

## Awareness about prostate cancer and early diagnosis as a way to contribute to Blue November in an organization in the interior of Western São Paulo: An experience report

**DOI:** 10.56238/isevjhv3n4-004 Receipt of originals: 06/11/2024

Acceptance for publication: 07/31/2024

Gabriel Vasques de Barros<sup>1</sup>, Francisco Mônico Moreira<sup>2</sup>, Pedro Lelis Zanin<sup>3</sup>, Otavio Zamae Pacheco<sup>4</sup>, Gabriela Fávaro da Silva<sup>5</sup>, Giovana Gava Pizi<sup>6</sup>, Fábio Augusto Tessarollo Azevedo<sup>7</sup>, Monique Milhorança Marciano<sup>8</sup>, Estevão Iurrino<sup>9</sup>, Paulo Vitor Ferreira<sup>10</sup>, Isadora Botigelli Capuci<sup>11</sup>, Felipe Puga Barbosa<sup>12</sup>, Victor Hugo Takayama Marques<sup>13</sup>.

## **ABSTRACT**

Introduction: Prostate cancer (AC) is the most morbidity and mortality of men in developed countries, being the main cause of cancer among men and the second cause of mortality in Brazil (1). It has a slow clinical development and its incidence increases with age. Early detection of prostate cancer is essential to prevent potential damage (2). It is known that prostate-specific antigen (PSA) is a tumor marker capable of early detection of prostate AC (3), however, due to its sensitivity and specificity, it should not be used as the only diagnostic tool. Thus, digital rectal examination plays an important role in helping the early detection of this patient (4). Objective: To promote awareness about men's health, related to the prevention and early diagnosis of prostate cancer, in the context of the national Blue November campaign. Description: Students of the fifth term of medicine at the University of Western São Paulo went to the Life Squad in order to raise awareness about Blue November and present a lecture on men's health, in addition to carrying out health promotion actions for the men residing there. Initially, the listeners were directed to an auditorium, where the lecture was given and there was a moment to clear up

Universidade do Oeste Paulista - UNOESTE Presidente Prudente Campus

Universidade do Oeste Paulista - UNOESTE Presidente Prudente Campus

Universidade do Oeste Paulista - UNOESTE Presidente Prudente Campus

Universidade do Oeste Paulista - UNOESTE Presidente Prudente Campus

Universidade do Oeste Paulista - UNOESTE Presidente Prudente Campus

Universidade do Oeste Paulista - UNOESTE Presidente Prudente Campus

Universidade do Oeste Paulista - UNOESTE Presidente Prudente Campus

Universidade do Oeste Paulista - UNOESTE Presidente Prudente Campus

Universidade do Oeste Paulista - UNOESTE Presidente Prudente Campus

Universidade do Oeste Paulista - UNOESTE Presidente Prudente Campus

Universidade do Oeste Paulista - UNOESTE Presidente Prudente Campus

Universidade do Oeste Paulista - UNOESTE Presidente Prudente Campus

Universidade do Oeste Paulista - UNOESTE Presidente Prudente Campus

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Medicine undergraduate

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Medicine undergraduate

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Medicine undergraduate

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Medicine undergraduate

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Medicine undergraduate

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Medicine undergraduate

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Medicine undergraduate

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Medicine undergraduate

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Medicine undergraduate

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> Medicine undergraduate

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> Medicine undergraduate

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Medicine undergraduate

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Medicine undergraduate



doubts. After that, blood glucose tests and blood pressure measurements were done, as well as rapid tests for sexually transmitted infections. The students were responsible for identifying the patient and filling out the questionnaire necessary for such exams, while the nursing team present performed the tests and communicated the results. Conclusions: These actions are extremely important for men's health, in view of the low knowledge about prostate AC and the benefits of prior diagnosis. Thus, early detection prevents complications, increases patient survival, and offers psychosocial support.

**Keywords:** Prostate cancer, Awareness, Early detection.



## **REFERENCES**

- Tourinho-Barbosa, R. R., Pompeo, A. C., & Glina, S. (2016). Prostate cancer in Brazil and Latin America: Epidemiology and screening. International Brazilian Journal of Urology: Official Journal of the Brazilian Society of Urology, 42(6), 1081-1090.
- Bell, K. J., Del Mar, C., Wright, G., Dickinson, J., & Glasziou, P. (2015). Prevalence of incidental prostate cancer: A systematic review of autopsy studies. International Journal of Cancer, 137(7), 1749-1757.
- Pentyala, S., Whyard, T., Pentyala, S., Muller, J., Pfail, J., Parmar, S., & others. (2016). Prostate cancer markers: An update. Biomedical Reports, 4(3), 263-268.
- Pannek, J., & Partin, A. W. (1998). The role of PSA and percent free PSA for staging and prognosis prediction in clinically localized prostate cancer. Seminars in Urologic Oncology, 16(3), 100-105.