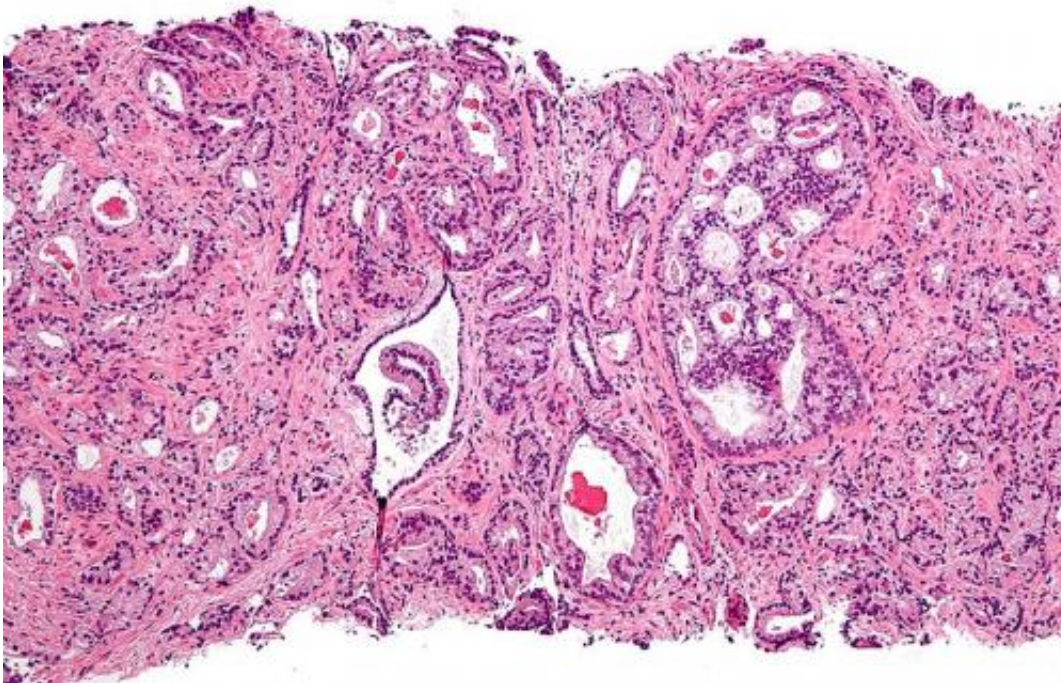


# Inherited mutation linked to higher prostate cancer risk in African American families

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Micrograph showing prostatic acinar adenocarcinoma (the most common form of prostate cancer) Credit: Wikipedia, [CC BY-SA 3.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/)

For years, researchers have known that men of African ancestry are at greater risk of developing prostate cancer with research suggesting that inherited factors may contribute to their greater risk.

Now, a new USC study published in *European Urology* is the first to identify an inherited genetic variant associated with higher risk of

prostate [cancer](#) in men of African descent that contributes to the clustering of prostate cancer cases within families.

"About 12% of men of African ancestry carry this particular variant in the genome, which increases their risk two-fold. The variant is not found in other populations," said Christopher Haiman, ScD, study author and Professor of Preventive Medicine, Keck School of Medicine of USC. "But it's even more common in families with a history of prostate cancer."

## **African American men at higher risk**

One in six African American men develops prostate cancer in his lifetime. African American men are 1.8 times more likely to be diagnosed with—and 2.2 times more likely to die from—prostate cancer than white men. If a black man's brother or father had prostate cancer, his risk will be even higher. But until now, there has been no genetic mutation or biomarker doctors could look for to determine if a particular African American man was more likely to get the disease.

While a prostate specific-antigen (PSA) [blood test](#) can detect prostate cancer, many of the cancers it detects may not cause harm, while treatment can cause life-altering side effects.

In the study, which is part of the [RESPOND](#) African American prostate cancer initiative, researchers looked at 9,052 prostate cancer cases among men of African ancestry. More than 23 percent had this specific genetic variant. The variant was strongly associated with a prostate cancer diagnosis at an earlier age, more aggressive disease, and men with a family history of prostate cancer. In fact 32 percent of the men with prostate cancer who had a family history of the disease carried the variant.

## Variant could aid in screening and treatment decisions

This new information may eventually help clinicians identify men who could benefit from early prostate cancer screening and treatment.

"A man of African ancestry comes in and says, 'Well, I have [prostate cancer](#) and I have a family history of the disease. Why?.' Well, now there's a variant you can test to see if they and their family members carry it," said Haiman. "This is a marker that down the road may be used to identify African-Americans and their [family members](#) who are at high risk and would benefit from more precise, targeted, and earlier PSA screening."

Researchers believe this variant is one of the reasons why African American men are more likely to get [prostate cancer](#) and hope to find out more about the role [genetic mutations](#) play in their overall risk.

**More information:** Burcu F. Darst et al, A Germline Variant at 8q24 Contributes to Familial Clustering of Prostate Cancer in Men of African Ancestry, *European Urology* (2020). [DOI: 10.1016/j.eururo.2020.04.060](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eururo.2020.04.060)

Provided by Keck School of Medicine of USC

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