considered, based on FDA-approved indications.

(1) Metastasis defined by positive technetium bone scan or CT scan

(\*) Treatment with continuous testosterone suppression, and with or without denosumab or zoledronic acid

(%) Patients with deleterious or suspected deleterious germline or somatic homologous recombination repair gene mutation who have progressed after treatment with enzalutamide or abiraterone

(#) Patients with deleterious germline or somatic BRCA mutation who have been treated with taxane-based chemotherapy