

PROSTATE CANCER SITUATION REPORT 2019



SEPTEMBER 2019

PROSTATE CANCER: SITUATION REPORT 2019

FOREWORD

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In this report we present the latest statistics on prostate cancer incidence, mortality, emergency diagnoses and late stage diagnosis. Whilst it is pleasing to see incidence and mortality fall in the short term, and a modest improvement in the rate of cancers being diagnosed in an emergency setting, it is very worrying that the number of men diagnosed in the late stages of prostate cancer grows each and every year. Being diagnosed with prostate cancer at a later stage can reduce the chances of survival, limit treatment options and is likely to result in not only greater stress for the man and his family, but more invasive interventions.

At Orchid, we believe that the key to achieving earlier diagnoses is for men to be aware of their risk and it's encouraging to know that in our recent survey, GPs support this approach to targeted risk awareness campaigns.

That is why we are calling for men, and GPs, to FACE up to Prostate Cancer and be aware of four main risks factors: Family history, Age, a Change in urinary habits and Ethnicity. We must get more men speaking to their GPs sooner, only then we will begin to turn the tide on the ever-growing number of men being diagnosed with late stage prostate cancer.

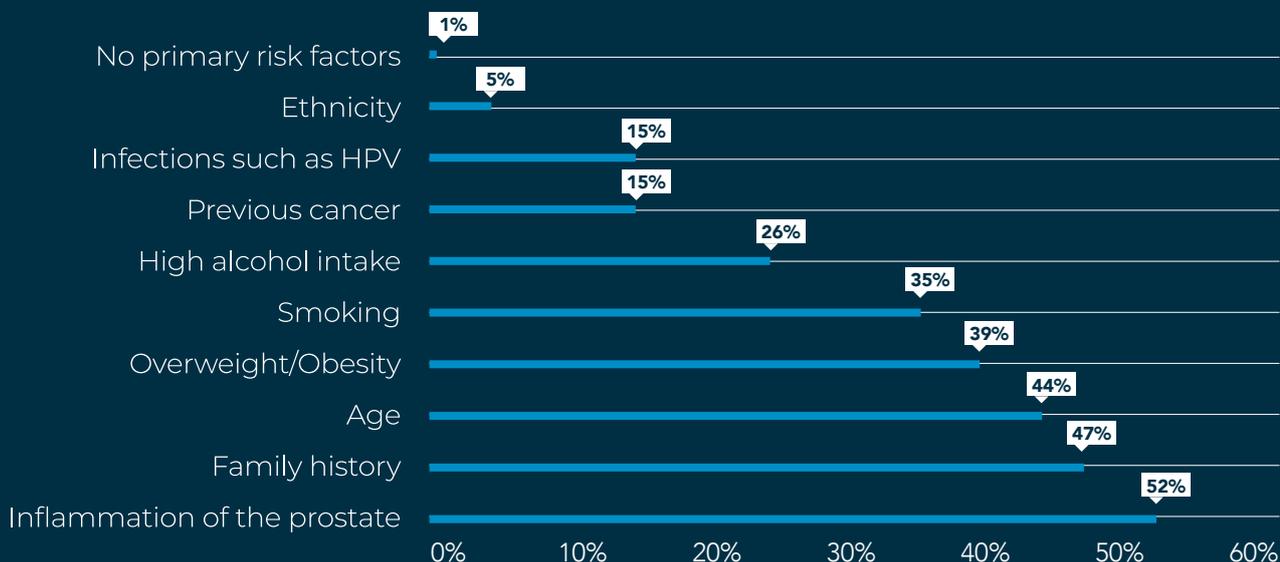
GP SURVEY INSIGHTS¹

Orchid surveyed 100 GPs in the UK to find out what they thought about prostate cancer risk factors, their experience of the PSA test, advanced prostate cancer and the quality of training, information and care.

RISK FACTORS

85% of GPs say they believe that the most effective way to increase earlier diagnoses of prostate cancer is to undertake public health awareness campaigns specifically targeting men from high risk groups, and encouraging them to speak to their GP about their risk.

Ethnicity is one of the primary risk factors for prostate cancer, with Black African and Black Caribbean men twice as likely to be diagnosed with the disease than other men. However, GPs have low awareness of this primary risk factor as they identify the following as top risk factors:



PSA TEST

GPs report that after discussing the benefits and limitations of the PSA test with a man, on average, 46% of men choose to proceed with the PSA test. On average, GPs say that they are asked for a PSA test 68 times a year, approximately once a week.

GPs opinion on the appropriateness of the PSA test for different groups of men:

- 96% say it is appropriate for a man who is at high risk of prostate cancer (age plus one other risk factor)
- 93% say that it is appropriate for a man who has one risk factor of prostate cancer
- 68% say it is appropriate for a man who is not considered at risk but who requests a PSA test

ADVANCED PROSTATE CANCER

27% of GPs believe that the support men with advanced prostate cancer receive during their cancer journey is less than adequate.

23% of GPs believe that the information available to GPs on the management of advanced prostate cancer is less than sufficient.

QUALITY OF TRAINING, INFORMATION AND CARE

27% of GPs believe that the information available to their patients on the treatment options available and the potential side effects is less than sufficient.

84% of GPs think the training for GPs on prostate cancer risk factors and symptom awareness is sufficient.

