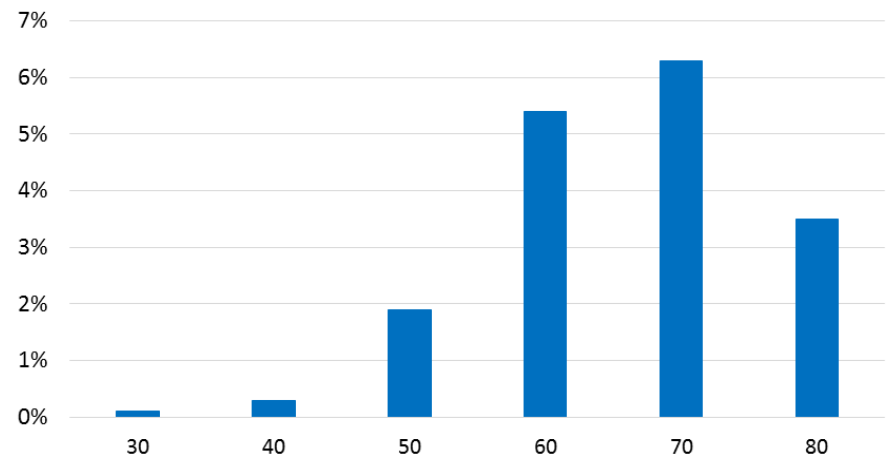


- Among Michigan men, prostate cancer is the most common newly diagnosed cancer ¹
- In 2013, **6,068** Michigan men were diagnosed with prostate cancer ²
- It is estimated that there will be **5,350 new cases** of prostate cancer in Michigan men in 2017 ¹
- Prostate cancer is the **second-leading cause of cancer deaths** in Michigan men ¹
- In 2014, **940** Michigan men died from prostate cancer ²
- It is estimated that **830** men in Michigan will die from prostate cancer in 2017 ¹

Prostate Cancer Screening

The prostate-specific antigen (PSA) test is the most common screening test for prostate cancer. In 2012, The United States Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) issued a recommendation against routine prostate cancer screening using the Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA) screening test.³ The American Cancer Society recommends that providers should **discuss the risks and benefits of prostate cancer screening** with their male patients and make the decision to screen based on important risk factors.⁴

Risk of Developing Prostate Cancer in Ten Years by Age, 2011-2013



Source: Devcan 6.7.4, August 2016, National Cancer Institute (<https://surveillance.cancer.gov/devcan/>). Incidence data are from the SEER 18 areas (San Francisco, Connecticut, Detroit, Hawaii, Iowa, New Mexico, Seattle, Utah, Atlanta, San Jose-Monterey, Los Angeles, Alaska Native Registry, Rural Georgia, California excluding SF/SJM/LA, Kentucky, Louisiana,

Risk Factors ⁴

- Age
- Family History
- Black race
- Genetic mutations including *BRCA1/BRCA2*, and Lynch syndrome mutations

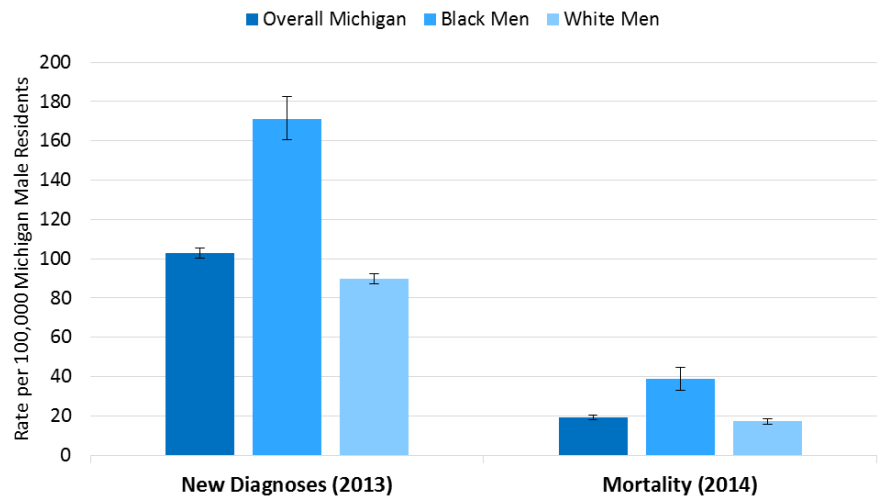
When to discuss screening with men by level of risk ⁴

<p>Average Risk No risk factors Screening discussion starts at age 50</p>	<p>High Risk Black race or having one close family member diagnosed before age 65 Screening discussion starts at age 45</p>	<p>Highest Risk Multiple close family members diagnosed with prostate cancer before age 65 Screening discussion starts at age 40</p>
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The rate of new diagnoses of prostate cancer and deaths from the cancer have been falling in Michigan. However, for both new diagnoses and deaths, Black men have more than two times the rate compared to White men.⁶

