



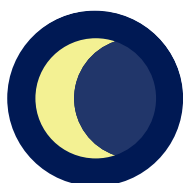
Prostate
Cancer
Research

pcr.org.uk



Signs and Symptoms

Prostate cancer does not usually cause any symptoms until the cancer has grown large enough to put pressure on the tube that carries urine from the bladder out of the penis (urethra).



Symptoms of prostate cancer can include:

- needing to pee more frequently, often during the night
- needing to rush to the toilet
- difficulty in starting to pee (hesitancy)
- straining or taking a long time while peeing
- weak flow
- feeling that your bladder has not emptied fully
- blood in urine or blood in semen



These symptoms do not always mean you have prostate cancer. Many men's prostates get larger as they get older because of a non-cancerous condition called benign prostate enlargement.

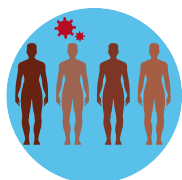
Signs that the cancer may have spread include bone and back pain, a loss of appetite, pain in the testicles and unintentional weight loss.

Risk factors



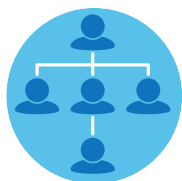
Age

The risk of developing prostate cancer increases as you get older, and most cases are diagnosed in men over the age of 50.



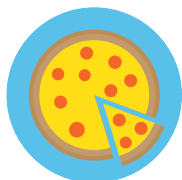
Race/ethnicity

1 in 4 Black men are diagnosed with prostate cancer compared to 1 in 8 men of other ethnicities.



Family history

You're much more likely to have prostate cancer if your father or brother has had it, especially if they were under 60. Research shows that having a close relative with breast cancer may also increase your risk.



Lifestyle factors

There is some evidence that obesity and diet have an effect.



Prostate
Cancer
Research

pccr.org.uk