





# PROSTATE Jancel

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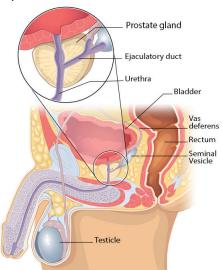


# **Q1** What is prostate cancer? How common is prostate cancer? Who is at risk of prostate cancer? What are the signs and symptoms of prostate cancer? How do I find out if I have prostate cancer? How do I protect myself from prostate cancer?

How do I protect myself from cancer in general?

# I What is prostate cancer?

Prostate cancer occurs when cells in the prostate grow out of control and start changing in an abnormal way.1



- The prostate is an organ found only in men.<sup>2</sup>
- The prostate is a tiny, rubbery organ about the size of a ping-pong ball, located below the bladder and in front of the rectum.<sup>3,4</sup>



3. Prostate Cancer Foundation. Prostate Gland [Internet]. [cited 2022 Oct 25]. Available from: https://www.pcf.org/about-prostate-cancer/what-is-prostate-cancer/prostate-gland/

<sup>1.</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. What is prostate cancer? [Internet]. 2022 [cited on 2022 Oct 25]. Available from; https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/prostate/basic\_info/what-is-prostate-cancer.htm

<sup>2.</sup> Queensland Government. Queensland Health. The Prostate [Internet]. 2017 [cited on 2022 Oct 25]. Available from: http://conditions.health.qld.gov.au/HealthCondition/condition/16/201/606/the-prostate

<sup>4.</sup> American Cancer Society. Prostate Cancer: What Is Prostate Cancer?[Internet]. 2020 [cited on 2022 Oct 18]. Available from: https://www.cancer.org/cancer/prostate-cancer/about/what-is-prostate-cancer.html

# How common is prostate cancer?

Prostate cancer is the number



most common cancer among men in Malaysia.<sup>5</sup>

**S** out of

prostate cancer cases in Malaysia were diagnosed late in stage 3 and stage 4 between 2012 and 2016, making it difficult for effective treatment.5



## People whose prostate cancer are detected in

have a  $\mathbf{q}$ five-year survival rate\*6

Stage 3 and 4 have a 93% and 43% five-year survival rate\*6

\*The percentage of patients who are alive 5 years after diagnosis.

The sooner the cancer is detected, the higher your chances of survival.

References:

<sup>5.</sup> Azizah A, Hashimah B, Nirmal K, Siti Zubaidah A, Puteri N, Nabihah A et al. Malaysia National Cancer Registry Report (MNCR) 2012-2016. Putrajaya, Malaysia: Ministry of Health Malaysia; 2019.
6. National Cancer Registry, National Cancer Institute, Ministry of Health Malaysia (2018). Malaysian Study on Cancer Survival (MySCan).

# I Who is at risk of prostate cancer?



# I What are the signs and symptoms of prostate cancer?

Signs and symptoms of prostate cancer<sup>8</sup>



Difficulty urinating



Frequently urinating



Blood found in urine



Pain or a burning sensation when urinating



Urinating frequently at night

### The difference between signs and symptoms:

Signs are what others see (e.g. swelling and bleeding), symptoms are what you feel (e.g. headache and pain).9

### TALK TO YOUR DOCTOR IF YOU NOTICE ANY OF THESE CHANGES

# I How do I find out if I have prostate cancer?

 Prostate cancer patients have a higher survival rate if the disease is detected early.<sup>6</sup>



- You should discuss prostate cancer screening with your doctor at 10:
  - Age 50, if you have no family history of prostate cancer; or
  - Age 45, if you have a close family member diagnosed with prostate cancer before the age of 65; or
  - Age 40, if you have more than one close family member diagnosed with prostate cancer before the age of 65.

# How do I find out if I have prostate cancer? (continued)

 Prostate cancer can be detected early using the tests listed below.<sup>11,12</sup> These tests, through different techniques, look for abnormal changes.



### **Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA) test:**

Measures the amount of PSA in the blood as men with prostate cancer have higher PSA levels.<sup>11</sup>



### **Digital Rectal Examination (DRE):**

Feeling the prostate with a gloved finger through the rectum to look for any abnormal changes.11



### **The International Prostate Symptom** Score (IPSS)

This tool is used to evaluate the severity of the prostate cancer symptoms. A higher score indicates a higher likelihood of having prostate cancer. Scan the QR code to know your risk now. 12

### BASED ON THE RESULTS, THE DOCTOR WILL ADVISE ON THE NEXT STEPS

### References:

<sup>11.</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. What is screening for prostate cancer? [Internet]. 2022 [cited on 2022 Oct 25]. Available from: https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/prostate/basic\_info/screening.htm
12. MDApp. International Prostate Symptom Score (IPSS) [Internet]. 2017 [cited on 2022 Oct 25]. Available from: https://www.mdapp.co/international-prostate-symptom-score-ipss-calculator-207/

# I How do I protect myself from prostate cancer?



Don't smoke

Avoid active and passive smoking completely<sup>13</sup>



Exercise regularly and maintain a healthy weight

You can manage your weight by getting more exercise and being physically active<sup>13</sup> (refer to next page)



