Understand Your Risk for Prostate Cancer

Cancer refers to the uncontrolled division and growth of cells in the human body. The growth, or tumour, can be caused by mutations in a person's DNA. These mutations can also be passed down from parents to children.

Prostate cancer is hereditary. Therefore, genetic screening is recommended[1] for people:

- with a family history of prostate cancer;
- with a previous or current diagnosis for colorectal cancer;
- with a family history of breast, ovarian, and colorectal cancers;
- with increased risks related to lifestyle: heavy drinkers, smokers, being overweight and having low physical activity.

From the Dtect Prostate+ results, your doctor could recommend regular health monitoring if you received a positive screening result.

Benefits of Dtect Prostate+

- **Validated Technology**
  Dtect Prostate+ is run on one of the most accurate genetic profiling platforms available. It screens for disease risks by analysing genetic variants across relevant genetic markers.
- **Comprehensive Results**
  The results are reported in a precise and concise format, allowing you to easily interpret the analysis. The Dtect Prostate+ report highlights the risk factors, and helps doctors to prescribe more suitable and effective monitoring and treatment options.
- **Affordable Pricing**
  Dtect Prostate+ provides you with a quality genetic analysis at an affordable price.

Limitations

Genetic screening can indicate whether an individual has a predisposition, or is at an increased likelihood, of having an inherited condition or disorder. However, it cannot indicate if the individual will show symptoms, how severe the symptoms will be, or whether the condition or disorder will progress over time. A negative test result does not mean that an individual will not get the inherited condition or disorder because Dtect tests are designed to screen for only highly significant genetic markers which have been documented during medical research. Environmental and lifestyle factors also play a role in the development of inherited conditions and disorders.

Other Products

Dtect BRCA+: Screens for risk of breast and ovarian cancers.

Dtect Cardio & Metabolic: Evaluates markers associated with cardiovascular and metabolic diseases.

Dtect Carrier: Screens your carrier status for rare genetic disorders.

Dtect Child: Detects inherited genetic illnesses/developmental disorders in children.

Dtect Colon+: Screens for risk of colorectal cancer, using ACMG guidelines.

Dtect Derma: Screens for traits or conditions that affect the skin.

Dtect Fertility: Screens for genetic causes of infertility.

Dtect Immune Health: Screens for risk of COVID-19 susceptibility and severity.

Dtect Neuro: Screens for risks of various types of neurological conditions.

Dtect NPC+: Screens for risk of nasopharyngeal and head and neck cancers.

Dtect Onco: Screens for risk of familial cancers.

Dtect PGx: Screens for risk of adverse drug reactions and drug responses.

Dtect Prostate+: Screens for risk of prostate cancer, using ACMG guidelines.

Dtect Wellness: Screens for traits or conditions that affect health and wellness.

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Dtect

DNA

Dtect Prostate+

Genetic Screening for Prostate Cancer

Your First Step Towards Total Health and Vitality

Manage Your Health With Dtect Prostate+

Dtect Prostate+ is a genetic screening test. This test screens your DNA for markers that are linked to inherited risk factors for prostate cancer[1]. The markers serve as 'red flags' in your DNA and can indicate if you are predisposed to prostate cancer.

DID YOU KNOW?

Prostate cancer is among the most common cancers in men worldwide, with an estimated 1,600,000 cases and 366,000 deaths annually[2]. In developing countries, 11 percent of men are diagnosed with prostate cancer over their lifetime, with the incidence generally rising with age[3]. The disease affects men, usually in middle age or later.

If **detected early**, the overall five-year survival rate is over **98 percent**. The good prognosis is a result of effective preventive strategies that use **early genetic and molecular screening** to identify and monitor men with increased risk of developing prostate cancer.

Please email us at
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or speak to your consultant
for more information.

Prostate Cancer Risk Factors

Prostate cancer is characterised by the overgrowth of certain cells in the prostate gland. The cells become abnormal and multiply without control or order, to form a tumour. The most important known risk factors for prostate cancer are age, inherited genetic markers, and lifestyle (which includes diet, habits, and physical activity).

Age

Prostate cancer has one of the strongest relationships between age and any human malignancy. Clinically diagnosed prostate cancer rarely occurs before the age of 40, but the incidence rises rapidly thereafter[4-5].

Lifestyle

Heavy consumption of alcohol may increase the risk of developing prostate cancer[6-7]. Cigarette smoking may have an effect on both the risk of developing prostate cancer and its prognosis once a diagnosis is established[8-11]. Regular physical activity may be beneficial, slightly lowering the risk of developing prostate cancer[12-13].

Genetics

Prostate cancer has a strong genetic component. Having a family history of prostate cancer and other cancers can increase the risk of a man developing prostate cancer. The prostate cancer genetic predispositions are caused by pathogenic variants in the following genes[1]:

ATM	*EHBP1*	*MSH6*
BRCA1	*HOXB13*	*NBN*
BRCA2	*MLH1*	*PMS2*
CHEK2	*MSH2*	*TP53*

Your Dtect Prostate+ test results can assist and support your doctor's medical diagnosis, and help with the management of genetic diseases across the family. Markers for disease risks are likely to be shared by first-degree relatives (siblings, children, parents). Your doctor could advise clinically asymptomatic relatives of patients to undergo screening. More importantly, your doctor could advise you on treatment decisions for prostate cancer sooner, or you can be better prepared to make lifestyle and dietary changes to lower your health risks for prostate cancer when possible.

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