

Let's Discuss My Risk

Today, I would like to discuss with you:

Appropriate age to start PSA testing
Frequency of PSA testing
Need for genetic counseling
Use of prostate cancer biomarker

testing if my PSA level is above

I have researched the **risk factors for developing prostate cancer** and discovered that I may be at **increased risk** due to the following factors:

Age: 65 or	older
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Race: Black

Health: Family history
of prostate, breast,
ovarian, pancreatic
and/or other cancers

I do not have any risk factors and am at average risk, but
I am close to or older than age 50 so I would like to discuss prostate cancer screening with you.

For Providers:

1.5 ng/mL

PSA Testing Without Overtreating

Since 2008, healthcare providers have been instructed not to routinely use PSA testing on all men due to unnecessary biopsies and overtreatment.

During that time:

- Advanced stage prostate cancer diagnoses have increased 5% annually
- Studies show a direct correlation between decreased use of PSA testing and increases in late-stage prostate cancer

Today, with the availability of prostate cancer biomarker tests, providers can confidently use PSA testing as a first-line screening tool without the fear of overtreatment.

Updated Guidelines for PSA Results:

BELOW 1.5 NG/ML WITH NO OTHER RISK FACTORS:

• Repeat PSA in 5 years. (70% of men will have PSA levels <1.5 ng/mL, requiring no further testing)

ABOVE 1.5 NG/ML:

- Other risk factors: Refer to urologist
- Digital rectal exam: PSA levels are correlated with prostate size, so checking for BPH will narrow your pool of biopsy referrals
- Family history of prostate, breast, ovarian and/or colorectal cancer:
 Refer for genetic testing to check for known prostate cancer hereditary mutations
- PC biomarker testing to rule out low-risk cancer. If positive, refer to urologist.

When should I start PSA tests?

AVERAGE RISK

50 YEARS

FAMILY HISTORY OR HEREDITARY MUTATION

45 YEARS OLD

BLACK MEN

40 YEARS OLD

