

Q&A: Prostate cancer surge predicted over next 15 years

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An estimated one in eight men at some point will get prostate cancer. Those statistics are expected to surge in the next 15 years partly due to the Baby Boomer generation reaching the age when prostate cancer is

most common. Millennials won't be far behind, so prostate cancer cases could continue to rise.

The [Lancet Commission on prostate cancer](#) recently reported that the number of new cases of prostate cancer worldwide is expected to double between 2020 and 2040. Even more concerning, annual prostate cancer deaths will increase by 85% to nearly 700,000 globally, primarily in men in developing countries.

In the U.S., [treatment](#) advancements have significantly improved the odds of surviving prostate cancer, but they often come with undesirable side effects such as incontinence and erectile dysfunction.

Marc Dall'Era, interim chair of the Department of Urologic Surgery, answers questions and shares the latest information about the second-leading cause of death in American males.

Recent studies indicate men could face dramatically higher cancer rates in the future, especially prostate cancer. Is this true? What's causing this?

Studies suggest that we will see a dramatic rise in men with prostate cancer. As with most things, the reasons are complex and due to many factors. First, it is due to the simple fact that people are living longer. The primary risk factor for prostate cancer is aging.

The other anticipated factor is that, as access to health care improves globally, we will see more screening for prostate cancer and that will translate into higher rates. It is important that access to prostate cancer screening is readily available.

Compared to white people with prostate cancer, [Black people are more](#)

[likely to be diagnosed with prostate cancer](#) and more than twice as likely to die from the disease. Reduced access to [prostate-specific antigen](#) (PSA) testing is likely one reason, but there may be other factors. More prostate cancer research is needed to equalize what is considered the largest cancer health disparity that exists.

What can men do to reduce their risk of getting prostate cancer?

Unfortunately, there is not a lot that men can do to prevent prostate cancer. Eating a well-balanced diet and maintaining a healthy weight is the best advice. Exercise, including even simple low-impact activities, are beneficial to overall good health, as well. Men should focus on regular screening and early detection as this can reduce their [lifetime risk](#) of dying from prostate cancer.

What are the latest advancements in detection?

The field continues to move forward rapidly. New biomarkers are available that help further refine risk of cancer after a man is found to have a rising PSA. Imaging of the prostate with multiparametric MRI and new prostate cancer-specific PET scans also improve diagnosis, staging and treatment decisions.

Are there options for treatment that are showing promise?

We are now offering a leading-edge, non-invasive prostate cancer procedure without a blade, an incision, a scar or any radiation. It is called [high-intensity focused ultrasound](#). The idea is to avoid the risks and the side effects that come with a radical prostatectomy, while reducing time away from work or activities.

The robotic platform, developed by [Focal One](#), removes prostate tissue by focusing high-intensity ultrasound waves only on the affected area. It causes localized heating that destroys the cells in the gland without damaging the healthy surrounding tissue.

Radiation therapy is an important tool for many men with prostate cancer and we continue to see improvements on how this can be delivered safely with fewer side effects. Some men can also safely wait and monitor their disease before having either radiation or surgery.

Current research in genomic testing is also helping to make treatment selection more personal for men with all stages of prostate cancer. While complete cure rates with [advanced prostate cancer](#) are disappointingly low, many men are now living for years with our current and emerging treatments.

Does family history play a role in prostate cancer?

Prostate cancer can be hereditary. Men still need better access to germline or hereditary testing to identify those at heightened risk of prostate cancer but also to help guide treatment. Men who are first to have prostate cancer in the family, particularly members with advanced cancer, are at greater risk.

It is also important to ask about family members with breast and ovarian cancer, as well as colon and pancreatic cancers. These can all be associated with a higher risk for prostate cancer. We also now have treatments for advanced prostate cancers for some men with hereditary factors.

What do you want men to know?

Talk to your doctor about screening for prostate cancer. If you have prostate cancer, there are always different options for treatment and what is best for one person, may not be best for another. And if you are diagnosed with [prostate cancer](#), it is often helpful to seek a second opinion, if possible.

Provided by UC Davis

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