

Summary of PCOR ANZ Annual Report

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Method of diagnosis

- In 2019, 71% of Australian men were diagnosed using transperineal biopsies (TPB) and 29% were diagnosed using transrectal ultrasound-guided biopsies (TRUS).
- The proportion of Australian men diagnosed using TPB increased from 45% in the 2015-2018 period to 71% in 2019, an increase of 26%.
- Over the same period, the proportion of Australian men diagnosed using TRUS biopsies fell from 55% to 29%.

Stages of diagnosis

- In 2019, 6.1% of Australian men diagnosed with prostate cancer were diagnosed with metastatic disease, a decrease from 6.9% in the 2015-18 period.
- In 2019, 37.6% of Australian men were diagnosed with high/very high, regionally advanced, or metastatic prostate cancer, an increase from 36.1% in the 2015-2018 period.
- In 2019, the number of men being diagnosed with low-risk disease decreased by 1%, dropping from 19% in the 2015-2018 period to 18% more recently.

Treatment and management

- The number of men with low-risk prostate cancer managed by Active Surveillance increased from 69% in 2015 to 80% in 2019.
- The number of men with regionally advanced prostate cancer (prostate cancer which has spread to a lymph node) receiving radiation therapy increased from 35% in 2015 to 59% in 2019.
- Men with intermediate-risk disease represent the largest group diagnosed with prostate cancer and were most commonly treated with surgery, although the number of men in this group treated with radiation therapy has increased over time.

Concerns after treatment for men under the age of 70

- Of men under the age of 70 who underwent surgery, 47% reported being bothered by issues concerning sexual function and 8.7% reported being bothered by urinary issues, while 2.6% reported being bothered by issues concerning bowel function.
- Of men under the age of 70 who underwent radiation therapy, 37% reported being bothered by issues concerning sexual function and 10% reported being bothered by urinary issues, while 8.9% reported being bothered by issues concerning bowel function.

Note: Figures are specific to Australian men diagnosed with prostate cancer in Australia registered in the PCOR dataset, representing 66% of the overall population.

Source: https://prostatecancerregistry-org.s3.amazonaws.com/pcor/cms/media/filer_public/c6/87/c687d81d-4d2c-4230-8e7f-624f7dde7cf4/1pcor-anz_annual_summary_report_2021.pdf

- Of men under the age of 70 who underwent ADT and or chemotherapy, 40% reported being bothered by issues concerning sexual function and 12% reported being bothered by urinary issues, while 5.2% reported being bothered by issues concerning bowel function.
- Of men under the age of 70 who underwent Active Surveillance or Watchful Waiting, 22% reported being bothered by issues concerning sexual function and 7.9% reported being bothered by urinary issues, while 2.8% reported being bothered by issues concerning bowel function.

Concerns after treatment for men aged 70 years or older

- Of men aged 70 years or older who underwent surgery, 39% reported being bothered by issues concerning sexual function and 11% reported being bothered by urinary issues, while 3.7% reported being bothered by issues concerning bowel function.
- Of men aged 70 years or older who underwent radiation therapy, 35% reported being bothered by issues concerning sexual function and 11% reported being bothered by urinary issues, while 8.7% reported being bothered by issues concerning bowel function.
- Of men aged 70 years or older who underwent ADT and or chemotherapy, 29% reported being bothered by issues concerning sexual function and 14% reported being bothered by urinary issues, while 9% reported being bothered by issues concerning bowel function.
- Of men aged 70 years or older who underwent Active Surveillance or Watchful Waiting, 27% reported being bothered by issues concerning sexual function and 9.1% reported being bothered by urinary issues, while 4.5% reported being bothered by issues concerning bowel function.

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