

- Among Michigan men, prostate cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer and the second leading cause of cancer death. ¹
- In 2019, it is estimated that there will be **4,580 new cases** of prostate cancer and **980 deaths** from prostate cancer in Michigan men. ¹

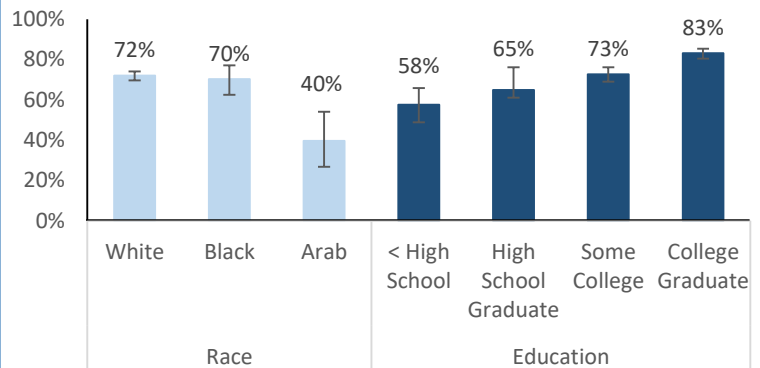
Prostate Cancer Screening

- The Prostate-Specific Antigen (PSA) test is the most common screening test for prostate cancer. ²
- The United States Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) recommends for men aged 55-69 years to discuss with their physician the potential benefits and harms of screening. ²
 - Arab men report discussing the PSA test with a doctor at a significantly lower rate compared to White and Black men (40% vs 72%, and 70% respectively).
- Most prostate cancers grow very slowly and never cause health problems. ²
- It is not clear if PSA screening can help men live longer. ²
- Harms of screening include: false-positive results, over diagnosis, and overtreatment. ²

Early Detection is Key!

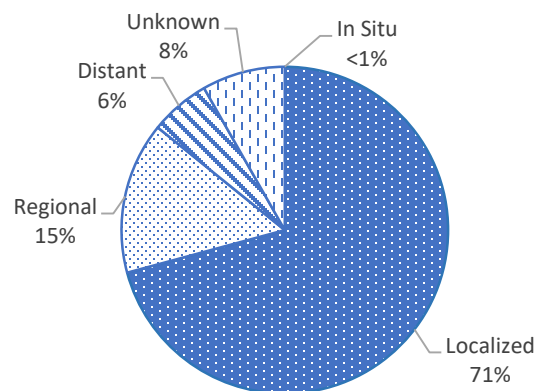
- In 2015, about 90% of prostate cancers were diagnosed at either the localized or regional stage in Michigan. ³
- The five-year survival rate for prostate cancer at the localized or regional stage is almost 100%. ⁴
- The five-year survival rate for prostate cancer diagnosed at the distant stage falls to 30%. ⁴

Men Aged 50 or Older Who Have Ever Discussed Advantages of the PSA Test with a Doctor in Michigan, 2016



Source: Michigan Behavioral Risk Factor Survey (MiBRFS), www.Michigan.gov/brfs

Stage at Diagnosis for Prostate Cancer in Michigan, 2016



Source: Michigan Cancer Surveillance Program (MCSP), Division of Vital Records and Health Statistics. 2016. Based on data released Apr 2019.

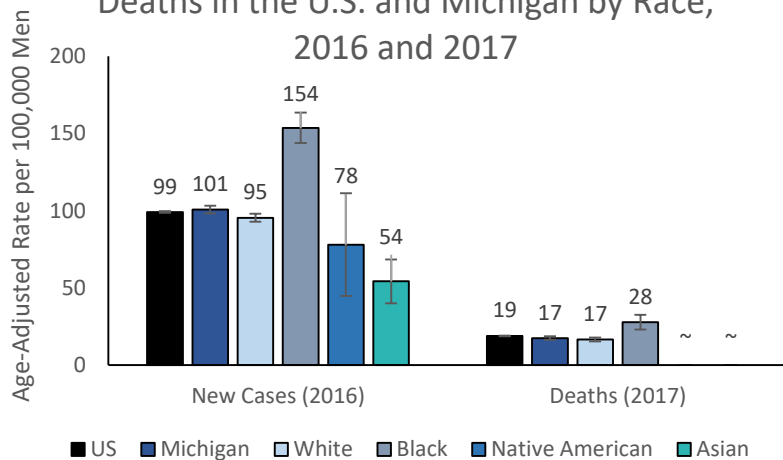
Treatment Options for Prostate Cancer ⁵

There are three standard treatments for **early stage** prostate cancer: observation, surgery, and radiation. **Active surveillance** and **watchful waiting** are two forms of observation. Active surveillance usually includes doctor visits with a PSA test every six months. Watchful waiting is less intensive and relies on changes in a patient's symptoms. **Surgery** and **radiation** are also treatment options, and while they may cure the patient, these options may also cause side effects such as incontinence and erectile dysfunction.

