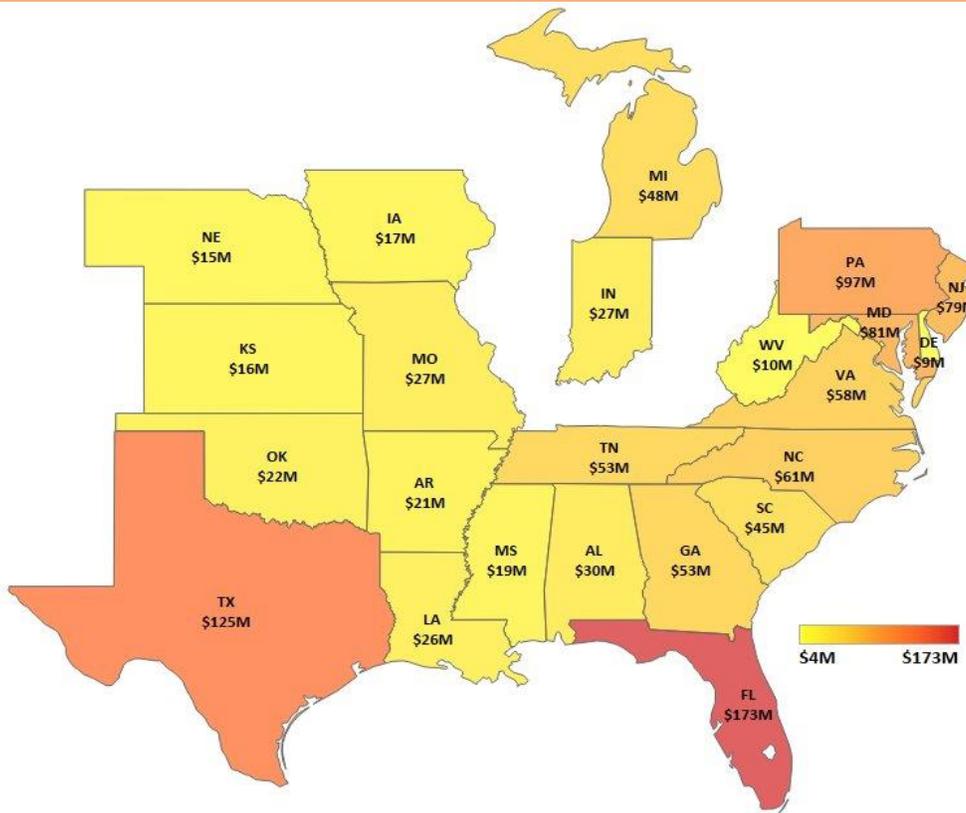




Prostate Cancer

September is Prostate Cancer Awareness Month. According to the [American Cancer Society](#), prostate cancer is the most common cancer among American men other than skin cancer. Based on [estimates for 2018](#), it is the second leading cause of male cancer-related deaths in the U.S. Important risk factors include age, race, and family history. [African-American men](#) have the highest death rate for prostate cancer of any racial or ethnic group in the U.S. and are more than twice as likely to die of the disease as white men. Prostate cancer in its early stages does not usually have symptoms. During this awareness month, providers can help increase public awareness about this disease and the importance of early detection, especially for high-risk groups.

Annual Medicare Treatment Costs of Prostate Cancer by State



Source: [RealTime Medicare Data, LLC](#). Time period: 5/1/2017-4/30/2018. Fee-for-Service.

**How is Prostate Cancer impacting the Medicare Market you serve?
Are you meeting the early detection and treatment needs of your community?**

For a free RTMD report

based on your 5-digit Medicare Beneficiary Zip Code market, contact:

Carol Goguen, Director Client Services cgoguen@rtmd.org (205) 533-9328



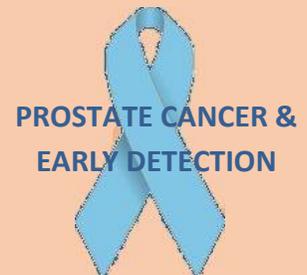
- ◆ Medicare claims data
- ◆ 90 days post date of service
- ◆ Inpatient
- ◆ Outpatient
- ◆ Part B

Did You Know:

In 2018, it is estimated there will be:

- **164,690** new cases of prostate cancer in the U.S.
- **29,430** prostate cancer-related deaths in the U.S.

Source: [American Cancer Society](#)



“Since the advent of widespread PSA-based screening, prostate cancer mortality has dropped approximately 40%.

“Despite this dramatic improvement, controversy has emerged over screening, primarily due to concerns of overdiagnosis and overtreatment.

“In 2012 the US Preventive Services Task Force recommended against screening for all men. This led to a decrease in PSA testing, but also to an increase in men presenting with more advanced and more aggressive disease.

“[In 2017 the USPSTF amended its recommendation](#) and now approves of PSA testing for men between ages 55-69 on an individualized basis.

“Our research has shown that [men under 55](#) and over 69 do get significant prostate cancers. Therefore, the Urology Health Foundation recommends that all men regardless of risk factors (family history, African-American ethnicity) should be screened annually beginning at age 40, and stop when decided by the physician and patient.”

--Thomas E. Moody, M.D.
President, [Urology Health Foundation](#)

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