

UNDERSTANDING PROSTATE CANCER DISPARITIES

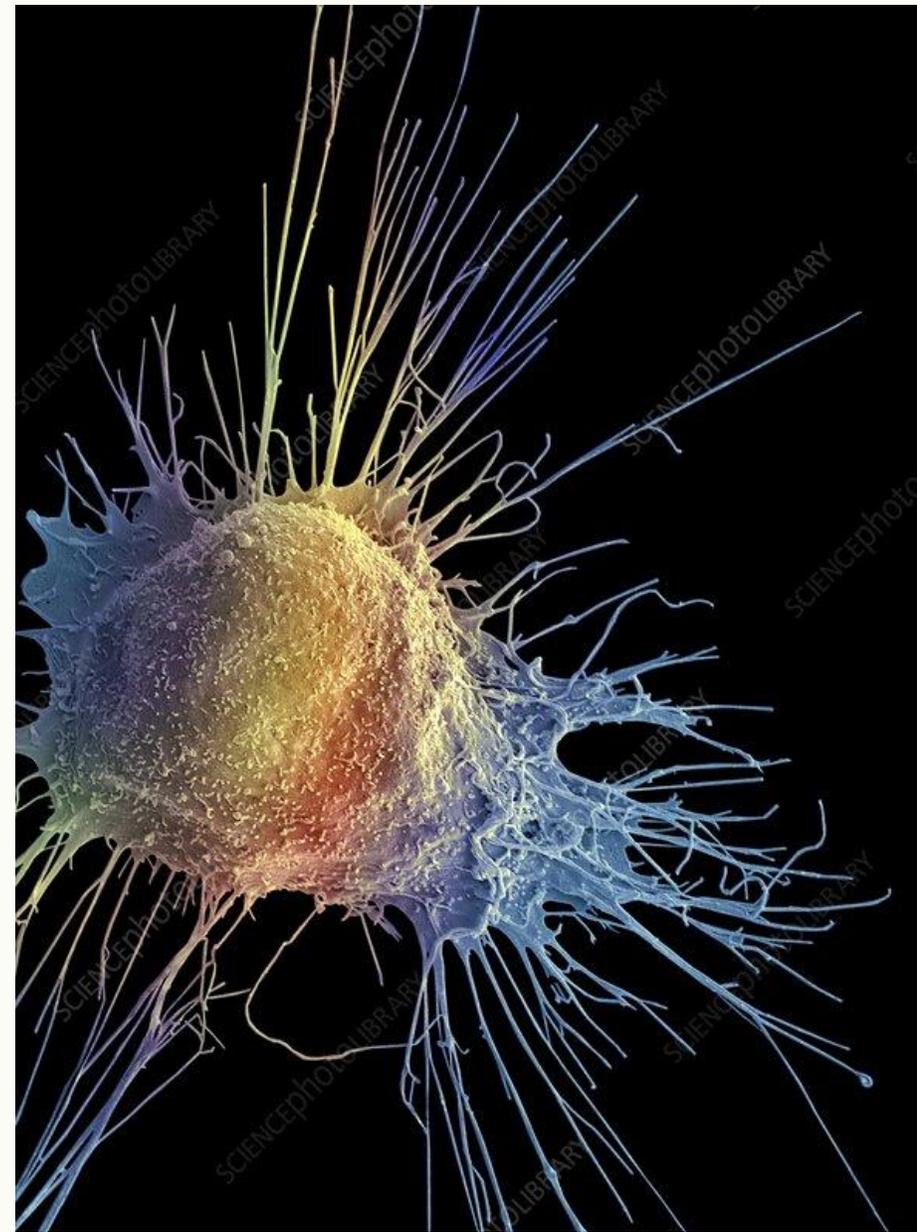


WHAT IS CANCER

Cancer is more than one disease.

Cancer can occur anywhere in the body and occurs when cells begin to grow uncontrollably and spread.

Cancers are often called by the part of the body where they start – even if the cancer spreads to other areas.



