

MAKE A DONATION

- I would like to make a donation
(donations over \$5.00 are tax deductible)
- \$50.00 \$20.00 \$100.00
- Other \$ _____ Payment encl \$ _____

OR

- Please charge my Credit Card - Visa/Mastercard



Name on card _____

Expiry date ____/____/____

OR

- Direct credit to: ASB Bank account: 12 3031 0184117 00
Ref: Donation – Your Name.

To receive a receipt for a direct bank deposit, please include your name as a reference and complete and post this coupon, or email your receipt details to accounts@prostate.org.nz

Send cheques and payment advice to:
PCFNZ National Office, P O Box 301313 Albany, Auckland, 0752

Thank you, we appreciate your support.

Name
Address
Phone
Email

BECOME A MEMBER

- I/We would like to become a member.
Please send me an application form, or apply on line at <https://prostate.org.nz/memberships/>

- I do not wish to receive marketing communications from Prostate Cancer Foundation NZ



Reducing the Risk of Developing Prostate Cancer

There is no evidence that the following protective factors can stop prostate cancer from developing, but they can improve your overall health and possibly reduce the risk of prostate cancer:

- **Diet:** Eat meals that are nutritious. Refer to the Healthy Food Guide website or booklets. What is good for the heart is good for the prostate.
www.healthyfood.co.nz
- **Physical activity/exercise:** There is some evidence to show that physical activity and regular exercise can be protective factors for cancer. Try to exercise at least 30 minutes of a day.

PROSTATE CANCER TREATMENT DECISIONS

Following a positive diagnosis patients are often presented with several choices of treatment. These can be confusing and add to the stress from the original diagnosis.

Sometimes there will be a recommendation that there be no treatment, and that the patient is put on an **active surveillance** programme to monitor the disease. Ongoing tests and checks can be stressful and also involve further biopsies and scans.

Men with localized prostate cancer will likely be offered choices of **surgery** (open or robotic) or **radiation therapy** (external beam or brachytherapy). All these treatments have the risk of adverse side effects including erection and bowel problems and urinary incontinence.

Men with advanced prostate cancer will likely be offered **external beam radiation therapy** and/or **hormone treatment** (androgen deprivation therapy). The objective of these treatments is to slow the growth of the disease and the possible spread for several years.

Men with metastatic disease will be treated with **hormone treatment** (androgen deprivation therapy) and may be offered **chemotherapy** and also some of the new innovative late-stage **drugs** and treatments that are becoming available. Some are very expensive and not yet publicly funded but there may be opportunity to join **clinical trials** to access these new therapies. Men with late stage disease may also be offered **palliative care**.

Each patient is unique and making a decision on their best treatment option will be up to them and their family. Sometimes it may be advisable to have a second opinion from another specialist to be sure of the decision being made.

Further Information

SUPPORT

PCFNZ has affiliated support groups throughout New Zealand for men and their families affected by prostate cancer.

TO VOLUNTEER

PCFNZ has a number of opportunities for people to assist with our work through support, fundraising and community education activities.

MAKE A DONATION

All donations of \$5 and over are tax deductible and enable PCFNZ to develop services for men and their families with prostate cancer.

Donations can be made on <https://prostate.org.nz/make-donation/>

GETTING TESTED FOR PROSTATE CANCER

Men over age 50, or 40 with a family history of prostate cancer, should talk to their doctor about testing for prostate cancer using the PSA test and DRE as part of their annual health check-up.

Men should make an individual informed decision about testing based on the latest available evidence on the benefits and potential harms of testing and subsequent treatment for prostate cancer.

JOIN THE CONVERSATION

[ProstateCancerFoundationofNewZealand](https://www.facebook.com/ProstateCancerFoundationofNewZealand)

[prostatenz](https://twitter.com/prostatenz)

[prostatecancernz](https://www.instagram.com/prostatecancernz)

[Prostate Cancer Foundation NZ](https://www.linkedin.com/company/Prostate-Cancer-Foundation-NZ)



CONTACT US

Phone **0800 477 678** or **09 415 2405**

Email info@prostate.org.nz

Websites

www.prostate.org.nz

www.testicular.org.nz

www.blueseptember.org.nz

Postal

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Location

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Registered NZ Charity No CC30635



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What You Need to Know About Prostate Cancer



What is Prostate Cancer?

Prostate cancer occurs when abnormal cells develop in the prostate. These abnormal cells can continue to multiply in an uncontrolled way and sometimes spread outside the prostate into nearby or distant parts of the body.

1 IN 8 MEN WILL GET PROSTATE CANCER IN THEIR LIFETIME

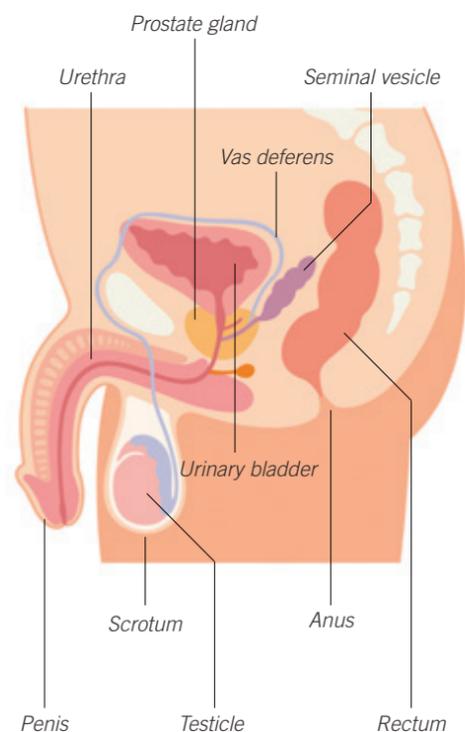
Prostate cancer is generally a slow growing disease and the majority of men with low grade prostate cancer live for many years without symptoms and without it spreading and becoming life-threatening. However, high grade disease spreads quickly and can be lethal. Appropriate management is key.