91% of GPs think the process and diagnostic service, for those patients who have been referred for further prostate cancer diagnostic tests is satisfactory.

MEN'S AWARENESS OF PROSTATE CANCER²



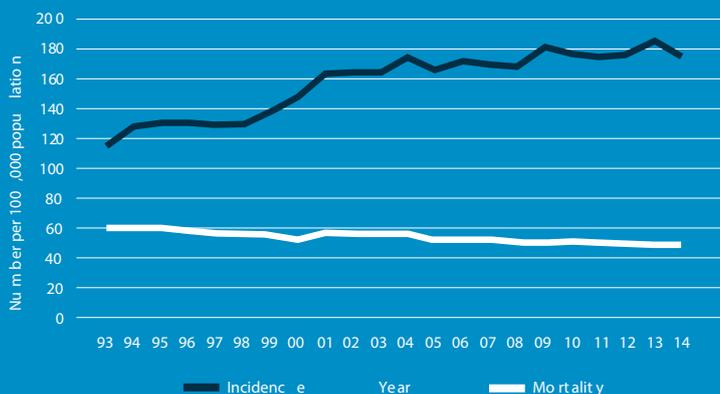
- 31.4% of UK men say that they know nothing about prostate cancer
- 60.4% of men are not confident in identifying the signs and symptoms of prostate cancer
- 74% of men are not aware that prostate cancer most commonly affects men aged over 50
- 73.3% of men do not know that their ethnicity affects their risk of developing prostate cancer

PROSTATE CANCER: THE FACTS

Prostate cancer is the most common cancer in men in the UK and it is estimated that one in eight men in the UK will develop prostate cancer at some point in their lives. For men who are Black African or Black Caribbean the figure is higher, with prostate cancer affecting one in four. Here we present the latest published figures on prostate cancer incidence, mortality, emergency diagnoses and stage of diagnosis.

INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY RATES IN ENGLAND³

INCIDENCE RATES OF PROSTATE CANCER DECREASED BETWEEN 2012 AND 2017 BY 6 PER 100,000 MEN AND DEATH RATES HAVE DECREASED BY APPROXIMATELY 1 PER 100,000 MEN.



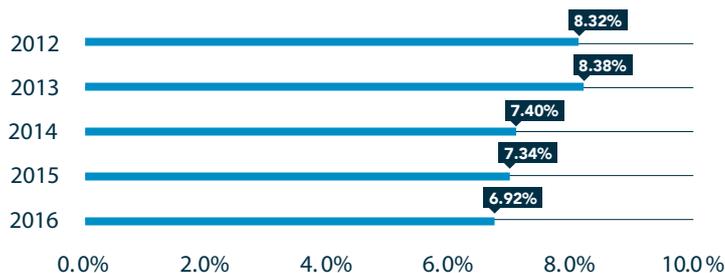
LATE STAGE DIAGNOSES RATES IN ENGLAND⁵

LATE STAGE DIAGNOSES (STAGES III AND IV) OF PROSTATE CANCER HAVE INCREASED EVERY YEAR SINCE 2012 AND BY 11.27% TO 2017.



EMERGENCY DIAGNOSES RATES IN ENGLAND⁴

EMERGENCY DIAGNOSES RATES FOR PROSTATE CANCER IN ENGLAND HAVE FALLEN STEADILY BETWEEN 2012 AND 2016 - BY 1.4%, THE RATES FELL ALMOST EVERY YEAR DURING THIS PERIOD, EXCEPT IN 2013.



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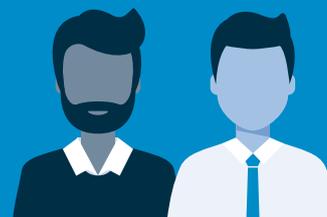
FACE UP TO PROSTATE CANCER

FACE up to prostate cancer risk and consider these key factors:



FAMILY HISTORY

Having a brother or father with prostate cancer may double a man's risk compared to men with no family history of the disease.



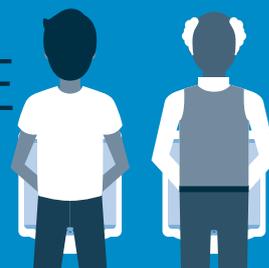
AGE

The most common risk factor for developing prostate cancer is age; the older a man gets the greater the risk. Prostate cancer most commonly affects men over the age of 50.



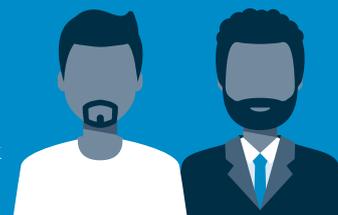
CHANGES IN YOUR PEE

Changes in the way and how you pee are not always a sign of prostate cancer but they can be a symptom.



ETHNICITY

Black African and black Caribbean men are at double the risk of developing prostate cancer than other men. They may also develop the disease earlier, as it most commonly affects black African and black Caribbean men over the age of 45.



If you are affected or worried by any of the above, you should have a conversation with your GP



ORCHID
FIGHTING MALE CANCER



For more information on prostate cancer and the help and support that Orchid offer, please visit orchid-cancer.org.uk

Orchid National Male Cancer Helpline 0808 802 0010

