Prostate cancer screening and active surveillance – Where are we now?
ESU Course 17

Location: Grey Area, Room G102
Chair: A.R. Zlotta, Toronto (CA)

Voting will be available via the EAU20 App or via www.qna.at/eau

**Learning objectives of this session**

- Prostate cancer is a global public health concern. While large randomized trials have shown a reduction in prostate cancer mortality with regular prostate-specific antigen (PSA) screening, there is potential for negative effects from over-diagnosis and treatment, making screening a controversial topic. This course will provide an overview of the evidence of both benefits and harm from the randomized trials as well as data from epidemiological studies illustrating the global incidence and mortality trends.
- Today’s challenges include the age when to start screening, screening intervals and the optimal use of "smarter screening". This course will cover the EAU-ESTRO-SIOG guidelines and other risk-stratified approaches to screening based on age, health and PSA-values, family history, ethnicity and genetic risk.
- Active surveillance (AS) is now widely accepted as a management strategy for low risk prostate cancer with definitive treatment used if there is evidence that the patient is at increased risk for disease progression. Several AS studies have consistently shown a low rate of progression to metastatic disease or death from prostate cancer with AS, with the majority of patients remaining free from definitive therapy for many years.
- Clinical and pathological factors influencing the risk of disease progression in patients with low risk prostate cancer under AS, surveillance strategy, role of repeat biopsy, inclusion criteria, and the use of MRI will be discussed.
- The course will be interactive and include illustrative and practical clinical case discussions.

Who, when and how often to screen and when to stop? An illustrated risk-adapted strategy
S. Carlsson, New York (US)

Active surveillance
A.R. Zlotta, Toronto (CA)