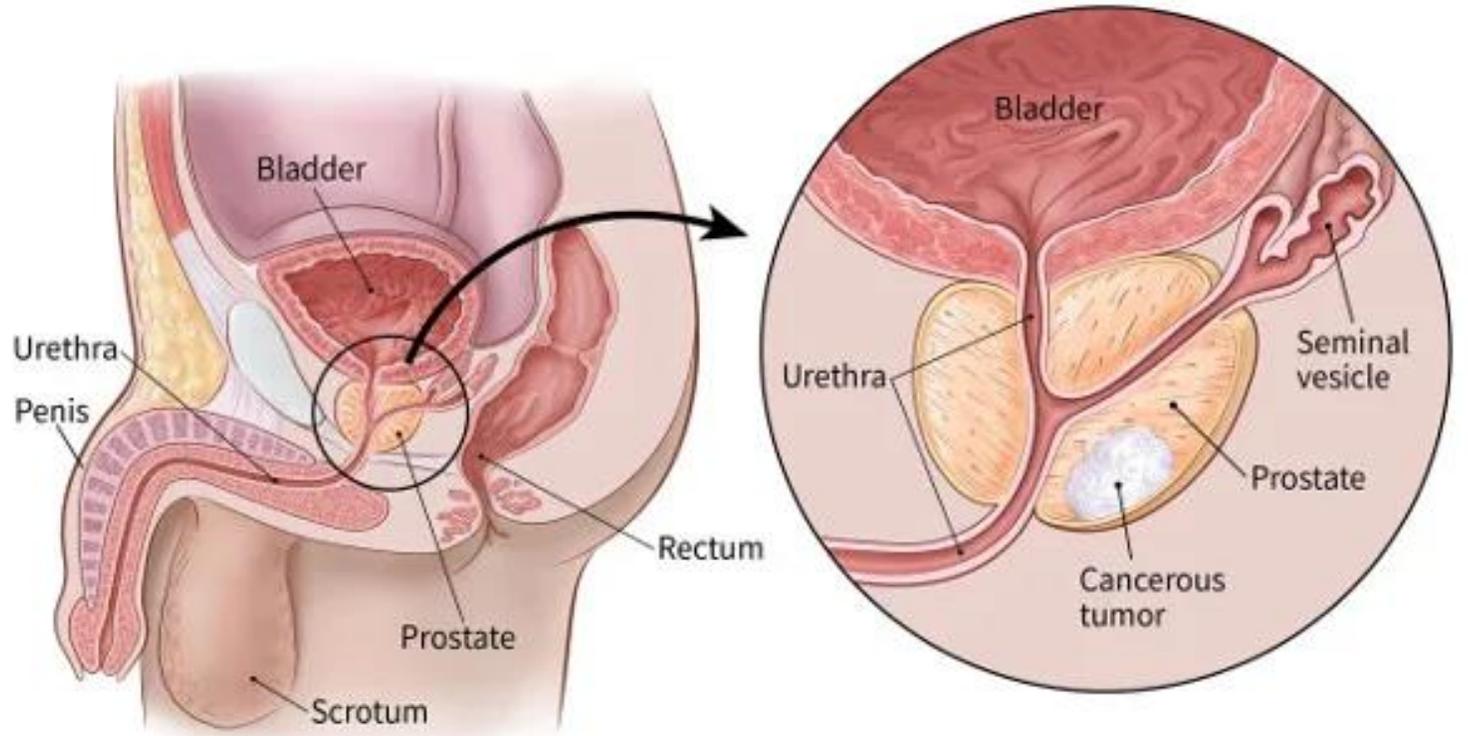
THE PROSTATE & PROSTATE CANCER

The prostate is a gland found only in males. It makes some of the fluid that is part of semen.

The prostate is below the bladder (the hollow organ where urine is stored) and in front of the rectum (the last part of the intestines). Just behind the prostate are glands called **seminal vesicles**, which make most of the fluid for semen.

The **urethra**, which is the tube that carries urine and semen out of the body through the penis, goes through the center of the prostate.

