Prostate Cancer

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National Statistics

- Incidence – 159.8 per 100,000 (age-adjusted)

- Mortality – 23.5 per 100,000 (age-adjusted)
National Statistics

- Black men -227.8
  White men-151.9
  Latino men -117.9

- Age 35-39 Rate .8
  40-44 9.5
  45-49 41.6
  50-54 136.6
  55-59 322.7
  60-64 567.4
  65-69 852.7
  70-74 945.7
  75-79 914.5
  80-84 760.4
  85+ 601.8
Illinois Statistics

- Incidence - 157.9 per 100,000
- Mortality - 27.0 per 100,000
- Black men - 235.2
  White men - 142.3
The Prostate

- Part of a man’s reproductive system
- Located in front of the rectum and under the bladder
- Male hormones (androgens) make the prostate grow
This shows the prostate and nearby organs.

This shows the inside of the prostate, urethra, rectum, and bladder.
Cancer begins in cells

- Sometimes old or damaged cells don't die

- The buildup of extra cells may form a growth or tumor
Prostate growths can be benign (not cancer) or malignant (cancer).

Benign growths are not as harmful as malignant growths.
Age over 65: Age is the main risk factor

Risk is higher if your father or brother had prostate cancer

Prostate cancer is more common among black men
Symptoms

- Urinary problems
- Difficulty having an erection
- Blood in the urine or semen
- Pain in lower back, hips, thighs
Diagnosis

- Digital rectal exam
- Prostate-specific antigen (PSA) test
- Transrectal ultrasound
- Transrectal biopsy
Treatment

- Active surveillance
- Surgery
- Radiation (Brachtherapy)
- Therapy
- Cryotherapy
- Hormone Therapy
- Chemotherapy
Second Opinion

- Before treatment
- Talk to a urologist and/or radiation oncologist
- Medical society, hospital, or medical school for specialists
Follow-up Care

- Get a written summary of your treatment
- Share this summary with any new doctors
- Keep medical records in a binder or folder
Body Changes

- Erectile dysfunction
- Incontinence
- Fertility loss
Coping

- Inform yourself
- Talk to spouse or love ones
- Social workers or support groups
- Sex counselor
Questions?