



Prostate Cancer

Prostate cancer occurs in the prostate, a small walnut-shaped gland in men located just below the bladder and in front of the rectum. The prostate is the male sex gland responsible for the production of semen.¹



Prostate cancer is common among American men, with **more than 183,000 new cases diagnosed each year.**²



About **one man in nine will be diagnosed with prostate cancer** during his lifetime.³



Today, there are **3.1 million prostate cancer survivors in the US.**⁴



Prostate cancer develops mainly in older men and in African-American men. **About six in 10 cases are diagnosed in men aged 65 or older,** and it is rare before age 40. The average age at the time of diagnosis is about 66.³



Prostate cancer is the **second leading cause of cancer death in American men,** behind lung cancer. About one man in 41 will die of prostate cancer.³



Early prostate cancer usually causes no symptoms. More advanced prostate cancers sometimes cause symptoms, such as:

- Problems urinating, including a slow or weak urinary stream or the need to urinate more often, especially at night
- Blood in the urine or semen
- Trouble getting an erection (erectile dysfunction or ED)
- Pain in the hips, back (spine), chest (ribs), or other areas from cancer that has spread to bones
- Weakness or numbness in the legs or feet, or even loss of bladder or bowel control from cancer pressing on the spinal cord

Most of these problems are more likely to be caused by something other than prostate cancer such as prostatitis or benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH). Still, men are encouraged to tell their healthcare provider if they have any of these symptoms so that the cause can be found and treated, if needed. Prostate cancer that's detected early – when it's still confined to the prostate gland – has a better chance of successful treatment.



Usually prostate cancer spreads slowly and is initially confined to the prostate gland, where it may not cause serious harm. However, while some types of prostate cancer may need minimal or even no treatment, other types are aggressive and can spread quickly. Depending on each case, treatment options for men with prostate cancer might include:

- **Active surveillance** – because prostate cancer typically has a slow rate of progression, some men – especially those who are older or have other serious health problems – might never need treatment for their prostate cancer. Instead, their doctors may monitor it closely with regular tests and exams to determine if future treatment is needed.
- **Surgery** – if the cancer is not thought to have spread outside the prostate gland, surgery is a common choice for treatment. The main type of surgery for prostate cancer is a radical prostatectomy where the surgeon removes the entire prostate gland and some surrounding tissue, including the seminal vesicles. Radical prostatectomy carries a risk of urinary incontinence and ED.
- **Radiation** – more than 60,000 American men opt to treat their prostate cancer with radiation every year.⁶ Radiation therapy uses high-powered energy to kill cancer cells and can be delivered in two ways: external beam radiation or brachytherapy (internal radiation). Since the prostate is next to the rectum, prostate radiation therapy can unintentionally cause damage to the rectum – which can lead to issues with bowel function.

SpaceOAR™ Hydrogel is an absorbable material designed to reduce the radiation dose delivered to the rectum in men with prostate cancer who are being treated with radiation. This reduction in radiation exposure lowers a patient's chance of developing rectal complications, helping them maintain their quality of life. This absorbable gel is inserted via a minimally invasive procedure. It creates a temporary space between the prostate and the rectum and remains in place until radiation therapy is complete. It is then naturally absorbed and cleared from the body in the patient's urine. For more information, visit **SpaceOAR.com**.

Other treatment options include chemotherapy, vaccine treatment, cryotherapy and hormone therapy.

1. What is Prostate Cancer? American Cancer Society. <https://www.cancer.org/cancer/prostate-cancer/about/what-is-prostate-cancer.html>. Accessed March 13, 2019.
2. Leading Cancer Cases and Deaths, Male, 2015. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Accessed February 25, 2019.
3. Key Statistics for Prostate Cancer. American Cancer Society. <https://www.cancer.org/cancer/prostate-cancer/about/key-statistics.html>. Accessed February 13, 2019.
4. American Men and Prostate Cancer By the Numbers. Zero - The End of Prostate Cancer. https://417n6askfdo3na0t04com9tv-wpengine.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/2019-5.35x14-ALL-American-BYTHENUMBERS-ML-032019.pdf?_ga=2.67691476.470246069.1572285060-2035607460.1571869898. Accessed October 28, 2019.
5. Signs and Symptoms of Prostate Cancer. American Cancer Society. <https://www.cancer.org/cancer/prostate-cancer/detection-diagnosis-staging/signs-symptoms.html>. Accessed February 13, 2019.
6. Treatment for Prostate Cancer: External-Beam Radiation Therapy. Prostate Cancer Foundation. <https://www.pcf.org/c/treatment-for-prostate-cancer-external-beam-radiation-therapy/>. Accessed February 13, 2019.

As with any medical treatment, there are some risks involved with the use of SpaceOAR Hydrogel. Potential complications associated with SpaceOAR Hydrogel include, but are not limited to: pain associated with SpaceOAR Hydrogel injection; pain or discomfort associated with SpaceOAR Hydrogel; needle penetration of the bladder, prostate, rectal wall, rectum, or urethra; injection of SpaceOAR Hydrogel into the bladder, prostate, rectal wall, rectum, or urethra; local inflammatory reactions; infection; injection of air, fluid or SpaceOAR Hydrogel intravascularly; urinary retention; rectal mucosal damage, ulcers, necrosis; bleeding; constipation; and rectal urgency. Content of this brochure is for Information Purposes only and does not constitute medical advice. BSC strongly recommends that you consult with your physician on all matters pertaining to your health or to address any questions.

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