Prostate cancer begins when cells in the prostate gland start to grow out of control



<https://www.cancer.org/cancer/types/prostate-cancer/about/what-is-prostate-cancer.html>



WHAT INCREASES YOUR RISK PROSTATE CANCER

Known Factors:



Age



Family history



Genetic risk



Race/Ancestry

Factors with less clear effects:



Diet



Obesity



Chemical exposures (Agent Orange)



Smoking/Commercial tobacco



Inflammation of the prostate

<https://www.cancer.org/cancer/types/prostate-cancer/causes-risks-prevention/risk-factors.html>



HOW DO YOU SCREEN FOR PROSTATE CANCER

Blood test – prostate specific antigen or PSA

- Prostate-specific antigen is a protein made by cells in the prostate gland. The chance of having prostate cancer increases as the PSA level goes up.

Other tests your doctor may conduct

- Digital Rectal Exam (DRE)
- Other special types of PSAs or other lab tests
- Imaging exams such as an MRI or transrectal ultrasound
- Prostate biopsy



TREATING PROSTATE CANCER- COMMON TREATMENTS

Active Surveillance – closely monitoring prostate cancer through regular PSA blood tests and prostate biopsies and treating the cancer only if it grows or causes symptoms

Watchful Waiting – no tests are done; treat only symptoms when they develop; recommended for men who are older and/or have other serious health problems

Surgery – Removal of the prostate (prostatectomy). Radical prostatectomy removes the prostate the seminal vesicles

Radiation Therapy – uses high-energy rays to kill the cancer; external radiation – a machine delivers radiation from outside the body; Internal radiation (brachytherapy) – radioactive seeds/pellets surgically placed into or near the cancer to destroy the cells

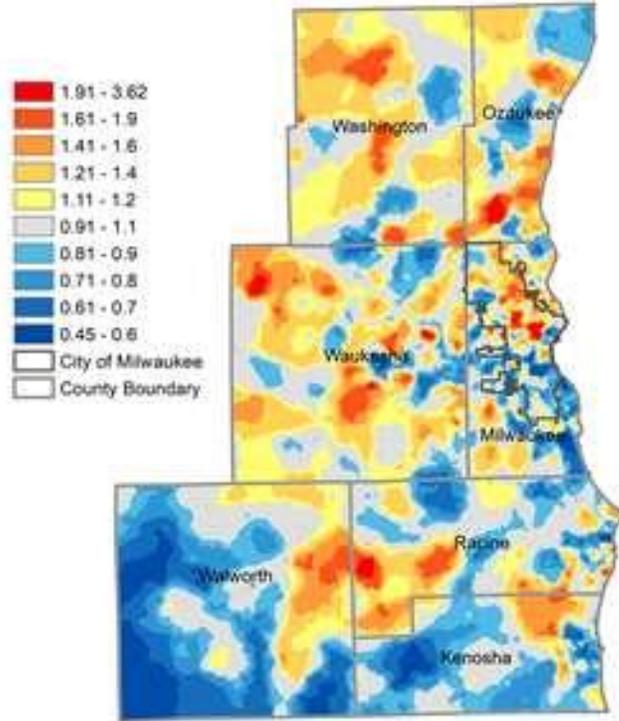
Hormone treatment- treatment that reduces or blocks hormones that can cause prostate cancer to grow (androgen deprivation therapy)

Additional treatments are available and advances in science will help introduce more



Prostate Cancer Incidence Rate Southeastern Wisconsin, 2014-2019

The prostate cancer incidence rate is indirectly age standardized and smoothed using adaptive spatial filtering. A grid of points is used to estimate incidence rates continuously across the map, based on the 20 closest diagnosed cases. Red areas indicate higher rates than expected and blue areas indicate lower rates than expected, given the regional rate. Areas without color exhibit rates close to the regional rate.

