ADT at recurrence. Most patients with PC relapse after primary therapy seem not to benefit from ADT while side effects may be harmful. Selected high-risk patients (short PSA doubling time, high Gleason score) however may have benefit, and early start of ADT may be preferable in this group. An intermittent ADT strategy in this setting may be feasible.

Conclusions: A personalized approach is warranted, taking disease characteristics, side effects, and quality of life into account.

040 Bowel quality of life after prostate external beam radiation therapy in Victoria
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Objective: We aimed to use prostate cancer clinical registry data to evaluate variation in patient adverse effects after EBRT in Victoria.

Method: Data were obtained from the Victorian Prostate Cancer Registry. Study subjects were men diagnosed with primary prostate cancer between 2009 and 2014, treated with EBRT in one of the hospitals in Victoria. Data included men’s demographics, disease details, and treatment details including location of treatment. Information on change in general and disease specific health outcome 12 and 24 months after the initial diagnosis were obtained using a modified EPIC-26 survey.

Results: A total of 1,031 patients were included in the analysis. The proportion of men who noted ‘big bowel bother’ (the most troublesome category) was compared between the ICS regions in Victoria. There was no difference in the proportion of men reporting a big bowel bother across the regions at 12 months. However, at 24 months following diagnosis, patients treated in one regional cancer service with EBRT had a higher proportion with ‘big bowel bother’ (12.28%) compared to the rest of the Victoria (5.03%; χ² = 5.51; p = 0.01). Predictive factors for bowel bother were assessed using multivariable logistic analysis; the only significant factor was location of EBRT (OR = 3.6; 95% CI 1.5–8.7; p = 0.004). There was no association over time in that region with change in EBRT technique from 3D-CRT to IMRT (χ² = 1.055; p = 0.59).

Conclusion: Cancer clinical registries with simple patient-related outcome measure assessments have the capacity to identify hitherto unrecognised but clinically important variation in outcomes that matter to patients.

Keywords: prostate cancer, External beam radiation therapy, bowel bother

041 Impact and needs of prostate cancer survivors in a country with low incidence of prostate cancer
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Introduction and Objectives: There may be gaps in fulfilling the needs of prostate cancer survivors, especially in a country with low incidence of prostate cancer like Malaysia. This qualitative study explored the post-treatment impact and needs of prostate cancer survivors.

Methods: A qualitative study design was used. One in-depth interview and four focus group discussions were conducted with 24 prostate cancer survivors (age range 58–79 years) from government and private hospitals in Malaysia in 2013. Trained researchers used a topic guide to guide the interviews which were audio-recorded, transcribed verbatim, checked and managed with NVivo 10 software. Thematic approach was used to analyse the data.

Results: Prostate cancer had an important impact in the survivors’ lifestyle after treatment. They are still anxious about the possibility of relapse and most of them felt that spiritual support was important in helping them to cope with such uncertainty.

The survivors felt that they did not receive enough information about post-treatment care, relapse prevention and treatment, and prognosis. They wanted to know more about suitable diet, vitamins and supplements after treatment for relapse prevention and health. Some patients felt that doctors did not explain clearly about the status of their disease after treatment.

Conclusions: Spiritual support was also an important element in helping them to cope with the uncertainty of relapse. The doctor-patient transfer of information on post-treatment care and prognosis appeared to be lacking. This issue is should be addressed especially in a region with low incidence of prostate cancer.

043 Gene expression profile of recurrent prostate cancer
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Objective: Prostate cancer (PCa) is the second most common cancer diagnosed in men. New improved diagnostic biomarkers are needed to ensure early detection of aggressive PCa that requires immediate treatment.

Methods: Genome-wide profiling of gene expression was performed for identification of biomarkers of biochemically recurrent (BCR) PCa. Human Gene Expression (Agilent Technologies) and TaqMan Human ABC Transporter (Life Technologies) arrays were used for the global gene expression profiling of PCa. Expression levels of the selected genes were validated by quantitative real-time PCR (QPCR) in several independent cohorts. DNA methylation analysis of the MT1E and ABCG1 genes was performed by methylation-specific PCR (MSP).

Results: Comparison of gene expression profile of BCR and no-BCR cases revealed significant changes in expression levels of 455 genes, and the vast majority of the genes were down-regulated. Down-regulation of the MT1E gene was observed in recurrent PCa in two independent cohorts and was accompanied by frequent promoter hypermethylation of the gene. Multivariate Cox regression analysis revealed significant (p < 0.0001) prognostic value of MT1E expression and pathological stage of PCa for early identification of the