

# Spotting the Signs of Prostate Cancer: A Comprehensive Guide

Yosuke Miki\*

Department of Cancer and Occupational Health and Safety, University of Gondar, Gondar, Ethiopia

## Short Communication

**Received:** 01-Mar-2023,  
Manuscript No. RCT-23-94094;  
**Editor assigned:** 06- Mar -2023,  
PreQC No. RCT-23-94094 (PQ);  
**Reviewed:** 20-Mar-2023, QC No.  
RCT-23-94094; **Revised:** 27-  
Mar-2023, Manuscript No. RCT-  
23-94094 (R); **Published:** 31 -  
Mar -2023, DOI: 10.4172/Rep  
cancerTreat.7.1.010.

**\*For Correspondence:** Yosuke  
Miki, Department of Cancer and  
Occupational Health and Safety,  
University of Gondar, Gondar,  
Ethiopia

**E-mail:** [ymiki@biken.osaka-  
u.ac.et](mailto:ymiki@biken.osaka-u.ac.et)

**Citation:** Miki Y. Spotting the  
Signs of Prostate Cancer: A  
Comprehensive Guide. 2023; 7:  
010.

**Copyright:** © 2023 Miki Y. This is  
an open-access article  
distributed under the terms of  
the Creative Commons  
Attribution License, which  
permits unrestricted use,  
distribution, and reproduction in  
any medium, provided the  
original author and source are  
credited.

## DESCRIPTION

Prostate cancer is the most common cancer among men in the United States [1]. It occurs when cells in the prostate gland grow and divide uncontrollably, forming a tumor that can spread to other parts of the body. The risk of developing prostate cancer increases with age, and it is important for men to be aware of the symptoms and screening options available to them.

Symptoms of prostate cancer can include difficulty urinating, decreased flow of urine, blood in the urine or semen, and pain in the pelvic area or lower back. However, many men with prostate cancer do not experience any symptoms, making early detection through screening crucial.

Screening for prostate cancer typically involves a Prostate-Specific Antigen (PSA) blood test and a Digital Rectal Exam (DRE). However, there is ongoing debate about the effectiveness of PSA screening, as it can lead to over diagnosis and overtreatment of prostate cancer. The United States Preventive Services Task Force recommends that men between the ages of 55 and 69 discuss the potential benefits and harms of PSA screening with their healthcare provider and make an informed decision about whether to be screened [2].

Treatment options for prostate cancer depend on the stage and grade of the cancer, as well as the patient's overall health and age. Treatment may include surgery, radiation therapy, hormone therapy, and chemotherapy. Active surveillance, which involves regular monitoring of the cancer without immediate treatment, may also be an option for some men with low-risk prostate cancer.

In recent years, there has been increasing interest in using biomarkers to help guide treatment decisions for prostate cancer. Biomarkers are measurable substances in the body that can indicate the presence or severity of a disease. For example, the Oncotype DX Genomic Prostate Score test can help predict the likelihood of prostate cancer recurrence after surgery or radiation therapy, and can help determine whether additional treatment is necessary [3].

Another promising biomarker for prostate cancer is the prostate health index (phi), which combines measurements of PSA, free PSA, and proPSA. This test can help distinguish between prostate cancer and benign prostate conditions, and may be useful in guiding decisions about whether to perform a biopsy or initiate treatment for prostate cancer [4,5].

Prostate cancer is a significant health concern for men, being the most common cancer among men in the United States and the fourth most commonly diagnosed cancer in the world. It is the second leading cause of cancer death in American men, with an estimated 34,700 deaths in 2023. However, most men diagnosed with prostate cancer do not die from it, and the death rate has been decreasing due to advances in screening and treatment. It is important for men to be aware of the risk factors for prostate cancer, such as age and race, and to discuss screening options with their healthcare provider. Early detection and treatment can be lifesaving, and there are a variety of options available, including surgery, radiation therapy, and hormone therapy. Biomarkers such as the Oncotype DX Genomic Prostate Score and phi may be useful in guiding treatment decisions. Men should also be proactive about their prostate health and seek medical attention if they experience any concerning symptoms. With continued research and advances in screening and treatment, the outlook for prostate cancer patients continues to improve, and there are over 3.1 million survivors of prostate cancer in the United States.

### REFERENCES

1. American cancer society. Cancer facts and figures. Atlanta: American cancer society, 2021.
2. United States preventive services task force. Final recommendation statement: Prostate cancer screening, 2017.
3. Klein EA, et al. A 17-gene assay to predict prostate cancer aggressiveness in the context of Gleason grade heterogeneity, tumor multifocality, and biopsy undersampling. *Eur Urol.* 2014; 66:550-560.
4. Catalona WJ, et al. A multicenter study of [-2] pro-prostate specific antigen combined with prostate specific antigen and free prostate specific antigen for prostate cancer detection in the 2.0 to 10.0 ng/ml prostate specific antigen range. *J Urol Balt.* 2011; 1650-1655.
5. Jemal A, et al. Global patterns of cancer incidence and mortality rates and trends. *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev.* 2010; 19:1893-907.