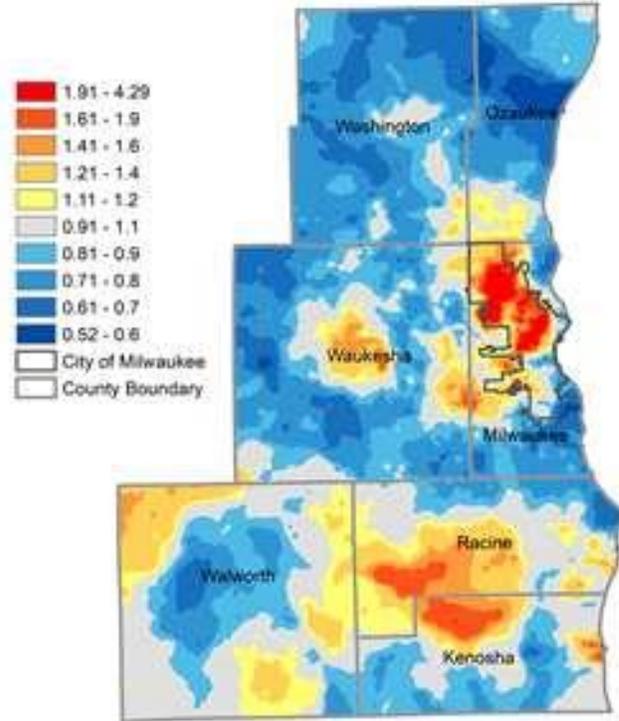


Created by: GEO Shared Resource, MCW Cancer Center
Data Source: Wisconsin Cancer Reporting System, 2014-2019

0 2.5 5 10 15 20 Miles

Prostate Cancer Mortality Rate Southeastern Wisconsin, 2015-2020

The prostate cancer mortality rate is indirectly age standardized and smoothed using adaptive spatial filtering. A grid of points is used to estimate mortality rates continuously across the map, based on the 20 closest mortality cases. Red areas indicate higher rates than expected and blue areas indicate lower rates than expected, given the regional rate. Areas without color exhibit rates close to the regional rate.



Created by: GEO Shared Resource, MCW Cancer Center
Data Source: State Vital Records Office, DHS 2015-2020

0 2.5 5 10 15 20 Miles

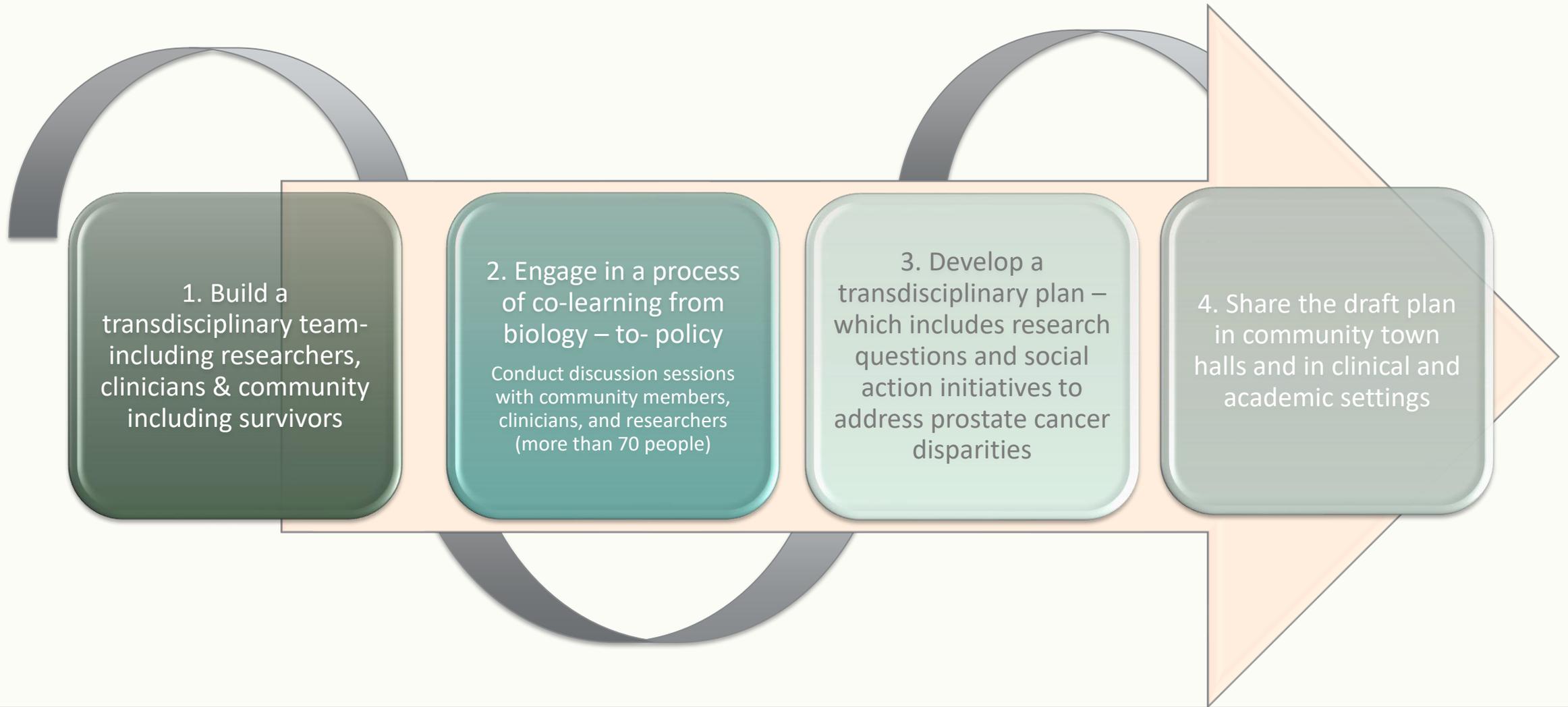
Prostate cancer incidence and mortality is higher in Black men.

