Prostate Cancer Staging

higher the stage, worst the outlook

Local Staging – local extension of the cancer
MRI
1 > Cancer nodule confined inside the prostate ≤ 0.2 cc
   • confined inside the prostate ≥ 0.5 cc
2 > Cancer nodule involves prostate capsule
3 > Limited local cancer spread - adjacent, seminal vesicles
4 > Cancer spread involves bladder, rectum, nodes, bones

PET/CT

Distance Staging – extension of the cancer to spine and upper nodes
Bone Scan
CT Scan Abdomen
PET/CT

Risk of Prostate Cancer Causing Illness

depends on:

- Patient’s General Health, Age, Life Expectancy
- PSA progression, density
- MRI Score (1,2,3,4,5)
- Biopsy Gleason Grade
- Local Staging
- MRI Nodule size, location
- Biopsy cancer volume
- Distance Staging

References


SAMUEL ARONSON, M.D.  JACQUES CORCOS, M.D.
Assistant Professor of Urology, McGill University  Professor of Urology, McGill University

Jewish General Hospital
3755, Côte Ste-Catherine Rd, E-959  Montreal (Quebec) H3T 1E2
Phone: 514 340-7558  Fax: 514 340-7559

Designed by Annie Desjardins
Sponsored by Groupe Santé Physimed

www.pcamri.com
info@pcamri.com

Samuel Aronson, M.D.  Jacques Corcos, M.D.
Franck Bladou, M.D.
Armen Aprikian, M.D. & Marc Emberton, M.D.  Forewords

To read all the Educational Pamphlets go to pcamri.com
**Prostate Cancers**

**Not-Aggressive**  
In-Between  
**Aggressive**

- indolent, insignificant, low risk  
- low grade, non invasive  
- biologically active, significant, high risk  
- high grade, invasive

**Most Prostate Cancers are Not-Aggressive**
- Common, very slow growing, causes no illness or symptoms
- PSA slow progression, PSA density < 0.10
- Men with Not-Aggressive cancers die from other causes
- Biopsy Gleason grades 6, 7 (3+4) small volume
- Not visualized on MRI

**In-Between**
- Rate of cancer growth varies
- PSA rate of progression varies
- PSA density 0.10-0.15
- Biopsy Gleason 7 (3+4) small volumes
- Sometimes visible on MRI, cancer nodule less than 0.2 cc

**Some Prostate Cancers are Aggressive**
- Less frequent, grow faster, can cause serious illness and death
- PSA has rapid progression, PSA density greater than 0.15
- Index cancer nodule visualized on MRI
- Biopsy Gleason grades 7 (4+3), 8, 9, 10

**Prostate MRI**

- Identifies:  
  - Cancer nodule(s), location and volume
  - Stages local extension of the cancer

- Predicts Likelihood of Cancer  
  - The 3 parameters score  
  - (T2w, DWI/ADC, DCE)
    - 1. Highly likely no cancer
    - 2. Likely no cancer
    - 3. Unsure
    - 4. Likely cancer
    - 5. Highly likely cancer

- MRI selects patients to biopsy, targets where to biopsy

**Index Cancer Nodule**

- the nodule with the greatest potential for causing illness

- The most aggressive cancer nodule in the prostate.
- Usually ≥ 0.5 cc, with the highest MRI score or involves the prostate capsule.
- Has the biologic potential to grow larger, faster and spread beyond the prostate.

**Prostate Biopsy**

- obtains tissue for examination
- the proof of the presence of cancer

**Gleason grade**

The biologic potential of prostate cancer cells to grow, spread and cause illness. Determined by the pathologist microscopic examination of prostate tissue.

- **Grade 6**  
  - Not-Aggressive (little or no potential)

- **7**  
  - Moderately Aggressive (low to moderate potential)

- **8, 9, 10**  
  - Aggressive (high potential)