

Grading

Prostate cancer is often graded based on the Gleason score, which assesses the cancer's aggressiveness. The higher the score, the more aggressive the cancer.

Staging

The cancer's stage is determined to assess its extent and spread. Stages range from I (localized to the prostate) to IV (advanced and spread to other organs).



Treatment

Treatment for prostate cancer depends on various factors, including cancer state, patient's age and overall health, and personal preferences. Options

may include watchful waiting, active surveillance, surgery, radiation therapy, hormone therapy, chemotherapy, and immunotherapy.

Prognosis

Prostate cancer is often slow-growing, and many men with early stages have a good prognosis. However, outlook can vary depending on stage and aggressiveness. Regular check-ups, tests and discussions with a healthcare provider are essential for early detection and management of prostate cancer. Treatment decisions should be made in consultation with a healthcare team, considering the individual's specific circumstances and preferences.



More Information

For more information about prostate cancer, visit [cdc.gov/cancer/prostate](https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/prostate) or [zerocancer.org](https://www.zerocancer.org).

To get involved with the fight against cancer, scan the QR code or visit [sccancer.org](https://www.sccancer.org).



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PCAS

Prostate Cancer Awareness and Screening



What is Prostate Cancer Awareness and Screening (PCAS)?

PCAS is a term used to describe efforts aimed at increasing public awareness about prostate cancer and promoting early detection through regular screenings.

Prostate cancer is one of the most common cancers in men, and the risk increases with age. Prostate cancer is a significant health concern for men, and raising awareness about it and encouraging screening can help in its early detection and treatment, potentially improving outcomes.

Awareness includes sharing information about the prevalence of prostate cancer, the potential for it to be asymptomatic in its early stages, and the fact that early detection can significantly improve the chances of successful treatment.

What is Prostate Cancer?

Prostate cancer is a type of cancer that develops in the prostate gland, which is a small, walnut-sized organ located just below the bladder in men. The prostate gland produces seminal fluid that nourishes and transports sperm. Prostate cancer occurs when the cells in the prostate gland begin to grow uncontrollably.



Risk Factors

The exact cause of prostate cancer is not known, but certain risk factors can increase a man's likelihood of developing the disease. These risk factors include age (prostate cancer is more common in older men), family history, race (African American men have a higher risk), and certain genetic mutations.

Symptoms

In its early stages, prostate cancer often does not cause noticeable symptoms. As the disease progresses, some common symptoms may include frequent urination, difficulty starting and maintaining a steady stream of urine, blood in the urine or semen, pain or discomfort in the pelvic area, and erectile dysfunction.

Screening

Prostate cancer screening typically involves two main tests: the prostate-specific antigen (PSA) blood test and the digital rectal exam (DRE). The PSA test measures the level of PSA in a man's blood, and an elevated PSA level may be an indicator of prostate cancer. The DRE involves a doctor examining the prostate gland by feeling it through the rectum. These screening methods are not definitive but can help identify individuals at higher risk who may require further evaluation, such as a prostate biopsy.

It's important to note that the value of prostate cancer screening and the guidelines for when and how often to screen have been the subject of ongoing debate within the medical community. Decisions about screening should be made on an individual basis in consultation with a healthcare provider, taking into account factors such as age, family history, and overall health.