

FHAME

Applying family history to personalized medicine

Prostate Cancer

There is no trial data showing that benefits or harms of screening differ in individuals with a higher lifetime risk for prostate cancer than those at average risk in the general population.

However, those at increased risk may benefit from a personalized discussion of prostate cancer screening.

Risk assessment:

The following categories indicate an individual who is at higher risk to develop prostate cancer:

- Family history of prostate cancer in a first degree relative (e.g. father, brother), particularly at a younger age (less than 60 years)
.....
- Black ancestry/ethnicity
.....

For those who do have a higher lifetime risk of prostate cancer:



Management

Consider discussion of benefits and harms of screening with men at increased risk of prostate cancer with explicit consideration of their values and preferences.

Resources

[Canadian Taskforce on Preventative Health](https://www.cmaj.ca/content/186/16/1225) 2014 Recommendations on screening for prostate cancer with the prostate-specific antigen test. CMAJ. <https://www.cmaj.ca/content/186/16/1225>

Canadian Taskforce on Preventative Health for discussing prostate cancer screening [1000 Man Tool](https://canadiantaskforce.ca/tools-resources/prostate-cancer-harms-and-benefits/)
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