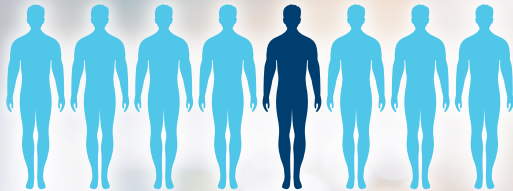


PROSTATE CANCER & BREAST CANCER

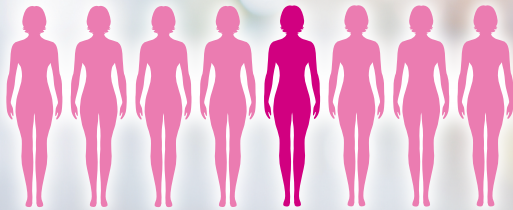
Connections + Comparisons

Prostate cancer is as common in men as breast cancer is in women.

1 in 8
men will be
diagnosed



1 in 8
women will
be diagnosed



Estimated New Cases in 2025 (U.S.)

Prostate Cancer – 313,780

Breast Cancer – 376,030

Estimated Deaths in 2025 (U.S.)

Prostate Cancer – 35,770

Breast Cancer – 42,170

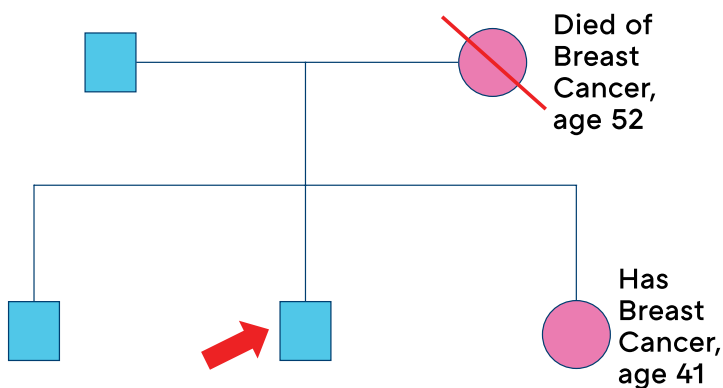
Average Age at Diagnosis:

Prostate Cancer: 67

Breast Cancer: 62

Having close relatives with breast cancer
can increase a man's risk of prostate cancer.

What is Family Cancer History?



This diagram shows a simplified family tree.

This man **does not have prostate cancer in his family**. But he has **two close female relatives with breast cancer**: his sister and his mother.

He may have inherited a gene change that could increase his risk of prostate cancer, and other cancers such as pancreas and melanoma.

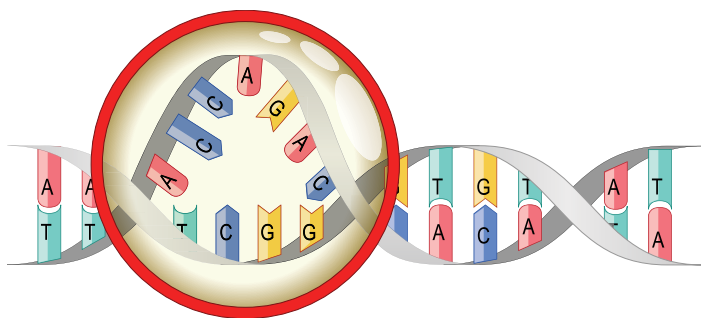
What You Can Do

- Ask family members about cancer diagnoses – in both males and females, on your mother's and father's side
- Share this information up and down the family tree
- Talk to your doctor about your cancer risk factors



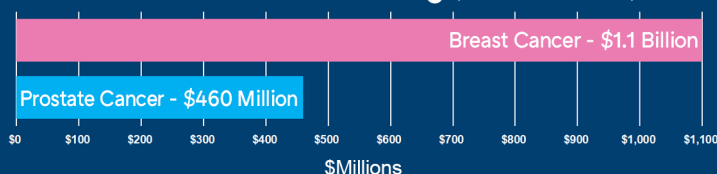
How Does This Work?

It's All in Your Genes



- Genes are the master “instruction manual” that tells each cell in the body how to do its job
- Certain gene changes can increase risk of breast cancer in females and prostate cancer in males
- For example, the **BRCA1** and **BRCA2** genes became well-known in breast and ovarian cancer by actor and director Angelina Jolie’s public campaign
- They are also important in prostate cancer

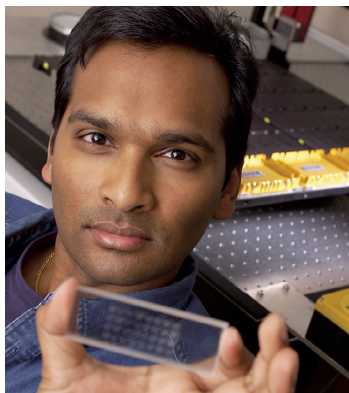
Federal Research Funding (2025 estimates)



Despite similar impact on the population, prostate cancer receives less research funding. PCF has been working to change that for more than 30 years.

What About Treatment?

Groundbreaking PCF-funded research identified new genetic targets for treating prostate cancer.



Medicines called PARP inhibitors can be used to treat both advanced breast cancer and prostate cancer.



Prostate Cancer Screening: Gaps in Care



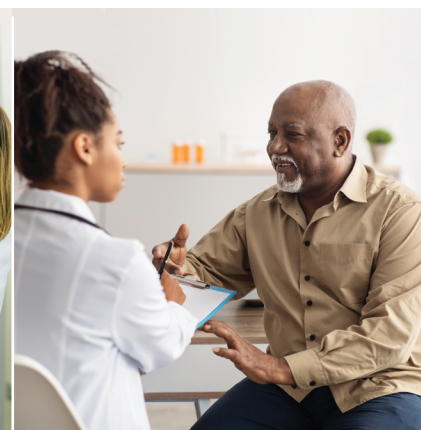
Screening:
Mammogram

Clear recommendations for screening

% of women screened per national recommendations: 76%*

Most health insurers must fully cover screening for women ages 40+

Feels routine for many women. Women are more likely to get preventive care



Screening:
PSA Blood Test

Recommendations are inconsistent. Men often have to ask their doctor

% of men screened per national recommendations: 37%*

No national laws require private health insurance plans to cover prostate cancer screening

Many men are not aware of prostate cancer screening; less likely to visit a primary care doctor

*U.S. Preventive Services Task Force

Get Screened for Prostate Cancer

Request an annual PSA blood test from your doctor starting at:

- **AGE 40** – if you are a Black man or have family members diagnosed with breast, prostate, or multiple other cancers
- **AGE 45** – everyone else

To learn more and support our mission, visit pcf.org

