



Prostate Cancer
Foundation of Australia

Rate your risk

Learn more about prostate cancer risks and early detection.



High

If you have one or more direct male relatives who have had prostate cancer, you have a higher risk of diagnosis. Talk to your doctor about testing from the age of 40, depending on the strength of your family history.



Medium

If you're aged 50 or over, with no family history or symptoms, you face an average risk of prostate cancer. Your lifetime risk of being diagnosed is 1 in 5. Talk to your doctor about PSA testing.



Low

If you're under the age of 50 with no family history and no symptoms, you have a low risk of being diagnosed. Discuss your options for PSA testing with your doctor and consider getting a baseline test.

You can still get prostate cancer even if you don't have any of the risk factors or symptoms. If you notice changes in urination, or pain in your lower back and groin area, get checked by your GP without delay.

 1800 22 00 99

 prostate.org.au



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A simple PSA blood test is our first-line of defence in the early detection of prostate cancer.

Talk to your GP about your eligibility for a free PSA test.

Risk Factors

There are four known risk factors for prostate cancer:

1. Age 40+
2. Family history (father/brother diagnosed)
3. Genetics (BRCA1/2)
4. Ethnicity (African ancestry)

Your risks of prostate cancer increase as you age. Around 70% of men diagnosed are aged over 65, but more than 7,000 Australian men under the age of 65 are diagnosed with the disease every year.

If we detect prostate cancer early, five-year survival is almost 100%.

Without PSA testing for prostate cancer, your risks of a late diagnosis increase.

The facts



26,368
men diagnosed



3,901
men die



95.8%
five-year survival

Got questions?

Call us today.

 **1800 22 00 99**

 **prostate.org.au**