



Are you concerned about prostate cancer?

PCA3 is a urine test which will help to decide when prostate biopsy is right

About prostate cancer

- ▶ *Prostate cancer is one of the most frequently diagnosed cancers in men.*
- ▶ *Only few cancers of the prostate are very aggressive and, if diagnosed early, they can be controlled with appropriate treatment.*
- ▶ *In the early stages, the majority of men with prostate cancer have no symptoms. So if you are concerned about prostate cancer, you should ask your doctor about tests available to diagnose prostate cancer early.*

Which tests are available to diagnose prostate cancer early?

- ▶ The **DRE** or digital rectal exam is used to check the prostate. The doctor will insert a finger in the rectum to check the prostate for its size and abnormalities.
- ▶ **PSA** or prostate specific antigen is a protein normally produced by prostate cells. If you have a problem with your prostate, such as prostate cancer, an enlarged prostate or an infection of the prostate (prostatitis), the PSA value in your blood will rise. The PSA value is measured in a small amount of blood taken from your arm.
- ▶ A suspicious DRE and/or an elevated PSA value can lead to a prostate **biopsy**. A biopsy is performed to determine if you have prostate cancer. The doctor visualises the prostate with ultrasound and inserts a needle through the rectum into the prostate to remove small tissue samples; these are examined under a microscope to determine whether cancer cells are present.

What is the PCA3 test?

- ▶ PROGENSA™ PCA3* Assay is a new gene-based test to aid in the diagnosis of prostate cancer.
- ▶ A urine sample is collected following a DRE for determination of the PCA3 Score.
- ▶ PCA3 is specific for prostate cancer and, unlike PSA, not affected by prostate enlargement or other non-cancerous prostate conditions.
- ▶ The PCA3 Score, in addition to DRE and PSA, provides useful information to help decide if a biopsy is needed, or can be delayed.
- ▶ If you have had a positive biopsy, the PCA3 Score may give additional information about the aggressiveness of the cancer. This may help in deciding which treatment is appropriate.

* Available only outside North America

When can the PCA3 test help?

- ▶ If you have an elevated PSA or other suspicious clinical findings (e.g. a suspicious DRE) and are facing a biopsy decision.
- ▶ If you have had a negative tumour-free biopsy but suspicion for prostate cancer remains.
- ▶ If you have a family history of prostate cancer.
- ▶ If you have a positive biopsy, i.e. cancer cells have been found in the biopsy, and want to know more about the aggressiveness of the cancer.
- ▶ If you have early, non-aggressive prostate cancer and are followed by active surveillance/monitoring and want to know if the cancer is progressing.



How is the PCA3 test performed?

- ▶ Your PCA3 Score is determined using a simple urine sample.
- ▶ The urine sample is collected after your doctor performs a DRE.
- ▶ The sample is analysed by a highly specialised laboratory and within 1-2 weeks your doctor will receive your PCA3 Score.

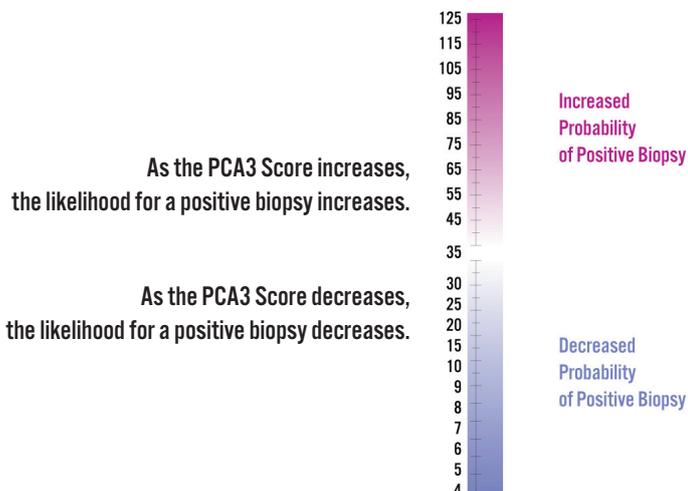
Understanding the PCA3 Score

In the diagnosis of prostate cancer

- ▶ The PCA3 Score indicates the probability of finding prostate cancer in a biopsy.
 - ▶ **The higher the PCA3 Score**, the more likely the biopsy will be positive.
 - ▶ **The lower the PCA3 Score**, the more likely the biopsy will be negative.
- ▶ Keep in mind that the decision to perform a biopsy is also dependent on other factors such as your age, family history of prostate cancer, DRE results, prostate size and PSA value.
- ▶ If you and your doctor decide not to perform a biopsy, you may repeat the PCA3 test after 3-6 months. In the absence of prostate cancer the PCA3 Score will remain the same or vary only slightly over time. If the PCA3 Score increases to quite some extent, a biopsy may be indicated.

In the treatment of prostate cancer

- ▶ The PCA3 Score may give an indication about the aggressiveness of the cancer.
- ▶ **The higher the PCA3 Score**, the higher the probability that the cancer is aggressive and active treatment like surgery or radiotherapy may be indicated.
- ▶ If you have early, non-aggressive prostate cancer and are being followed by active surveillance/monitoring, the PCA3 test may be repeated every 3-6 months. A substantial increase in the PCA3 Score may indicate that your cancer is progressing.

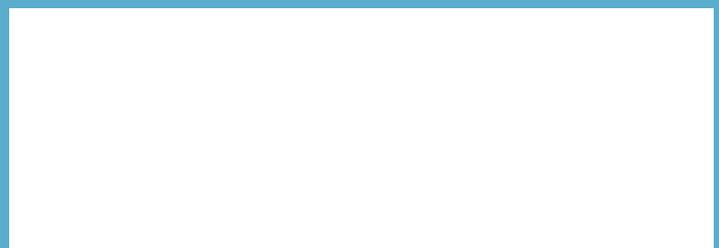


Do you still have questions about the PCA3 test?



You can find more information at:
www.pca3.org/public/questions-answersen

You can also contact:



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