

OCCUPATIONAL MEDICINE CLINIC
CONSENT FOR PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN (PSA)
SCREENING TEST FOR PROSTATE CANCER

Instructions

You have been sent or given this sheet because you are a male who may benefit from screening for prostate cancer, depending upon your age and family history. This information sheet and consent form pertains to the use of the PSA blood test as a screening test for prostate cancer for men without symptoms or abnormal findings.

- Please read the information below
- If after reading this information you decide you would like to have the PSA test, then check the box at the bottom of the form, sign and date it, and present the form to the OMC front desk when you come to have your blood drawn.
- If you have any questions, you should speak with your own physician, or with a health care professional at OMC prior to deciding whether you want the test.

About the test: This test measures the level of PSA in the blood in order to screen for prostate cancer. High levels of PSA may indicate the presence of prostate cancer, although high levels can also be due to other causes.

Who should get this test?

The American Cancer Society and American Urological Association recommend that men be offered the test annually:

- starting at age 45 for African-American men
- starting at age 45 for men with a family history of prostate cancer in one first degree relative (father or brother) diagnosed before the age of 50.
- starting at age 40 for men with *multiple* first degree relatives diagnosed with prostate cancer at an early age.
- starting at age 50 for all other men

Note: The American College of Physicians, the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force and the National Cancer Institute state that the evidence is not sufficient to recommend for or against routine prostate cancer screening.

All of the above organizations recommend that prostate cancer screening be an individual decision based upon considering the benefits and risks of this screening.

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Benefits vs. Risks having the PSA test

(also read the important information on the reverse side of this form)

Benefits

- May detect prostate cancer at an early stage, when cure is possible

Risks

- Results are sometimes high without the presence of cancer (false positive). This may result in unnecessary procedures, such as prostate biopsy.
- Test may detect a cancer that would not have caused a problem during your lifetime, resulting in unnecessary surgery or other cancer treatment.

Additional Considerations

- PSA Testing should be performed in conjunction with a digital rectal exam (DRE), since blood testing *alone* is not recommended as a screen for prostate cancer. This can be done by your own physician or by a physician or nurse practitioner as part of your OMC exam.
- Men who are in high-risk categories, or who have symptoms or abnormal physical findings, should already be under the care of their family physician, internist or urologist.

Consent to have PSA blood test

I have read the above information and I have had any questions I have about the PSA test answered by a health care professional.

I consent to have the PSA blood test.

Signed _____ Date _____

Print Name _____