Priority Topic: PROSTATE

Key Features:

For a single source of info on this topic: Prostate Cancer Screening PBSGL 2016
visit www.members.fmpe.org and login to access the PBSGL!

1. Appropriately identify patients requiring prostate cancer screening.

   What you should study: know the factors that falsely elevate PSA

   ✓ Prostate Cancer Screening PBSGL 2016  www.members.fmpe.org
   Focus on risk factors. There is also a good diagram in Appendix 1 that outlines risks/benefits of screening with PSA

   ✓ PSA for Prostate Cancer CMAJ 2014

2. In a patient suitable for prostate cancer screening, use and interpret tests (e.g., prostate-specific antigen testing, digital rectal examination [DRE], ultrasonography) in an individualized/sequential manner to identify potential cases.

   What you should study:

   ✓ ESMO Prostate Ca Summary - section on Diagnosis
   ✓ Prostate Ca Guidelines ESMO 2015 (if you want the full guideline)
   ✓ Prostate Cancer in the clinic AIM 2015
3. In patients with prostate cancer, **actively search out the psychological impact of the diagnosis and treatment modality.**

✓ **Just do it! (I couldn’t find an article on this)**

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<th>4. In patients with prostate cancer, <strong>considering a specific treatment option</strong> (e.g., surgery, radiotherapy, chemotherapy, hormonal treatment, no treatment):</th>
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<td>a) Advise about the <strong>risks and benefits</strong> of treatment.</td>
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<td>b) Monitor patients for <strong>complications following treatment.</strong></td>
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**What you should study:**

✓ **Prostate Cancer in the clinic AIM 2015**

| 5. In patients with prostate cancer, **actively ask about symptoms of local recurrence or distant spread.** |

**What you should study:**

✓ **Just do it! (I couldn’t find an article on this)**

| 6. Given a suspicion of benign prostatic hypertrophy, **diagnose it using appropriate history, physical examination, and investigations.** |

**What you should study:**

✓ **BPH in Primary Care CJU 2016**

✓ **Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia PBSGL 2008** [www.members.fmpe.org](http://www.members.fmpe.org)
7. In patients presenting with specific or non-specific urinary symptoms:
   
a) Identify the possibility of prostatitis.

   b) Interpret investigations (e.g., urinalysis, urine culture- and-sensitivity testing, Digital Rectal Exam, swab testing, reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction assay) appropriately.

**What you should study:**

✓ Acute Bacterial Prostatitis AAFP 2016