

## Comparison of Recommendations for Prostate Cancer Screening with PSA

Recommendation	USPSTF, May, 2012 <a href="http://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/prostatecancerscreening.htm">http://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/prostatecancerscreening.htm</a> and CCPC HO Memo #12-37	American Urological Association (AUA) April, 2013 <a href="http://www.auanet.org/common/pdf/education/clinical-guidance/Prostate-Cancer-Detection.pdf">http://www.auanet.org/common/pdf/education/clinical-guidance/Prostate-Cancer-Detection.pdf</a>
Screening in Men <40 years of age	<b>Screening Not recommended</b> “The decision to initiate or continue prostate specific antigen (PSA) screening should reflect an explicit understanding of the possible benefits and harms and respect patients' preferences. Physicians should not offer or order PSA screening unless they are prepared to engage in shared decision making that enables an informed choice by patients. Similarly, patients requesting PSA screening should be provided with the opportunity to make informed choices to be screened that reflect their values about specific benefits and harms. Community- and employer-based screening should be discontinued.”	<b>Panel recommends against PSA Screening</b> “No benefit of screening and likely the same harms of screening as in other ages.”
Screening in Men 40-54 years of age at average risk		<b>Routine Screening Not recommended</b>
Screening in Men 55+ at higher risk		<b>Decisions</b> regarding screening should be <b>individualized</b> .
Screening in Men 55-69 years of age	<b>Screening Not recommended</b> “The reduction in prostate cancer mortality 10-14 years after PSA-based screening is, at most, very small, even for men in the optimal range of 55 to 69 years.”	Strongly recommends “ <b>shared-decision making</b> ” and proceeding based on a man’s values and preferences. “Greatest benefit appears to be in men ages 55 to 69 years.”
Screening in Men 70 years of age or any man with less than a 10-15 year life expectancy	<b>Screening Not recommended</b> “...neither screening nor treatment trials show benefit in men older than 70 years.”	<b>Panel does not recommend routine PSA Screening</b> “Some men over age 70 who are in excellent health may benefit from prostate cancer screening.”
Screening Intervals	Lengthening the interval between screening tests may reduce harms without affecting cancer mortality; the only screening trial that demonstrated a prostate cancer- specific mortality benefit generally used a 2-4 year screening interval.	To reduce the harms of screening interval of two or more years may be preferred over annual screening; intervals for rescreening can be individualized by a baseline PSA level.