

HOW CAN YOU ACCESS PERSONALIZED PROSTATE CANCER TREATMENT?

INSIST! Prostate Cancer



UNDERSTANDING PROSTATE CANCER

Stages of Prostate Cancer

- Stage I and II: The cancer is localized and has not spread outside of the prostate.
- Stage III: The prostate cancer is locally advanced.
- Stage IV: The cancer has spread outside the prostate to other locations, such as the bones, distant lymph nodes, another organ, or a place in the body.

Inherited Mutated Genes Linked to Hereditary Prostate Cancer

- BRCA1
- BRCA2
- ATM
- CHEK2

LEARN MORE ABOUT PROSTATE CANCER CLINICAL TRIALS

- American Cancer Society: [cancer.org](https://www.cancer.org)
- American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO): [asco.org](https://www.asco.org)
- ClinicalTrials.gov
- Prostate Cancer Foundation: [pcf.org](https://www.pcf.org)

INSIST ON BETTER CARE. QUESTIONS TO ASK YOUR DOCTOR.

- If you have had relevant prostate cancer genetic testing.
- How do your results affect your prognosis?
- How could your results impact your treatment options?

View [How Can You Access Personalized Prostate Cancer Treatment?](#) [here.](#)

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Genetic Testing (Molecular Profiling): Laboratory testing that identifies certain genes, proteins, or other molecules in a sample of tissue, blood, or other body fluid. In cancer, it may also be used to evaluate treatment or to make a prognosis.

Metastatic Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer (mCRPC): The cancer has spread beyond the prostate, and it is resistant to treatments that lower the amount of male sex hormone in a patient's body.

PARP Inhibitor: A type of targeted treatment that inhibits the enzyme poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase.

Somatic Mutations: Genetic mutations that are not inherited.