Prostate Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates (per 100,000) in SE WI by Race/Ethnicity

	Age-Adjusted Incidence Rate (per 100,000) 2015-2019	Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate (per 100,000) 2016-2020
Non-Hispanic White	58.1	7.7
Non-Hispanic Black	86.7	15.4
Hispanic	40.9	4.7



UNDERSTANDING PROSTATE CANCER DISPARITIES AIMS



UNDERSTANDING PROSTATE CANCER DISPARITIES IN AFRICAN AMERICAN/BLACK MEN IN MILWAUKEE



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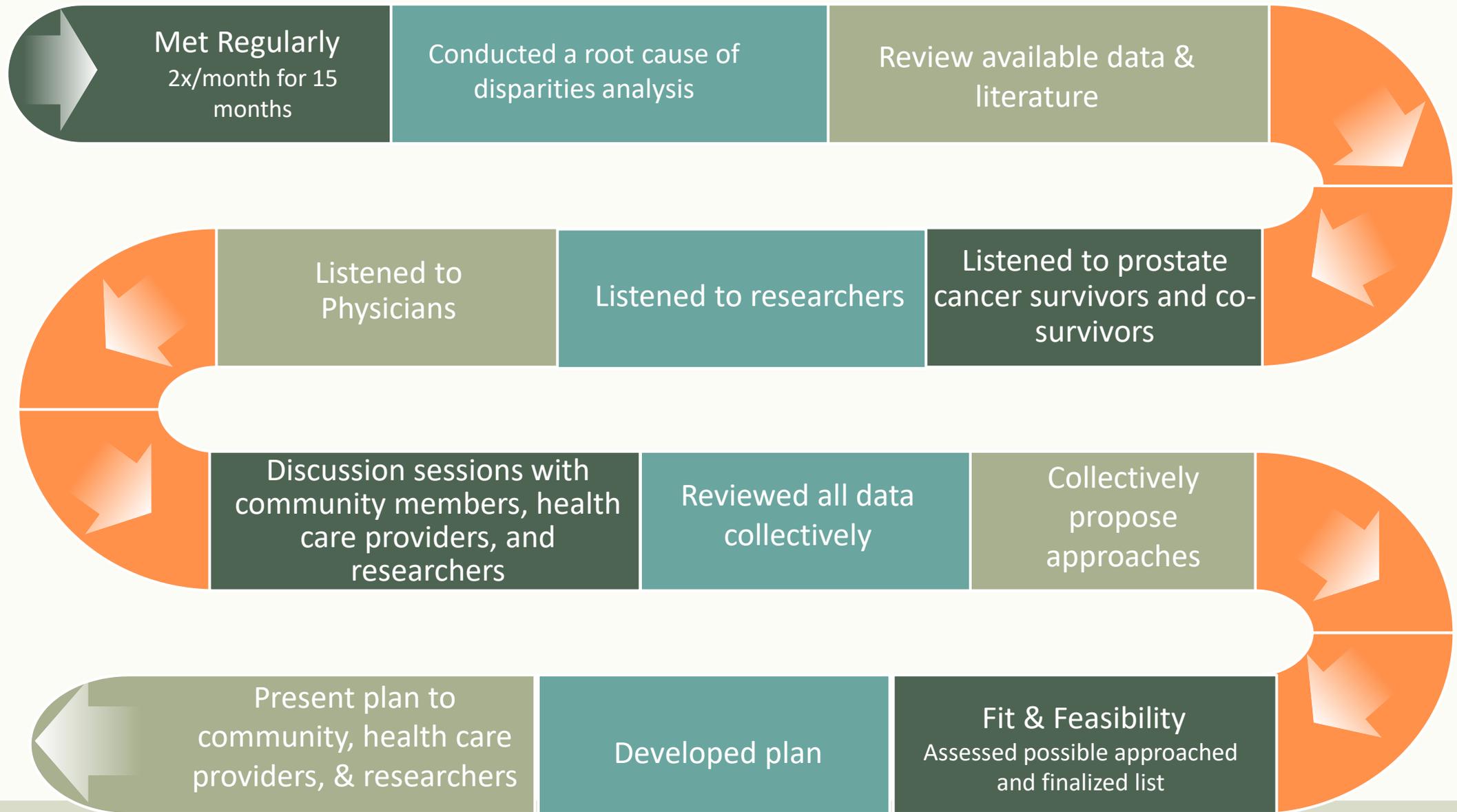


