

## Can prostate cancer be treated?

There are many options for treating prostate cancer. Men diagnosed with prostate cancer should talk with their health care provider to decide whether treatment is needed and, if so, what treatment options are right for them.

## Not Insured?

If you are uninsured and need treatment for prostate cancer, the Medicaid Cancer Treatment Program (MCTP) may be able to help. MCTP provides full Medicaid coverage for the time that treatment is being provided. Call **1-866-442-2262** for enrollment help near you.

Need health insurance? You can get information about enrolling in a health

# Get the Facts about Prostate Cancer



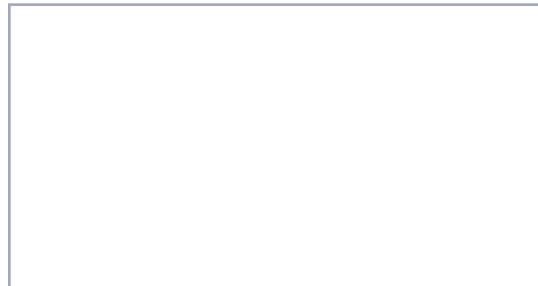
## Did You Know...

1 in 7 men will get prostate cancer during his lifetime.

In New York State, Black men are more likely to die from prostate cancer than White men.

Prostate cancer is the second leading cause of cancer-related deaths among men.

plan through the New York State of Health by calling the help line at **1-855-355-5777**, or visit: [nystateofhealth.ny.gov](http://nystateofhealth.ny.gov)



**Men ages 55 to 69, Black men and men with family histories of prostate cancer should talk to their health care providers about prostate cancer screening.**

Together, you can decide if prostate cancer screening is the right choice.



## What is Prostate Cancer?

Prostate cancer is cancer that starts in the prostate. It is the second most common type of cancer in men in New York State.

Prostate cancer is a serious disease, but most prostate cancers grow slowly. In fact, most men with prostate cancer are age 65 years and older and do not die from the disease.



The prostate is a small gland that is found only in men. The prostate gets bigger as men age.

When a man has prostate cancer, or other prostate issues, it may cause problems with urinating and ejaculating.

## What are the Risk Factors for Prostate Cancer?

- **Age.** As men get older, their risk for prostate cancer increases. About 6 in 10 prostate cancers are found in men age 65 or older.
- **Race.** Black men are one and a half times more likely to get prostate cancer than White men.
- **Family history.** Men whose father, brother, or son had prostate cancer are at higher risk.

## What are the Symptoms of Prostate Cancer?

Some men will not have any symptoms, especially in the early stages of prostate cancer. If symptoms do happen, they can include:

- Problems urinating, such as pain or burning, trouble starting or stopping, or a weak flow
- Frequent urination, especially at night
- Blood in urine or semen
- Pain in the back, hips or pelvis that does not go away
- Painful ejaculation

If you have any of these symptoms, talk to your health care provider.

## Who Should be Screened for Prostate Cancer?

Screening means looking for cancer before a person has any symptoms. This can help find cancer at an early stage.

**Men ages 55 to 69, Black men and men with a family history of prostate cancer should talk to their health care provider about their personal risks for prostate cancer and whether screening is the best choice for them.**

Screening for prostate cancer is not recommended for all men. This is because most prostate cancers grow slowly and do not cause death. Screening may also lead to treatment that is not needed, and there can be side effects from treatment, like impotence and incontinence.

Screening for men age 70 and older is not recommended.

## What is the Screening Test for Prostate Cancer?

The PSA test measures the amount of prostate-specific antigen in a man's blood.

A PSA level that is higher than normal may mean that there is a prostate problem, such as an enlarged prostate. A high PSA level does not necessarily mean you have prostate cancer.

A positive PSA test may lead to other tests, including a biopsy. **Only a biopsy can diagnose cancer.**

**Most health insurance plans are required to cover prostate cancer screening with no out-of-pocket costs.**