Practise a balanced diet

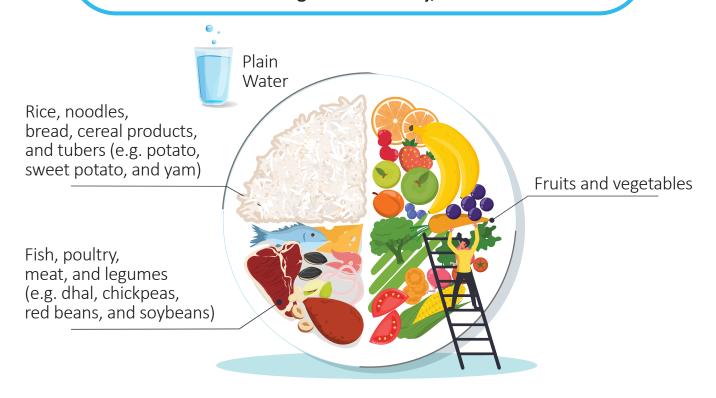
Eat more healthily<sup>13</sup> (refer to next page)

# I How do I protect myself from cancer in general?

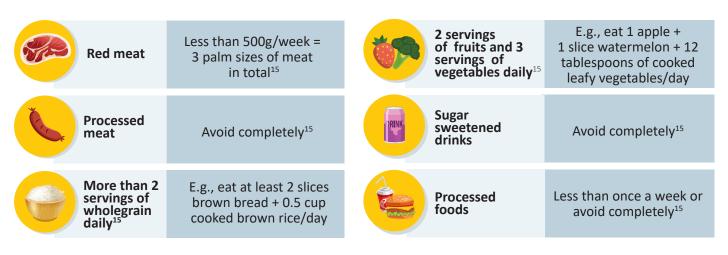
# **Eat Healthy**

The diagram below shows the Malaysian Healthy Plate with Quarter Quarter Half concept.

Use this as a visual guide to healthy, balanced meals. 14



### Recommendation for the following food products:



### References

14. Panduan Pinggan Sihat Malaysia. Putrajaya (MY). Ministry of Health Malaysia; 2016. 50 p. Report No.: 1.
15. World Cancer Research Fund/American Institute for Cancer Research. "Continuous Update Project Expert Report 2018.
Recommendations and public health and policy implications." [Internet] [cited on 2022 Nov 17]. Available from: dietandcancerreport.org

# | How do | protect myself from cancer in general? (continued)

### **Be Active**



### 150 Minutes

Moderate-intensity\* aerobic activity per week<sup>16</sup>

Brisk walking, jogging, swimming, tenni (doubles), cycling, hiking, line dancing

or



### 75 Minutes

Vigorous-intensity\*\* aerobic activity per week<sup>16</sup>

Running, swimming laps, tennis (singles), jumping rope, aerobic dance, kickboxing





### At least 2 days

of muscle strengthening activities per week<sup>16</sup>

Use of exercise bands, weight machines, or hand-held weights; push-ups, pull-ups, planks, squats, lunges, some yoga postures and tai chi

## How do you measure intensity?

### Use the 'talk test'

*Moderate-intensity exercise	Moderate effort required. You breathe harder, you start to sweat, and you will talk more slowly than you do normally. <sup>17</sup>
**Vigorous-intensity exercise	High effort required. You are puffing, sweating, and can only talk with pauses. <sup>17</sup>

### References:









### **Authors**

Dr Alagu Manthiram A/L Ramasamy, Prof Dr Mohammad Nasir Bin Bistamam,

Dr Alessio Panza, Nariza Alysa Azryn,

Dr Caryn Chan Mei Hsein, Prof Dr Nirmala A/P Bhoo Pathy,

Chan Wan Thung, Dr Noraryana Binti Hassan,

Dr Chin Yu Aun, Dr Norie Kawahara,

Dr Dalilah Kamaruddin, Dr Ruthresh Rao Subramanyan,

Prof Elil Renganathan, Assoc Prof Dr Samsiah Binti Mohd Jais,

Dr Feisul Idzwan Bin Mustapha, Prof Dr Sanjay Rampal A/L Lekhraj Rampal,

Assoc Prof Dr Foong Chan Choong, Dr Sathirakorn Pongpanich,

Dr Han Albert Dicken, Shigeru Matsui,

Dr Hong Wei-Han, Teppei Sakano,

Dr Isabelle Soerjomataram, Thaarenee Wiswannadan,

Dr Janice Hew Pei Fang, Dr Tomoko Matsushita,

Dr Jessica Canute, Prof Dr Victor Hoe Chee Wai Bin Abdullah,

Dr Kavinash Loganathan, Dr Vignesvari Subramaniam,

Dr Vijayan Munusamy, Dr Mah Wen Yi,

Dr Wong Ping Foo, Mahirah Binti Ma'som,

Zen-U Hotta, Marie Ishida,

Dato' Dr Saunthari Somasundaram, Mandy Thoo,

Assoc Prof Dr Murallitharan Munisamy, Dr Meyharshnee Gunaseelan,

Mohamad Ishak Ahmad Abir,







