

DO YOU NEED THE TEST?

#AskPCFA



PSA is a protein made by both normal and cancerous prostate cells. The PSA test detects levels of PSA in the blood.



An elevated PSA level can indicate prostate cancer, but it can also be caused by non-cancerous conditions.



It's vital to note the harms of PSA testing may outweigh the benefits, particularly for men aged 70 and older.



It's important to talk to a doctor about your individual risks of prostate cancer before deciding whether to get a PSA test.

WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS?

In the early stages, there may be no symptoms. In the later stages, some symptoms might include:

- Feeling the frequent or sudden need to urinate
- Difficulty/discomfort urinating
- Blood in urine or semen
- Pain in the lower back, upper thighs or hips



It's important to see a doctor if you experience any of these symptoms, although they may not be caused by prostate cancer.



If you have questions #AskPCFA

Men with no family history of prostate cancer who decide to have PSA testing generally undergo testing every 2 years from age 50 to 69, depending on any symptoms.

Men with a family history of prostate cancer who have higher risk may commence PSA testing earlier, every 2 years from age 40-45 to 69, with the starting age depending on the strength of their family history and any symptoms.