

Tools for Accessing Personalized Care

- Ensure that your doctor has experience treating prostate cancer. Consider consulting a specialist or obtaining a second opinion, so you can feel confident in your diagnosis and treatment plan.
- Ask a friend or loved to join you during key discussions with your provider, to help you process the information and to make decisions.
- Be sure to request all essential testing, [including biomarker testing](#), and ask how the results may affect your prognosis and treatment options.
- Discuss [ALL of the treatments](#) available to you, including any potential side effects.
- Ask if there is a [clinical trial](#) that could be right for you.
- [Share your opinions](#) and ask questions throughout the process, so you feel empowered and informed about your care.

Symptoms of Advanced Prostate Cancer

- Urinary symptoms, such as urinary frequency, feeling of incomplete emptying or weak urinary flow.
- Bone pain, commonly in the spine, back or pelvis.
- Heightened risk of fracture.
- Blood clots and/or lower extremity swelling.
- Kidney disfunction.
- Fatigue and/or general malaise.

Advanced Prostate Cancer Treatment Considerations Include:

- Biomarker test results.
- A patient’s age, overall health, and any pre-existing conditions.
- The type, stage, and grade of prostate cancer.
- Potential side effects or impact on their lifestyle.
- Patient preference.

Glossary Terms

Biomarker Testing (molecular testing): 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.

Immunotherapy: Type of therapy that harnesses one’s own immune system to help the body fight cancer, infection, and other diseases.

Microsatellite Instability (MSI): The presence of MSI may help determine a treatment plan.

Mismatch Repair Deficiency (dMMR): An inability to correct DNA replication errors, leading to an increased cancer risk.

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

Prostate-Specific Antigen (PSA): Protein produced by normal, as well as malignant, cells of the prostate gland. The PSA test measures the level of PSA in the blood.

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