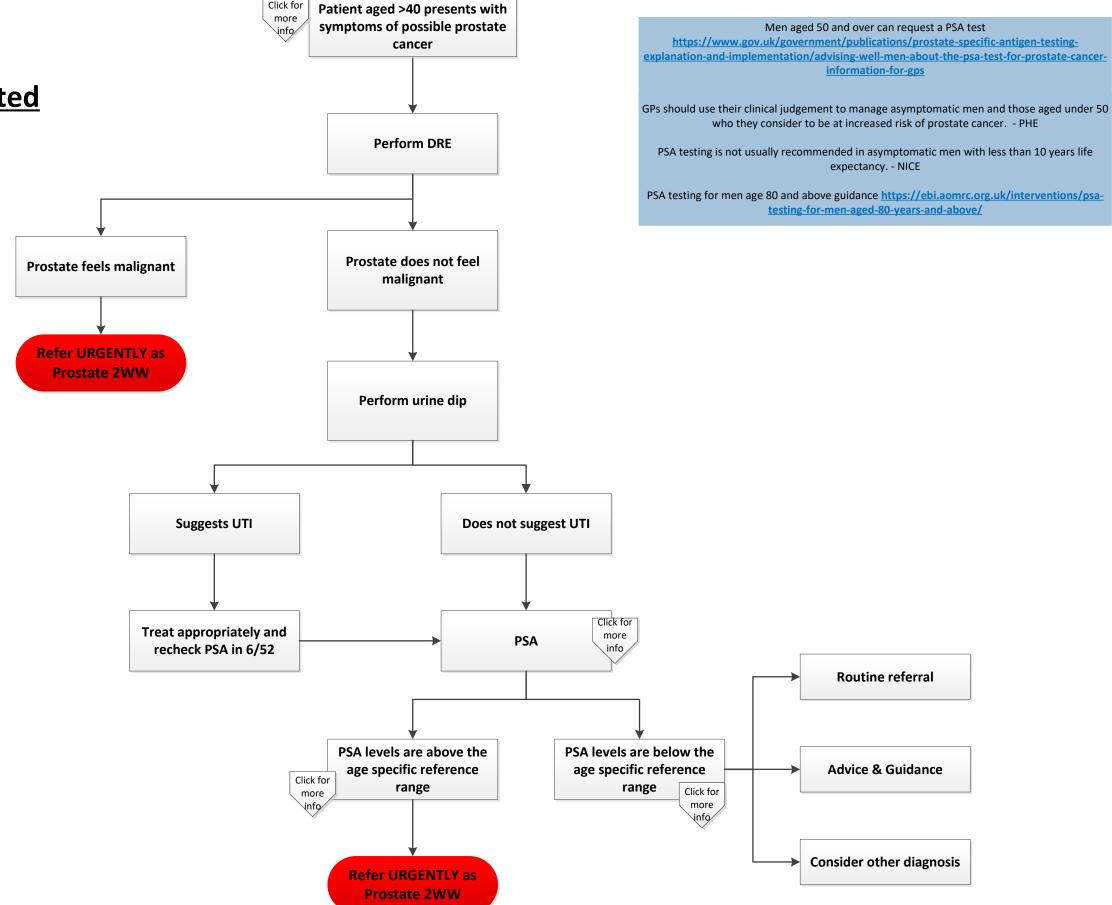


Prostate Cancer - Suspected

Risk factors for prostate cancer:

- **Black ancestry**
- **Germline mutations**
- Strong family history of prostate cancer



Click for



Symptoms of Prostate Cancer

- LUTS symptoms (these symptoms are common in older men and early prostate cancer will not usually produce these symptoms. However, locally advanced prostate cancer may cause obstructive LUTS)
 - Nocturia
 - Frequency
 - Hesitancy
 - Urgency
 - Retention
- New erectile dysfunction
- Visible haematuria/haematospermia (see renal and bladder cancer pathway)
- Lower back/bone pain
- Anorexia/weight loss

Back to pathway

Age-specific reference range

Table 1 Age-specific PSA thresholds for people with possible symptoms of prostate cancer

| Age (years) | Prostate-specific antigen threshold (micrograms/litre) |
|-------------|--|
| Below 40 | Use clinical judgement |
| 40 to 49 | More than 2.5 |
| 50 to 59 | More than 3.5 |
| 60 to 69 | More than 4.5 |
| 70 to 79 | More than 6.5 |
| Above 79 | Use clinical judgement |

Patients on Finesteride or dutesteride must have their PSAs doubled before comparing against age-specific references as the drug falsely lowers their true PSA by 50% after 6 months of treatment; e.g. A PSA of 3.4 from a 75 year old on finesteride is NOT normal as it is really 6.8



PSA

Before a PSA test, people should not have:

- An active urinary infection or within previous 6 weeks.
- Ejaculated in previous 48 hours.
- Exercised vigorously, for example cycling, in the previous 48 hours.

Had a urological intervention such as prostate biopsy in previous 6 weeks