Prostate Cancer
The second most common cancer among men in the United States.

**KEY POINTS**

- There are an estimated 191,000 new cases of prostate cancer this year.¹
- Prostate cancer is the second most common cancer among men in the US, it is a cancer of the male reproductive system.²
- 1 out of every 100 men will get prostate cancer in their lifetime and 2-3 of those will die.²
- As men age the prostate gets larger and may cause some problems, it is important to get it checked regularly.
- Men who have a father, son, or brother who have had prostate cancer are at increased risk.

**PROSTATE CANCER RISK FACTORS**

- Diet high in saturated fats
- Family history of prostate cancer
- Obesity
- Genome changes
- High testosterone
- Age
- Racial and ethnic background
- Prostatic intraepithelial neoplasia (PIN)

**SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS**

- Problems Urinating
- Blood in the Urine or Semen
- Erectile Dysfunction
- Pain in Hips/Back/Chest
- Weakness or Numbness in the Legs/Feet
- Loss of Bladder or Bowel Control

The most common risk factor for prostate cancer is age; however having a family history of prostate cancer or being African American puts you at increased risk. African American men are more likely to get it than other men, twice as likely to die from it and tend to get it at an early age but find it at a later stage.²
The Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority (FDHA), are ensuring that quality care is provided through Grady Health System and meeting the unmet needs of indigent and medically underserved populations in Fulton and DeKalb counties by educating, empowering, and engaging health care systems and other stakeholders.

We are dedicated to ENGAGING with our community, learning their needs, and EDUCATING them about preventive health care so that they are EMPOWERED to advocate on behalf of their own health outcomes.

**SCREENINGS**

- A blood test for screening for prostate cancer (it is called a PSA test)
- Digital rectal exam – the doctor uses a gloved, lubricated finger to feel the prostate for abnormalities

**TREATMENT**

- May include close monitoring by a licensed provider.
- Radiation therapy: uses various strengths of high energy rays or particles to kill cancer cells (sometimes it is combined with hormone therapy)
- Surgery to remove the prostate

**Should I get tested for Prostate Cancer?**

**TALK WITH YOUR DOCTOR**

If you are thinking about being screened, consider talking to your doctor about the following:

- If you have a family history of prostate cancer.
- If you are African American.
- If you have other medical conditions that may make it difficult for you to be treated for prostate cancer, if this is true or that may make you less likely to benefit from screening.
- The possible benefits and harms of screening, diagnosis, and treatment.

References