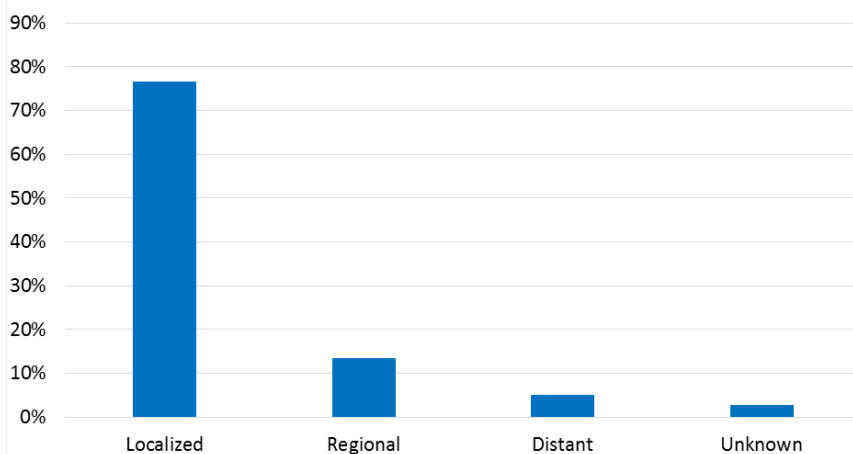
Since the year 2000, new diagnoses of prostate cancer have declined from 208.0 to 108.4 cases for every 100,000 Michigan males in 2012.² In that same time, deaths from prostate cancer have declined from 31.5 to 18.7 deaths for every 100,000 Michigan males.²

New Diagnoses and Deaths from Prostate Cancer by Race: Michigan, 2013 and 2014



Source: Age Adjusted Invasive Cancer Rates by County in Michigan, 2013. Based on data released 15 April 2015. Age Adjusted Mortality Rates by County in Michigan, 2014. Cancer-Rates.info. Accessed 4 April 2017. Michigan Cancer Surveillance Program.

Stage of Prostate Cancer at Time of Diagnosis, Michigan 2013



Source : Michigan Resident Cancer Incidence File. Updated with cases processed through November 30, 2015. Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Health and Human Services.

In 2013, 90% of the prostate cancers in Michigan, were found in the localized or regional stage.⁶ Five-year relative survival for localized or regional prostate cancer is almost 100%. When prostate cancer is diagnosed at the distant stage, survival drops to 30%.⁷

Treatment Decisions

When a PSA test and a subsequent biopsy return a diagnosis of prostate cancer, the next step is determining treatment. Many prostate cancers are slow-growing, small, localized, and not causing symptoms.⁵ Active surveillance may be an appropriate treatment choice for **older men** and those with **less aggressive tumors**, as other treatments, such as surgery and radiation, can have a significant impact on quality of life.⁴ **Talk** with patients about the **risks and benefits of different treatments** for prostate cancer. For tools and resources on treatments, please visit www.prostatecancerdecision.org

References: 1) American Cancer Society. *Cancer Statistics Center: Michigan at a Glance 2016*. Retrieved at: <http://cancerstatisticscenter.cancer.org/#/state/Michigan>. 2) Michigan Cancer Surveillance Program. *Age Adjusted Invasive Cancer Incidence and Mortality Trends Michigan Male Residents, 1985-2012*. Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Health and Human Services. Retrieved at: <http://www.cancer-rates.info/mi/index.php>. 3) *Final Update Summary: Prostate Cancer: Screening*. U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. July 2015. [http://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Document/UpdateSummaryFinal/prostate-cancer-screening?ds=1&s=prostate cancer screening](http://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Document/UpdateSummaryFinal/prostate-cancer-screening?ds=1&s=prostate%20cancer%20screening) American Cancer Society. 4) *Cancer Facts and Figures 2015*. Retrieved at: <http://www.cancer.org/acs/groups/content/@editorial/documents/document/acspc-044552.pdf>. 5) American Cancer Society. *Watchful Waiting and Active Surveillance*. Retrieved at <http://www.cancer.org/cancer/prostatecancer/detailedguide/prostate-cancer-treating-watchful-waiting>. 6) Michigan Resident Cancer Incidence File. Updated with cases processed through November 30, 2014. Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Health and Human Services. Retrieved at: <http://www.mdch.state.mi.us/pha/osr/Cancer/Stateinc.asp?CDxID=IncTrendsBreast>. 7) SEER Cancer Statistics Factsheets: Prostate Cancer. National Cancer Institute. Bethesda, MD, <http://seer.cancer.gov/statfacts/html/prost.html>.