

**MACMILLAN**  
CANCER SUPPORT

# ARE YOU WORRIED ABOUT PROSTATE CANCER?



## About this leaflet

People worry about cancer for many different reasons. Perhaps you have a family member or friend who has been diagnosed. Or maybe you have symptoms you think might be cancer.

Some people feel anxious about something they have watched on television, or have read in the newspapers or online.

This leaflet explains:

- what we know about the main causes of prostate cancer
- what you can do to reduce your risk of developing cancer.

We hope it gives you the information you need or helps you find more support.

In this leaflet, we have included quotes from people who have been worried about prostate cancer, which you may find helpful. These are from people who have chosen to share their story with us.

To share your experience, visit **[macmillan.org.uk/shareyourstory](https://www.macmillan.org.uk/shareyourstory)**

We have also listed some other useful organisations at the end of this leaflet (see pages 28 to 29).

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## What causes cancer?

Your body is made up of tiny building blocks called cells. Inside every cell is a set of genes. These genes are the instructions your cells need to work properly. Sometimes the structure inside a gene is permanently changed, so the gene no longer gives the correct instructions. This change is called a **gene mutation**.

Eventually, gene mutations in a cell may mean the cell stops working normally. Cancer develops when cells like this can multiply in an abnormal way and grow out of control.

Some cells in your body develop gene mutations during your lifetime. This happens by chance as a cell divides or does its job in the body. But it can also be caused by your lifestyle or the environment around you.

It is also possible for a gene mutation to run through a family, passing from parent to child. This is called an **inherited mutation**. Some inherited mutations make a person more likely to develop certain types of cancer. We have more information about inherited genes and cancer risk (see pages 21 to 24).

It takes a long time for mutations to build up and cause cancer. This is why cancer is more likely to affect older people. People of any age can get cancer, but it is most common in people over the age of 50.

# Understanding your risk of cancer

Most of the time, we do not know exactly why a cancer develops in one person and not another. Often, we do not know exactly what caused that cancer to start.

We do know some of the things that cause the damage that makes cancer more likely to develop. These are called **risk factors**. We have more information about risk factors and ways to reduce your cancer risk on pages 5 to 20.

Having one or more risk factors does not mean you will definitely get cancer. Some factors only slightly increase your risk. Others are much more likely to cause cancer. Smoking is a good example. Not everyone who smokes will develop cancer. But smoking greatly increases your risk. About 9 out of 10 people who develop lung cancer (90%) are smokers.

# Risk factors for prostate cancer

In the UK, around 46,700 men are diagnosed with prostate cancer each year. It is the most common cancer in men in this country.

## Age

This is the biggest risk factor for prostate cancer.

Men aged under 50 have a much lower risk of prostate cancer, although they can still develop it. The risk increases as men get older. More than half of all prostate cancers diagnosed in the UK (over 50%) are in men aged 70 and over.

## Ethnicity

Some ethnic groups have a higher chance of developing prostate cancer. Black men have a much higher risk of developing prostate cancer than other groups.

## Body weight and diet

Being very overweight (obese) may increase the risk of having a more advanced prostate cancer. It may also increase the risk of having a fast-growing (high-grade) type of prostate cancer.

A diet high in animal fats may increase the risk of prostate cancer. This includes foods like red meat (such as beef, lamb and pork) and high-fat dairy products (such as butter, full-fat milk, cheese and cream).

# Choose a healthy lifestyle

Around 1 in 3 cases of the most common cancers (about 33%) could be prevented by eating a healthy diet, keeping to a healthy weight and being more active. It is not clear whether these changes affect your risk of prostate cancer, or by how much.

You cannot reduce your risk of cancer completely. But there are some ways you can lower your risk, and improve your general health.

## Give up smoking

If you smoke, giving up is the single most important thing you can do for your health. In the UK, more than 1 in 4 cancer deaths (over 25%) are caused by smoking. Smoking increases the risk of the following cancers:

- mouth cancer
- throat cancer
- lung cancer
- bladder cancer
- kidney cancer
- pancreatic cancer
- bowel cancer
- stomach cancer.





## 9 Are you worried about prostate cancer?

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Chewing or sucking tobacco is not a safe alternative to smoking cigarettes. If you chew or suck tobacco, you have a higher risk of developing mouth and oral cancers.

Breathing in other people's smoke (passive smoking) also increases your risk of developing cancer. Keep your home smoke-free to protect your and your family's health.

