

Prostate-specific antigen levels in men aged 70 years and over: Findings from the CHAMP study

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Reference:

Key Words:

prostate, cancer, CHAMP study, older men

Research aim:

To describe values of serum prostate-specific antigen (PSA) in older men without diagnosed prostate cancer, categorised by age and country of birth, and to describe self-reported prostate cancer screening.

Results/Conclusion:

PSA levels varied with ethnicity, with Australian-born men (695) having the highest levels (median, 2.3 ng/mL; 5th-95th percentile, 0.4-10.1 ng/mL), followed by men born in China (n = 42; 2.1 ng/mL; 0.4-12.4 ng/mL), United Kingdom and Ireland (n = 70; 1.9 ng/mL; 0.3-8.9 ng/mL), Greece (n = 59; 1.5 ng/mL; 0.2-6.1 ng/mL), and Italy (n = 293; 1.4 ng/mL; 0.3-7.2 ng/mL)

Implications:

A significant number of men aged over 70 years reported recent prostate cancer tests. The PSA level ranges reported in this cohort will help with interpreting serum PSA level findings in men aged over 70 years.

Cultural Group(s):

Australia born, Greece, China, UK, Ireland, Italy

Location of study:

New South Wales (Sydney)

Age group:

70+

Number included in study:

1,434

Type of participants:

A cohort study (the Concord Health and Ageing in Men Project) involving a representative sample of 1434 eligible community-dwelling men with no diagnosis of prostate cancer who were aged 70 years and over and living in a defined geographic area in Sydney, with baseline data collected between 28 January 2005 and 4 June 2007.

Research approach:

Quantitative

Type of data:

Primary and secondary

Secondary data sources used:

Concord Health and Ageing in Men Project (CHAMP)

Specific scales or analytical techniques used:

Implications/ Recommendations:

Notes:

CHAMPS study