

PROSTATE DISEASE and PROSTATE CANCER

A brief guide to a major issue

You've probably heard of the prostate before but not many people have a clear idea of what it is, where it is or what can go wrong with it. A survey found that 50% of men over 55 years did not know the symptoms of prostate disease whilst more than 50% of men in the UK did not know where the prostate is located. (Survey by Olympus Medical) So read on to find out more!

About the prostate

Only men (and those born biologically male) have a prostate. It's a small gland about the size of a walnut underneath the bladder and in front of the back passage.

What can go wrong with it?

- The prostate enlarging (getting bigger) with age called **BPH**
- An infection in the prostate called **prostatitis**
- **Prostate cancer**

Symptoms of prostate disease can cause problems passing urine and generally affect your quality of life.

Symptoms

The symptom(s) you may have	Your doctor might call it
Having to pee more often	Frequency
Getting up to pee several times during the night	Nocturia
Waiting for a while before urine starts to flow then straining to keep going	Hesitancy/poor flow
Having to get to the toilet fast with the risk of getting 'caught short'	Urgency
Taking longer to empty the bladder; stopping and starting when peeing	Incomplete emptying
Having some pain or burning feeling when peeing	Dysuria
After finishing, a bit more urine can trickle out with no control over this	Dribbling

Sometimes men diagnosed with prostate cancer may not have any symptoms at all. However, when any of the symptoms above are troublesome to you (or for someone you know) then why not **'pull your finger out'** and make an appointment with the GP; these *could* be symptoms of prostate disease/cancer.

Why not try our symptom checker? Visit www.prostatescotland.org.uk/symptom-checker. It's aimed at providing a useful guide to the severity of your symptoms, but will not give a diagnosis.

Seeing the GP

The GP should:

- Ask about symptoms, especially about difficulties in passing urine
- Ask about family history – if anyone in your family has/had prostate cancer
- Test your urine for any signs of infection
- Take some blood tests and talk to you about a **PSA blood test**
- Do a physical examination of the prostate (DRE).

Don't worry or be embarrassed about speaking to your GP as they will have dealt with prostate disease/cancer many times before. It's best to ask for help with prostate symptoms as soon as they start to trouble you as early detection, diagnosis and treatment is key to improving the quality of life for men affected by prostate disease/cancer.

About the prostate specific antigen (PSA) blood test

PSA is made in the prostate. When the prostate is inflamed, enlarged or affected by prostate cancer more PSA can leak from the prostate raising the PSA level in the blood, indicating there may be something going wrong with the prostate. Men over 50 with symptoms and particularly those with a family history of prostate cancer can ask a GP about a PSA test.

Although there is currently no routine screening for prostate cancer, current guidelines for GPs state 'Any man over the age of 50 who asks for a PSA test after careful consideration of the implications should be given one'. For more information about PSA see our website www.prostatescotland.org.uk/disease-tests-and-treatments/prostate-specific-antigen-psa-test

About the Digital rectal examination or DRE

This is a straight forward physical examination of the prostate. The GP slides a gloved finger into the back passage to feel the size, shape and condition of the prostate and check for any lumps or hardened areas. The examination doesn't take long and shouldn't be painful but may feel very slightly uncomfortable. So although you may feel a bit embarrassed or worried about the DRE it can help the doctor decide what may be best for you.

RISK FACTORS

Age - After the age of 40 the prostate begins to grow or enlarge. When this starts to cause problems in passing urine or not being able to pass urine doctors call this BPH or benign prostatic hyperplasia. After the age of 50 (possibly mid 40's if there is a family history of prostate cancer), a man is more at risk of prostate cancer.

Your family - It's been found that prostate cancer can run in families. A man is 2-3 times more at risk if his dad, grandad or brother has or has had prostate cancer. There's also a link between specific types of breast cancer and prostate cancer. If close female relatives have breast cancer caused by the faulty gene, BRCA1 and 2, then close male relatives are more at risk of developing prostate cancer.

Your background - Men from an African/Caribbean background are 3 times more at risk of getting prostate cancer and up to 5 years earlier.

Your lifestyle

Your lifestyle can play a role in prostate health.

Healthy diet	Eating a wide variety of at least 5 portions of fruit and vegetables each day, trying to include cooked tomatoes every day and reducing the number of times you eat red meat to 2-3 times a week.
Weight	Studies suggest that men who are very overweight may increase their risk of developing BPH and prostate cancer that's more likely to spread.
Exercise	Taking regular daily exercise for at least 30 minutes each day may help lower your risk.
Smoking	This can affect your health in many ways so the best advice is to give up.
Alcohol	Unless told not to take alcohol, keep to only having alcohol within the sensible drinking limits.

SUPPORTING PROSTATE SCOTLAND TO DO MORE

Raising funds

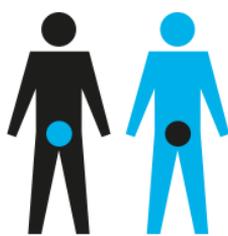
You can help us in our work by **'pulling your finger out'**. Prostate Scotland is able to raise awareness and deliver support to men and their families affected by prostate disease/cancer through the generosity of those who make donations towards our work. You can become involved by:

- Making a donation
- Becoming involved as a fundraiser.

To make a donation go to www.prostatescotland.org.uk/donate or contact us on donate@prostatescotland.org.uk

Volunteering

As a small organisation we rely on our network of volunteers throughout Scotland. By 'pulling your finger out' and giving up some of your time, we can reach many more men and their families. We welcome a wide range of volunteers with a variety of skills and experience and have a number of volunteering roles available.



Find out more about donating, fundraising or volunteering at www.prostatescotland.org.uk/support-prostate-scotland

About Prostate Scotland

First set up in 2006, Prostate Scotland is a registered Scottish Charity, committed to raising awareness of prostate disease/cancer and providing information for men (and their families) who have been diagnosed with prostate disease/cancer. In addition, we are undertaking research into services and the treatment needs of men with prostate disease/cancer as well as funding vital equipment and training.

The Board of Trustees and staff were delighted to be awarded 'Health Charity of the Year 2017' in the Scottish Charity Champion Awards.

What we offer

Our website offers men and their families relevant, accurate and up-to-date information about prostate disease/cancer including information about symptoms, treatments, video interviews from men with prostate disease and films by leading doctors about prostate disease/cancer.

www.prostatescotland.org.uk

We have a wide range of information leaflets and booklets on BPH, prostatitis and prostate cancer and their treatments. These can be downloaded from our website or call us and we'll send you a copy of the booklet(s). www.prostatescotland.org.uk/resources

For organisations/businesses, we can offer our Workplace Tool Kit and 'ToolBox Workshops' to help them to raise awareness of prostate disease/prostate cancer with their employees.

www.prostatescotland.org.uk/for-professionals

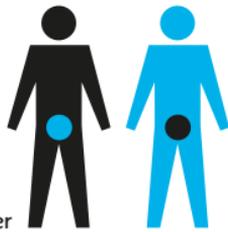
Some facts

- Nearly 1 in 2 men in Scotland over 50 will be affected by prostate disease
- Prostate cancer is the most common male cancer in Scotland
- 1 in 10 men in Scotland may develop prostate cancer
- Currently there is no routine screening for prostate cancer

For all your enquiries, get in touch:

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- Email info@prostatescotland.org.uk
- www.prostatescotland.org.uk
- www.prostatescotland.org.uk/symptom-checker



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Pull your finger out
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