

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.

4. In patients with prostate cancer, **considering a specific treatment option** (e.g., surgery, radiotherapy, chemotherapy, hormonal treatment, no treatment):
- Advise about the **risks and benefits** of treatment.
 - Monitor patients for **complications following treatment**.

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**.

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**

7. In patients presenting with specific or **non-specific urinary symptoms**:

- Identify the possibility of **prostatitis**.
- 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**