The long-term effects of e-cigarettes are not yet fully known. They are thought to be around 95% safer than smoking tobacco cigarettes.

If you want to give up smoking, it is never too late to stop. Ask your GP for advice, or contact the stop-smoking service in your area:

### **Smokefree (England)**

**0300 123 1044** (Monday to Friday, 9am to 8pm, Saturday and Sunday, 11am to 4pm).

**nhs.uk/smokefree**

### **Smokeline (Scotland)**

**0800 84 84 84** (Monday to Friday, 8am to 10pm, Saturday and Sunday, 9am to 5pm).

**canstopsmoking.com**

### **Stop Smoking Wales**

**0808 252 8937** or text 'HMQ' to **80818**

**helpmequit.wales**

### **Want2stop (Northern Ireland)**

**want2stop.info** or text 'QUIT' to **70004**

## Keep to a healthy weight

Being overweight increases the risk of many types of cancer, including cancers of the bowel, kidney and gullet (oesophagus).

Keeping to a healthy body weight reduces your risk of cancer and other health problems, such as heart disease and diabetes.

Here are some tips to help you keep to a healthy weight:

- Eat a healthy diet with lots of fruit and vegetables, and less fat and less sugar.
- Only eat as much food as you need according to how active you are.
- Be more physically active.

If you are worried about your weight or need more information, talk to your GP or a dietitian.

## **Eat a healthy diet**

There is no single food that causes or prevents cancer. Eating a balanced diet is good for your overall health and helps reduce your risk of some cancers. It can also help you keep to a healthy weight.

For most people, a daily balanced diet includes:

- lots of fruit and vegetables
- starchy foods (carbohydrates), such as bread, rice, pasta, noodles, couscous and potatoes
- some protein-rich foods, such as meat, poultry, fish, nuts, eggs and pulses (beans and lentils)
- some milk and dairy foods, such as cheese, yoghurt and cream
- a small amount of food high in fat, salt and sugar.

**'I eat lots of fruit and vegetables. I try to have 5 a day, and starchy foods like wholegrain bread.'**

**Robin**

Drinks should mainly be water, tea and coffee (without sugar), or sugar-free drinks.

Eating plenty of high-fibre foods helps reduce the risk of bowel cancer. High-fibre foods include:

- wholegrain bread
- brown rice
- oats
- beans
- peas
- lentils
- grains
- seeds
- fruit and vegetables.

Potatoes with their skins on are also a good source of fibre.

Try to limit how much red and processed meat you eat. These are linked to a higher risk of bowel and prostate cancer. Red meat is beef, pork, lamb and veal. Processed meats include sausages, bacon, salami, tinned meats, and packet meats like sandwich ham.

You can find more detailed information about diet and cancer risk on the World Cancer Research Fund website ([wcrf-uk.org](http://wcrf-uk.org)).

## **Be physically active**

Many studies have found that regular physical activity can reduce the risk of cancer. You should try to do at least 30 minutes of activity every day. Your cancer risk is reduced further if you are active for more than 30 minutes a day and if you exercise harder (vigorous activity).

You do not have to go to the gym to be active. Some people enjoy regular walking, cycling or swimming instead. During your regular activity, you should feel you are breathing faster but are still able to talk. Your pulse should be slightly faster than normal. You can increase the amount of activity you do as you get used to exercising.

If you are not used to doing exercise, ask your GP for advice about getting started. You can find more information about keeping active on these websites:

- England – **[nhs.uk](https://www.nhs.uk)**
- Scotland – **[nhsinform.scot](https://www.nhsinform.scot)**
- Wales – **[nhsdirect.wales.nhs.uk](https://www.nhsdirect.wales.nhs.uk)**
- Northern Ireland – **[nidirect.gov.uk](https://www.nidirect.gov.uk)**



## **Limit how much alcohol you drink**

Drinking alcohol increases your risk of mouth and throat cancers. It is also linked to the following cancers:

- oesophageal (gullet) cancer
- bowel cancer
- liver cancer
- breast cancer.

In general, the more you drink, the higher your risk. Your risk is even higher if you also smoke.

The current guidelines say that if you drink alcohol:

- do not regularly drink more than 14 units of alcohol in a week
- spread the amount you drink in a week over three or more days
- try to have several alcohol-free days every week.



