

Prostate Cancer Awareness

Risk Factors



Family History – Having a brother or father with prostate cancer doubles the risk of developing prostate cancer.



Age – As men get older their risk for developing prostate cancer increases.



Race – Non-Hispanic Black men are more likely to be diagnosed with and die from prostate cancer compared to other men.



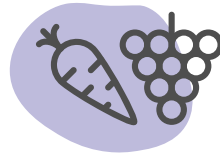
Genetics – Changes in BRCA1 and BRCA2, and other genes can increase risk for prostate cancer. Lynch Syndrome in men can also increase the risk for prostate cancer.

#2

Prostate cancer is the second leading cause of cancer death in men.

#1

Besides skin cancer, prostate cancer is the most common cancer diagnosis in men.



Eat a healthy diet: Diets high in fat, especially saturated fats and fats of animal origin, is associated with a higher risk of prostate cancer.

1 in 9

About one in nine men will be diagnosed with prostate cancer during their lifetime.

Statistics

Prostate cancer accounts for 27% of all male cancers and 11% of male cancer-related deaths in the US.

Warning Signs

Signs of prostate cancer may mimic other conditions or have no signs at all. Some signs of prostate cancer may include:

- ♦ Weak or interrupted ("stop-and-go") flow of urine.
- ♦ Sudden urge to urinate.
- ♦ Frequent urination (especially at night).
- ♦ Trouble starting the flow of urine.
- ♦ Trouble emptying the bladder completely.
- ♦ Pain or burning while urinating.
- ♦ Blood in the urine or semen.
- ♦ A pain in the back, hips, or pelvis that does not go away.
- ♦ Shortness of breath, feeling very tired, fast heartbeat, dizziness, or pale skin caused by anemia.

Did You Know?

Prostate cancer treatment can vary and is unique to each person. Not all prostate cancers require treatment. Some grow slowly over time and can be monitored.

(855) 366-7700



CancerBridge

mycancerbridge.com