

WHY HAVE A PROSTATE-SPECIFIC ANTIGEN (PSA) SCREENING?

Prostate cancer is the most common cancer and the second leading cause of cancer death among men in the United States.

A PSA test measures the level of a protein in the blood produced by normal, as well as malignant cells of the prostate gland. Elevated PSA levels can indicate prostate cancer.

- Guidelines for PSA screening for prostate cancer start at age 45 if you're at average risk (*earlier for those at higher risk*).
- PSA screening can detect early prostate cancer before any symptoms develop.
- Prostate cancer is slow growing, but it can metastasize (*or spread*) to nearby organs. Screening is critical in catching prostate cancer early.
- PSA screening save lives.
- About **1 in 8 men** will be diagnosed with prostate cancer during his lifetime.
- PSA screening is a quick blood draw.
- The PSA screening does not include a rectal exam.

Most insurance companies pay 100% of the bill for PSA testing. Check with your insurance for coverage information, but most companies pay for preventive screening testing.



*Source information from the National Cancer Institute and American Cancer Society