Remember, the number of units you are drinking depends on the size and strength of your drink:

- Half a pint of lower-strength (3 to 4%) beer, lager or cider contains 1 unit.
- Half a pint of higher-strength (5%) beer, lager or cider contains 1½ units.
- A standard glass of wine (175ml), often called a small glass in pubs and bars, contains around 2 units.
- A large glass of wine (250ml) contains 3 units.
- A single measure (25ml) of 40% spirits contains 1 unit.

You can find more information about alcohol and drinking guidelines at [drinkaware.co.uk](https://www.drinkaware.co.uk)



# Be prostate aware

Most prostate problems are not caused by cancer. But you should see your GP if you:

- have difficulty peeing (passing urine)
- need to pee more often than usual, especially at night
- have a weak flow of pee
- urgently need to pee, and leak if you do not get to a toilet quickly
- have a feeling of not completely emptying your bladder after peeing
- have blood in your pee or semen
- have pain when peeing or ejaculating.

These symptoms are usually caused by non-cancerous changes in the prostate rather than by cancer.

Prostate Cancer UK has more information about prostate problems (see page 28).

# Screening for prostate cancer

In the UK, screening tests are offered for some types of cancer. The aim is to:

- find cancer early, when treatment will be most successful
- prevent cancer developing.

Currently, screening is not offered for prostate cancer in the UK. Regular screening tests cannot prevent prostate cancer. There is no clear evidence that screening tests for prostate cancer are good at finding cancer early, when it is more treatable.

Even though there is no screening programme, men over 50 can request a blood test called the PSA test. This checks for prostate problems, and one of the problems may be cancer.

Before you have the test, your GP or nurse will talk with you about the benefits and disadvantages of having it. If you are under 50 but your family history shows you might have a higher risk of prostate cancer, you may also be able to have a PSA test.

We have more information in our booklet **Understanding the PSA test** (see page 27).

If you are having the PSA test, you usually have a rectal examination as well. This is when the doctor or nurse inserts a lubricated, gloved finger into your back passage (rectum) to feel the prostate. It is sometimes called a digital rectal examination. It may be uncomfortable, but it is quick and should not be painful.

If there is cancer in the prostate, it can feel different. Normally the prostate feels smooth, but if there is a cancer, it can feel hard, rough or bumpy.

**'Because my father was diagnosed with a benign condition of the prostate, it made me realise that I should perhaps have the PSA test.'**

**Robert**

## When cancer runs in families

Most gene mutations that lead to cancer happen during a person's lifetime are caused by lifestyle and environmental factors. These types of mutation build up with age. This is why most types of cancer are more common in older people.

But it is also possible for a gene mutation to run through a family passing from parent to child. This is called an inherited mutation.

Some inherited mutations make a person more likely to develop certain types of cancer. They may make cancer more likely at a younger age. Having a gene mutation like this does not mean you have cancer. Instead, it means you have a higher risk of developing some types of cancer.

It is important to remember that cancer is very common and most of us have relatives who have had cancer. This does not always mean there is an inherited gene mutation in your family, or that you have a higher risk of cancer.

Less than 5 in 100 cases of cancer (5%) are linked to an inherited gene mutation.



# Understanding your family history

Families affected by an inherited gene mutation linked to prostate cancer may have a pattern of cancers in the family. For example:

- a number of family members have been diagnosed with prostate cancer
- the family members were diagnosed at a young age
- the family members are closely related
- a family member has been told they carry a gene mutation called BRCA1 or BRCA2
- a family member has a condition called Lynch syndrome.

'There was some history of prostate cancer in my family. So on my next visit to my GP, I asked what was his advice about me having some tests done.'