Darryl Davidson
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Additional Transdisciplinary Team Members

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PURPOSE OF TODAY



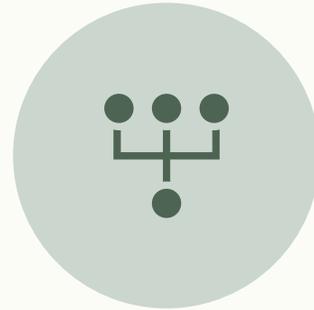
To share a draft plan from our team's work



We want your thoughts and feedback and other possible partners.



After your feedback, we will be sharing with partners and discussing possible funding opportunities, if needed.



For all efforts, we recommend community members, organizations, clinicians, and researchers work together.



OUR RECOMMENDATIONS

1

Patient navigators to assist patients once diagnosed

2

Provider-Patient conference
*focus on improving communication

3

Increase provider awareness of current guidelines, emerging screening, and genetic risk

4

Expand patient support offerings

5

Trusted messenger campaign

6

Improve prostate screening education for patient

7

Increase community awareness of genetic risk

8

Understanding the role of stress & prostate cancer



ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS 1 OF 2

- Understanding optimal methods for patient activation
- Understanding the impact of spirituality on health care
- Increasing Community Advisory Boards for research studies
- Improving community of research findings
- Improve relationships with the community
- The role of fear – from screening through treatment
- The role of implicit bias on prostate cancer recommendations – influence provider behavior screening through treatment
- Connect patients to support groups at diagnosis
- Increase support groups
 - Following Men Moving Forward program or like MMF
 - Community lead
- Prostate cancer patient mentorship program
 - Specific focus on depression and prostate cancer



ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS 2 OF 2

- Prostate cancer awareness blended into community events/programs
 - Opportunity for testimonials
 - Connected to existing events
- Increase diversity of primary and specialty providers
- Increase provider education on bias/impact on health care
- Improve patient-provider communications including consistent messaging and spirituality
- Quality improvement projects to increase prostate cancer screening
- Improved prostate cancer screening tests
- Understanding the role of masculinity and prostate cancer screening adherence or avoidance
- Understanding delays from screening to diagnosis
- Epigenetics and prostate cancer
 - Epigenetics is the study of how your behaviors and environment can cause changes that affect the way your genes work. Unlike genetic changes, epigenetic changes are reversible and do not change your DNA sequence, but they can change how your body reads a DNA sequence.



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