Michigan Prostate Cancer Morbidity, Mortality, and Disparities

- New diagnoses of prostate cancer have significantly decreased from 182 cases per 100,000 men in 1995 to 101 cases per 100,000 men in 2016. ³
- Deaths from prostate cancer have significantly decreased from 37 deaths per 100,000 men in 1996 to 17 deaths per 100,000 men in 2016. ³
- Black men have a significantly higher rate for new diagnoses and deaths compared to other races.
- However, the rate of new diagnoses among Black men has significantly decreased from 300 cases per 100,000 men in 1995 to 154 cases per 100,000 men in 2016. ³

Prostate Cancer New Diagnoses and Deaths in the U.S. and Michigan by Race, 2016 and 2017



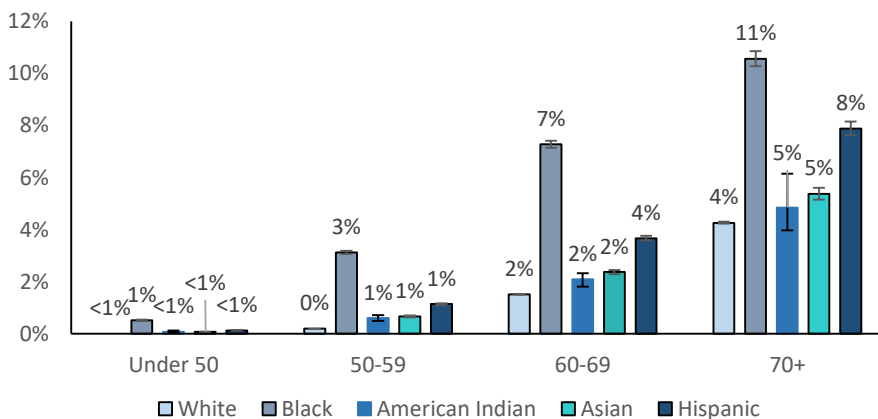
~ Data suppressed due to too few cases

Source: Michigan Cancer Surveillance Program (MCSP), Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics. Based on data released Apr 2019.

Prostate Cancer Risk Factors

- **Age** is the biggest risk factor with the majority of cases being diagnosed in men older than 65. ⁵
- **Black men** are more often diagnosed with prostate cancer than men of other races and are also more likely to die from prostate cancer. ⁵
- **Having a father or brother with prostate cancer** increases a man's risk for developing the disease. ⁵

Risk of Developing Prostate Cancer in the U.S. by Age and Race, 2013-2015



Source: Probability of Developing or Dying of Cancer Software, Version 6.7.6. Surveillance Research Program 2018. <http://surveillance.cancer.gov/devcan>

Resources

For more information about prostate cancer or other topics related to cancer please visit the following websites:

www.michigan.gov/cancer

www.michigancancer.org

References: 1) American Cancer Society. Cancer Statistics Center: Michigan at a Glance 2019. Retrieved at: <http://cancerstatisticscenter.cancer.org/#/state/Michigan>. 2) *Final Recommendation Statement: Prostate Cancer: Screening*. U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. May 2018. <https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Document/RecommendationStatementFinal/prostate-cancer-screening1> 3) Michigan Cancer Surveillance Program. Invasive Prostate Cancer Incidence and Mortality Trends Michigan Male Residents, 1985-2016. Division for Vital Records & Health Statistics. Michigan Department of Health & Human Services. Retrieved at: <http://www.cancer-rates.info/mi/index.php>. Accessed Jan 2019. 4) Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program (www.seer.cancer.gov) SEER*Stat Database: Incidence - SEER 18 Regs Research Data + Hurricane Katrina Impacted Louisiana Cases, Nov 2017 Sub (2000-2015), National Cancer Institute, DCCPS, Surveillance Research Program, Surveillance Systems Branch, released April 2018, based on the November 2017 submission. 5) American Cancer Society. Prostate Cancer Risk and Prevention. Retrieved at <https://www.cancer.org/cancer/prostate-cancer.html>