**Kwame**



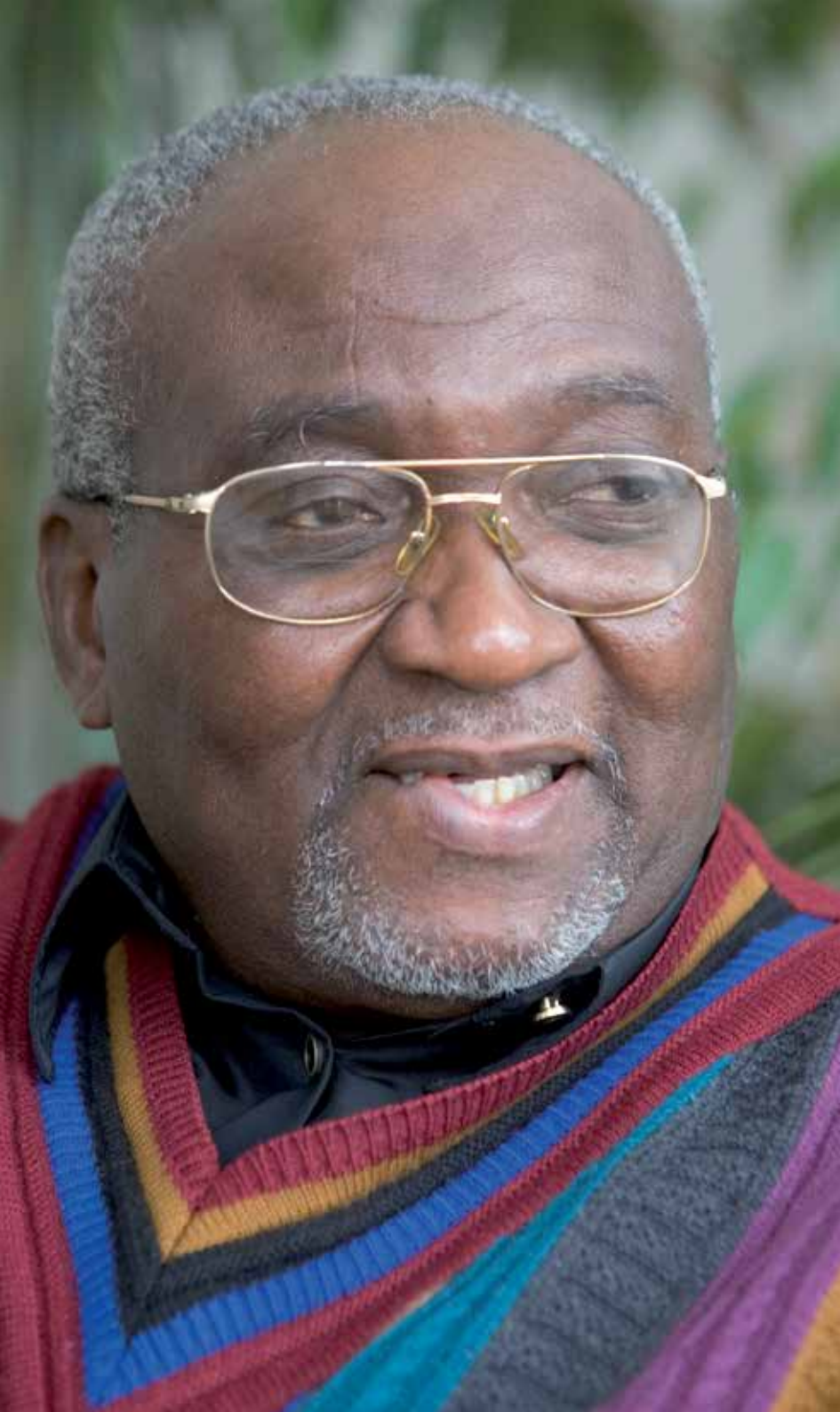
# If you are worried about cancer in your family

If you are worried about the pattern of cancer in your family, talk to your GP. They may be able to reassure you, or they can refer you to a genetics specialist.

If you meet a genetics specialist, they will talk to you about your family's history of cancer. They will explain if you are likely to have a higher risk of cancer because of the pattern of cancer in your family.

If they think you may carry an inherited gene mutation, you may be offered a blood test to check. This is called **genetic testing**.

We have more information about genetic testing and coping with an inherited risk of cancer (see page 27).



# Further information and support

We provide expert, up-to-date information about cancer. And all our information is free for everyone.

## If you are still worried

Most people worry about their health at some point in their lives.

For some, thinking about their risk of a health condition such as cancer helps them make positive lifestyle changes.

Sometimes, health worries are more complicated.

If you have more questions, or you cannot stop worrying about your health, it can help to talk to someone:

- Your GP may be able to help or give you information about counselling services in your area.
- Call our cancer support specialists on **0808 808 00 00** (Monday to Friday, 9am to 8pm).

## **Order our information**

We have a wide range of cancer information available to order for free at **[be.macmillan.org.uk](https://be.macmillan.org.uk)**. You can also order our information by calling us on **0808 808 00 00**.

