

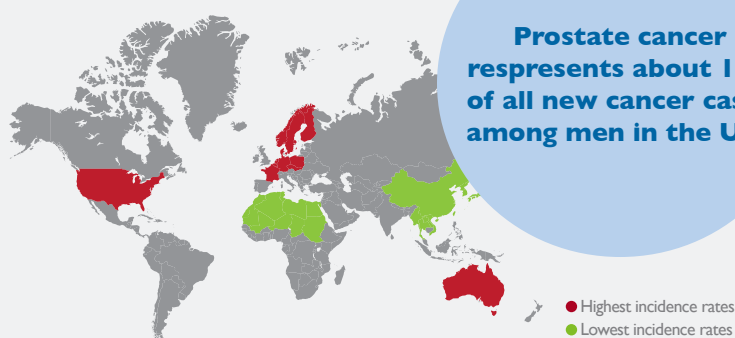
Prostate Cancer



About Prostate Cancer

Prostate cancer starts in the prostate gland, which is a part of a man's reproductive system. Small areas of cancer within the prostate are very common and may stay dormant (inactive) for many years. If prostate cancer spreads to other areas of the body, it most commonly goes to the bones first.

Incidence



Prostate cancer is the *most common* cancer among men in *developed countries*. The highest incidence rates are observed in North America, Australia and western Europe, and the lowest rates are observed in south eastern Asia, south central Asia and northern Africa



In the U.S., the number of prostate cancer deaths is expected to increase in 2017 when compared with 2016



Approximately **161,360** new cases of prostate cancer will be diagnosed in the U.S. in 2017 and more than 26,000 American men will die from the disease

Risk Factors



Prostate cancer is rare in men under 50. **More than half** of all cases are diagnosed in men over 65. Age is one of the only well-established risk factors for prostate cancer



If you have a **father** or **brother** diagnosed with prostate cancer you are at about **double the risk** of getting the disease yourself, compared to the average man

Symptoms



Advanced prostate cancer can affect you in obvious and sometimes, not so obvious ways. While early prostate cancer usually causes no symptoms, **signs of more advanced prostate cancers** include:

- Tiredness/fatigue
- Aches, pain, or discomfort
- Weakness/numbness
- Trouble falling or staying asleep
- Anxiety or distress as a result of pain
- Difficulty doing normal activities

Diagnosing Advanced Prostate Cancer

A pathology report of the biopsy tissue sample that includes a Gleason grade can help to determine if cancer has spread outside the prostate gland.



Additional imaging tests can determine the location of spreading cancer (e.g. bone scan, plain x-rays, CT or MRI scans, bone biopsy, ALP test).

ALP is a substance that may be released into the bloodstream when bones break down. High levels of ALP give your doctor a better idea if your disease has spread to bone.

Changes in your PSA levels may be a sign that your disease is advancing. In advanced prostate cancer, PSA tests alone should not be used to determine long-term outcomes, like living longer.

Late-Stage Disease

mCRPC

Metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC) is a form of cancer that has **spread beyond the prostate** and is resistant to medical or surgical treatments that lower testosterone

<2 years

The **median survival** for men with mCRPC is less than 2 years

Bone Metastases

Approximately

90%

of men with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC) **show evidence of bone metastases**



Bone metastases are associated with death and decreased quality of life in patients with mCRPC