

Prostate Cancer Facts

1 in 7 men will be diagnosed with prostate cancer in their lifetime

1 in 5 African American men will be diagnosed with prostate cancer in their lifetime

Some men are at higher risk than others.

African-American men: African-American men are over 1.57-times as likely as the general population to develop prostate cancer, but over 2.14-times as likely to die from prostate cancer. *See next page.*

Men with a Family History: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reports that men with a brother, father, or son who has been diagnosed with prostate cancer are 2- to 3-times more likely to develop prostate cancer. *Found at: http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/prostate/basic_info/risk_factors.htm*

Men exposed to Agent Orange: Giri et al. (2004) found that Vietnam veterans exposed to Agent Orange were more than 2-times as likely to develop prostate cancer and that when diagnosed the cancer was more aggressive.

“...twice as many exposed men were diagnosed with prostate cancer (OR=2.19), they developed the disease at a younger age, and they had a more aggressive variant of prostate cancer.” *Found at: www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/cdds_addendum.pdf*

American Indian/Alaska Native men: Have the lowest incidence rate of prostate cancer, but are twice as likely as Asian/Pacific Islanders (who have a higher incidence rate) to die from it. *See next page.*

But, all men are at risk, and some who are not in any of the high risk categories are diagnosed with aggressive cancer.

Stage at diagnosis is the best indicator of survival.

African American men are more than 2x as likely to die of prostate cancer. But, if diagnosed at the same stage, the mortality of African American men is the same as the general population. The 5-year relative survival rate among African-Americans who are diagnosed with early stage prostate cancer is close to 100%, but drops to 29% when the cancer has spread to distant sites.

The American Cancer Society states that the steady decline in African American prostate cancer death rates since a peak in 1993 is possibly due to improved treatment “and early detection by PSA.” *American Cancer Society. Cancer Facts and Figures for African Americans 2011-2012. pages 10,12,14.*

A presentation at the 7th Annual African American Prostate Cancer Disparity Summit (Washington, DC, September 2011) by Kathy Cronin Ph.D. MPH and Angela Mariotto Ph.D. (of the Surveillance Research Program at the National Cancer Institute) looked at screening and the decline in mortality.

Modeling the Mortality Decline Attributable To Prostate Cancer Screening
Understanding Prostate Cancer Disparities Through NCI SEER Data

> Models suggest between 45% and 70% of the mortality decline observed in the 1990s could be attributed to the stage-shift induced by screening

Prostate cancer incidence and mortality by race.

SEER Stat Fact Sheets: Prostate

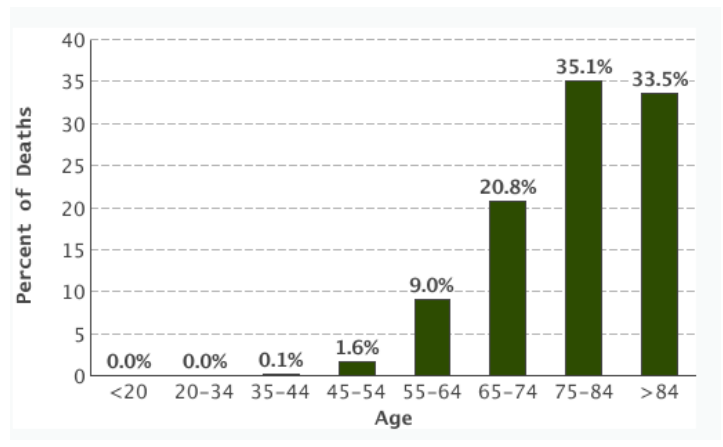
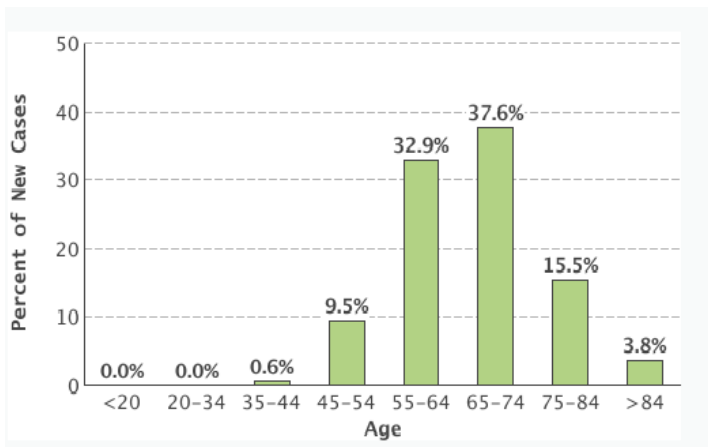
SEER Cancer Statistics were downloaded September, 2016 Found at: <http://seer.cancer.gov/statfacts/html/prost.html>
 The latest data available are 2013 for incidence, and 2013 for mortality.

Incidence - per 100,000 men
 Age adjusted – 2009-2013

Incidence Rates by Race	
Race/Ethnicity	Male
All Races	129.4
White	121.9
Black	203.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	68.9
American Indian/Alaska Native	63.9
Hispanic	106.9
Non-Hispanic	133.0

Mortality - per 100,000 men
 Age adjusted – 2009-2013

Death Rates by Race	
Race/Ethnicity	Male
All Races	20.7
White	19.1
Black	44.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	9.1
American Indian/Alaska Native	19.1
Hispanic	17.1
Non-Hispanic	20.9



For more information, visit these web sites.

Prostate Health Guide
www.ProstateHealthGuide.com

Men's Health Resource Center
www.MensHealthResourceCenter.com

National Program of Cancer Registries (NPCR): United States Cancer Statistics (USCS)
<https://nccd.cdc.gov/uscs>

Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results (SEER): SEER Stat Fact Sheets: Prostate
<http://seer.cancer.gov/statfacts/html/prost.html>

State Cancer Profiles
<http://statecancerprofiles.cancer.gov>

Cancer Intervention and Surveillance Modeling Network
 Modeling to guide public health research and priorities
<http://cisnet.cancer.gov>

NCI: Prostate Working Groups publications:
<http://cisnet.cancer.gov/publications/#Prostate>

Men's Health Network
www.MensHealthNetwork.org