

MAKING TREATMENT DECISIONS

Shared Decision-Making (SDM): Process of communication by which patients and clinicians collaborate to make healthcare decisions. The process encourages patients to take a more active role in their care and treatment.

KEY QUESTIONS TO ASK YOUR DOCTOR

- What is the goal of each treatment approach?
- Why might this treatment be best for my prostate cancer?
- Are there test results that may affect my treatment options or prognosis?
- What are the potential side effects?
- How will this treatment affect my daily life?
- Is there a clinical trial that may be appropriate for me?

TREATMENT CONSIDERATIONS

- Age and overall health and existing conditions (co-morbidities)
- Prior treatment and test results
- Urinary and sexual function
- Location and extent of disease
- Symptoms and PSA levels
- Potential treatment side effects
- Potential benefits, including the possibility and duration of remission
- Patient preference

TAKE ACTION

- Remember, you are the center of your care, and you have a voice in decisions.
- Review all your treatment options with your physician and weigh important factors, including cost and quality of life.
- Prostate cancer treatment is complex. Speak up and ask questions to ensure you understand your options.



question@powerfulpatients.org



[@power4patients](https://twitter.com/power4patients)

PowerfulPatients.org

PROSTATE CANCER RESOURCES

- **American Urological Association (AUA):** auanet.org
- **American Cancer Society:** cancer.org
- **ZERO - The End of Prostate Cancer:** zerocancer.org
- **Prostate Cancer Foundation:** pcf.org
- **Us TOO International:** ustoo.org

Engage Prostate Cancer is brought to you by the Patient Empowerment Network.

It is made possible through support from Myovant Sciences, and generous donations from people like you.

GLOSSARY

Gleason Score: Refers to how abnormal a patient's prostate cancer cells appear and how likely the cancer will advance and spread.

Metastatic Prostate Cancer: The cancer has spread outside the prostate to other locations, such as the bones, distant lymph nodes, or other organs.

Targeted Therapy: A type of personalized medicine that works by blocking specific mutations and by preventing cancer cells from growing and dividing, without affecting normal cells.