

Advanced Prostate Cancer



Understanding Prostate Cancer

Prostate cancer is the **second most common cancer worldwide for men**¹

There are different stages of prostate cancer:

- **Early prostate cancer** – where the tumor is localized and has not spread beyond the prostate gland²
- **Advanced prostate cancer** – when the cancer has spread, either locally or more distantly to other areas of the body – most commonly to the bones²

A Serious Disease for Men Around the World

Prostate cancer is the **5th leading** cause of cancer-related death in men. Worldwide, more than **1.1 million** men were diagnosed with prostate cancer in 2012¹

According to the most recent World Health Organization report, an estimated **307,000** men died from prostate cancer worldwide in 2012¹



Mortality rates are generally high in predominantly black populations, very low in Asia and intermediate in the Americas and Oceania¹

In Europe, prostate cancer is the **6th most common** cause of cancer-related death¹



Late-Stage Disease

The stage of prostate cancer is one of the most important factors in determining treatment options and the outlook for recovery

Castration-resistant prostate Cancer (CRPC) is a form of cancer that is resistant to medical or surgical treatments lowering testosterone and progresses again. Eventually, in nearly all cases, this cancer will spread beyond the prostate region and becomes metastatic (mCRPC)²

< 2 years

The median survival for men with mCRPC is less than 2 years³

Impact of Bone Metastases

Bone metastases are associated with increased morbidity and death in men with mCRPC⁴



Bone metastases are also related to a decrease in quality of life. **Up to 80%** of men with bone metastases suffer from debilitating bone pain⁵



Although prostate cancer that has spread to the bones is **not curable**, there are treatments available that can help manage the disease and extend survival

Knowing the Signs and Symptoms

While early prostate cancer usually causes no symptoms, **signs of more advanced prostate cancers** include:²

- Problems passing urine or the need to urinate more often
- Blood in the urine
- Trouble getting an erection
- Pain or discomfort in the hips, back, chest or other areas from cancer that has spread to the bones
- Weakness or numbness in the legs or feet, or loss of bladder or bowel control
- Tiredness that makes it difficult to take part in daily activities



Global studies show that communication about cancer, such as discussing symptoms, not only improves patient outcomes but also helps to reduce cancer-related stigma⁶

It is important for men with prostate cancer to **know the symptoms** of advancing disease and **speak up** as soon as they experience them in order to determine the best treatment option available



References

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