WHAT IS THE PROSTATE?

Only men have a prostate. It is a small gland that sits below the bladder near the rectum. It surrounds the urethra, the passage in the penis through which urine and semen pass.

The prostate gland is part of the male reproductive system. It produces most of the fluid that makes up semen that enriches sperm. The prostate needs the male hormone testosterone to grow and develop.

The prostate is often described as being the size of a walnut and it is normal for it to grow as men age. Sometimes this can cause problems, such as difficulty urinating. These problems are common in older men and not always symptoms or signs of cancer.



What are the Symptoms?

In the early stages, there may be no symptoms.

In the later stages, some symptoms of prostate cancer might include:

- Feeling the frequent or sudden need to urinate
- Finding it difficult to urinate (for example, trouble starting or not being able to urinate when the feeling is there or poor urine flow)

- Discomfort when urinating
- Finding blood in urine or semen
- Pain in the lower back, upper thighs or hips.

These symptoms may not mean you have prostate cancer, but if you experience any of them, go and see your doctor.

GET TESTED EARLY DIAGNOSIS SAVES LIVES

WHAT ARE THE RISK FACTORS?

Factors that are most strongly linked to an increased chance of developing prostate cancer:

- **Age:** Prostate cancer is an age-dependent disease, which means the chance of developing it increases with age. The risk of getting prostate cancer by the age of 75 is 1 in 7 men. By the age of 85, this increases to 1 in 5.
- **Family history:** If you have a first degree male relative with prostate cancer, you are twice as likely to develop it than men with no such history. The risk increases again if more than one male relative has prostate cancer. If you have two or more first degree relatives who were diagnosed under the age of 65 years then the risk increases 5-11 times. Risks are also higher for men whose male relatives were diagnosed when young.

OTHER FACTORS THAT MAY INCREASE THE RISK OF DEVELOPING PROSTATE CANCER:

- **Genetics:** Genes are found in every cell of the body. They control the way the cells in the body grow and behave. Every person has a set of many thousands of genes inherited from both parents. Changes to genes can increase the risk of prostate cancer being passed from parent to child. Although prostate cancer can't be inherited, a man can inherit genes that can increase the risk.
- **Diet:** There is some evidence to suggest that eating a lot of processed meat or food that is high in fat can increase the risk of developing prostate cancer.
- **Lifestyle:** There is evidence to show that environment and lifestyle can affect the risk of developing prostate cancer. For example, Asia has the lowest rate of prostate cancer, but when a man from an Asian country migrates to a Western country, his risk of developing prostate cancer increases. This suggests that external factors, like environment and lifestyle, can change a man's level of risk of developing prostate cancer.

Three Facts About Prostate Cancer

- 1 In New Zealand, prostate cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer in men.
- 2 More than 3,000 men are diagnosed and over 600 die of prostate cancer in New Zealand every year.
- 3 About the same number of men die of prostate cancer as women die of breast cancer.

HOW IS PROSTATE CANCER DETECTED AND DIAGNOSED?

A doctor will usually do a blood test and/or physical examination to check the health of the prostate.

- **Blood test (Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA) test):** The result shows whether there is an increase in this specific protein. Depending on the result, you might need further investigation by a specialist. A high PSA test result does not necessarily mean cancer. Prostate diseases other than cancer can also cause a higher than normal PSA level.
- **Digital Rectal Examination (DRE):** Because of where the prostate is located, the doctor inserts a gloved, lubricated finger into the rectum to check the size of the prostate and assess if there are any abnormalities. A normal DRE result does not rule out prostate cancer.

DIAGNOSIS

If your tests show you may be at risk of prostate cancer, the next step is a biopsy. A biopsy is the only way a definitive diagnosis of prostate cancer can be made. A urologist removes small samples of tissue from your prostate, using very thin, hollow needles guided by an ultrasound. The prostate is either accessed through the rectum (transrectal) or the perineum (transperineal), which is the area between the anus and the scrotum.

A biopsy is usually done as an out-patient procedure and the doctor will likely advise a course of antibiotics afterwards to reduce the chance of infection. The tissue is sent to a pathologist to identify whether the cells are malignant (cancerous) or benign (not cancerous).

SCANS

Some patients may be offered MRI and/or PSMA PET/CT scans as part of the diagnostic process to assist in targeting the biopsy and making treatment decisions.

THE PROSTATE CANCER FOUNDATION OF NEW ZEALAND INC

Who we are

We are the leading charity in New Zealand that focuses on prostate cancer. The Foundation is governed by a Board, employs a team of dedicated staff and enlists the help of many volunteers, sponsors and supporters to fulfil its mission.

Our Vision: Eliminating death and suffering from prostate cancer.

Our Mission: We will achieve this by...

- Promoting awareness
- Providing support
- Funding research
- Advocating for patients

Our Values: We believe in...

- Enhancing mana
- Empowering people
- Good stewardship
- Community service

We are a membership-based organisation registered as an Incorporated Society with our actions and systems set out in a "Rules" document. We encourage our volunteers and supporters to join and become involved.

As a charity we rely 100% on the generosity of others for our income and support. We receive no funding from Government agencies. Our staff and volunteers are actively involved in fundraising events and activities and in making applications for funding grants.

We have an increasing number of donors who individually, and through their own networks, make donations and raise funds for our Foundation. While much of this happens in Blue September there are also many who support us throughout the year.