### **Deaf or hard of hearing?**

Use NGT (Text Relay) on **18001 0808 808 00 00**

### **Non-English speaker?**

Interpreters are available. Alternatively, visit **[macmillan.org.uk](https://macmillan.org.uk)**

All of our information is also available at **[macmillan.org.uk/information-and-support](https://macmillan.org.uk/information-and-support)**

## **Related resources**

We have more information about cancer risk and cancer genetics in the following resources:

- **Cancer genetics: how cancer sometimes runs in families**
- **Are you worried about cancer?**
- **Are you worried about bowel cancer?**
- **Are you worried about breast cancer?**

# Other useful organisations

There are lots of other organisations that can give you information or support.

## Prostate cancer support organisations

### Orchid

**Tel** 0203 745 7310  
(Mon to Fri, 9am to 5.30pm)

### Email

nurse@orchid-cancer.org.uk

**www.orchid-cancer.org.uk**

### National Male Cancer

**Helpline** 0808 802 0010

Funds research into men's cancers and their diagnosis, prevention and treatment. Offers free information leaflets and fact sheets, and runs an enquiry service supported by Orchid Male Cancer Information Nurses.

### Prostate Cancer UK

**Tel** 0800 074 8383

(Mon to Tue, 9am to 6pm,

Wed, 10am to 8pm,  
Thu to Fri, 9am to 6pm)

**www.prostatecanceruk.org**

Provides information on prostate cancer. A confidential helpline is available to anyone concerned about prostate cancer.

### Tackle Prostate Cancer

**Tel** 0800 035 5302

(Daily, 9am to 9pm)

**Email** helpline@

tackleprostate.org

**www.tackleprostate.org**

Raises awareness of prostate cancer, encourages early detection and seeks to ensure that men with prostate cancer always get the best treatment.

## **General health information**

### **Health and Social Care in Northern Ireland**

**[www.hscni.net](http://www.hscni.net)**

Provides information about health and social care services in Northern Ireland.

### **NHS.UK**

**[www.nhs.uk](http://www.nhs.uk)**

The UK's biggest health information website. Has service information for England.

### **NHS Direct Wales**

**[www.nhsdirect.wales.nhs.uk](http://www.nhsdirect.wales.nhs.uk)**

NHS health information site for Wales.

### **NHS Inform**

**Helpline 0800 22 44 88**

(Mon to Fri, 8am to 10pm, Sat and Sun, 9am to 5pm)

**[www.nhsinform.scot](http://www.nhsinform.scot)**

NHS health information site for Scotland.

## Disclaimer

We make every effort to ensure that the information we provide is accurate and up to date but it should not be relied upon as a substitute for specialist professional advice tailored to your situation. So far as is permitted by law, Macmillan does not accept liability in relation to the use of any information contained in this publication, or third-party information or websites included or referred to in it. Some photos are of models.

## Thanks

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With thanks to: Lucy Powell, Uro-oncology Clinical Nurse Specialist; and Amy Sibbons, Uro-oncology Clinical Nurse Specialist.

Thanks also to the people affected by cancer who reviewed this edition, and those who shared their stories.

We welcome feedback on our information. If you have any, please contact **[cancerinformationteam@macmillan.org.uk](mailto:cancerinformationteam@macmillan.org.uk)**

## Sources

If you would like information about the sources we use, please contact us at **[cancerinformationteam@macmillan.org.uk](mailto:cancerinformationteam@macmillan.org.uk)**

**People worry about cancer for many different reasons. Perhaps you have a family member or friend who has been diagnosed. Or maybe you have symptoms you think might be cancer.**

**This leaflet explains what we know about the main causes of prostate cancer. It also explains what you can do to reduce your risk of developing cancer.**

We're here to help everyone with cancer live life as fully as they can, providing physical, financial and emotional support. So whatever cancer throws your way, we're right there with you. For information, support or just someone to talk to, call **0808 808 00 00** (7 days a week, 8am to 8pm) or visit **macmillan.org.uk**

Would you prefer to speak to us in another language? Interpreters are available. Please tell us in English the language you would like to use. Are you deaf or hard of hearing? Call us using NGT (Text Relay) on **18001 0808 808 00 00**, or use the NGT Lite app.

Need information in different languages or formats? We produce information in audio, eBooks, easy read, Braille, large print and translations. To order these, visit **macmillan.org.uk/otherformats** or call our support line.

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