

## WHY IS PROSTATE SCREENING IMPORTANT?

- /// In the United States, one in eight men will be diagnosed with prostate cancer.
- /// Because prostate cancer tends to grow very slowly and does not cause symptoms, many individuals with prostate cancer never know they have it until they get tested.
- /// Family history increases the risk for prostate cancer. Someone with a close relative (father, brother, or son) diagnosed with the disease has twice the risk of developing prostate cancer.
- /// Black/African American men are at a greater risk for prostate cancer.



# WHO SHOULD BE SCREENED

AGE GROUP (YEARS OLD)	AUA GUIDELINE PANEL RECOMMENDATIONS:
<40	Men in this group should not undergo prostate cancer screening.
40-54	Men in this age group should talk to their healthcare provider about screening if at a higher risk. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Men with Black/African American Ancestry</li><li>• Men with a family history of certain types of cancer (i.e. prostate, ovarian, breast, colorectal, endometrial, or pancreatic cancer)</li></ul>
55-69	All healthy men should consider prostate cancer screening in this age group based on conversations with their healthcare provider. The greatest benefit of screening appears to be in men within this age group.
70+	Some men in this age group who are in excellent health with a life expectancy greater than 10-15 years may benefit from prostate cancer screening. Men with a life expectancy < 5-10 years generally do not benefit from prostate cancer screening or treatment.

## HOW DO I GET SCREENED?

- If you qualify, talk to your doctor about getting screened and the risks associated with screening.
- If you do not have a healthcare provider and/or insurance and would like additional info, contact WVU Cancer Institute Cancer Prevention and Control at 877-287-2272.

The Patient Advocate Foundation provides experienced case managers free of charge to assist with a variety of financial and insurance-related inquiries. Call 866-684-2479 for additional information.

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