

Prostate Cancer

Risk Factors

- Age
- Race/ethnicity
- Family history
- Obesity
- Lack of physical activity
- High amount of dietary animal protein
- Alcohol consumption
- Smoking
- Chemical exposures

Diagnostic Studies/ Labs

- PSA Screening
- DRE
- Screening Recommendation - age 55-69 should be screened every 2 years
- Biopsy

Disease process defined

- Slow-growing Cancer
 - most common cancer in men
- Metastasize
 - lymph-nodes/lungs/bone/other organs
 - High cure rate when localized
 - can respond well when advanced

Potential Complications

Complications of Prostatectomy

- major complications:
 - erectile dysfunction (ED)
 - incontinence, urinary retention
 - hemorrhage
 - infection
 - wound dehiscence
 - DVT/PE

Patient Teaching

- Annual check up
 - PSA (Prostate-specific Antigen)
 - DRE (digital Rectal exam)
- Brachytherapy Radiation Exposure to partner
- Signs of infection
- Prevention

Signs and Symptoms

- BPH Symptoms - benign prostatic hyperplasia
- PSA elevated
- DRE
- Dysuria/hematuria
- Pain
 - Perineal
 - Suprapubic
 - Rectal

Nursing Interventions/ Medication

Treatment

- Radiation
- Brachytherapy
- Cryotherapy & Ablative hormone therapy
- Chemotherapy

Surgical management

- Radical prostatectomy → Post-OP Care
 - indwelling catheter
 - surgical site drain
 - Hospital stay 1-3 days