Follow-up after prostate cancer treatment

What happens next?
About this booklet

If you’ve had treatment aimed at getting rid of your prostate cancer, such as surgery (radical prostatectomy), radiotherapy or brachytherapy, you will have regular check-ups afterwards to check your progress. This is often called follow-up.

In this booklet, we describe the care and support you can expect after your treatment. There’s also space to fill in details of your treatments, your follow-up plan, and a diary for your appointments. Your partner, family or friends might also find this booklet helpful.

Each hospital will do things slightly differently. Use this booklet as a general guide and ask your doctor or nurse for more details about your treatment and the support available to you. You can also speak to our Specialist Nurses, in confidence, on 0800 074 8383.

This booklet doesn’t have information for men on treatments for advanced prostate cancer, such as life-long hormone therapy or chemotherapy. We have lots of information for men with advanced prostate cancer, which you can find at prostatecanceruk.org/advanced

The following symbols appear throughout the booklet:

- Our Specialist Nurses
- Our publications
- Sections for you to fill in
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Summary of my treatment

You might find it helpful to have a summary of your diagnosis and your treatments. Knowing about your own cancer and treatment can help you get the support that’s right for you. And it can also help you feel more confident speaking to your doctor or nurse. A treatment summary can also be useful if you see other health professionals who may not already have detailed information about your treatment.

If you don’t know these details, ask your doctor or nurse to help you fill them in.

Information about my cancer

Your PSA level when you were diagnosed
The PSA test is a blood test that measures the amount of a protein called prostate specific antigen (PSA) in your blood. After your treatment, a continuous rise in your PSA level can be a sign that some cancer cells may still be there. Read more on page 26.

Gleason score
The most common grade* of cancer + the highest other grade in the biopsy samples, for example 7 (3 + 4). Prostate cancer cells are given a Gleason score between 6 and 10.** The higher the score, the more aggressive the cancer (the more likely it is to grow and spread).
Grade group
This is a newer and simpler system for showing how aggressive your prostate cancer is likely to be. Your grade group will be a number between 1 and 5.

T (tumour) stage
This shows how far the cancer has spread in and around the prostate, for example T1, T2a, T2b, T2c, T3a, T3b or T4.

N (nodes) stage
This shows whether the cancer has spread to the lymph nodes, for example NX, N0 or N1.

M (metastases) stage
This shows whether the cancer has spread (metastasised) to other parts of the body, for example MX, M0 or M1.

* When prostate cells are seen under the microscope, they have different patterns, depending on how quickly they’re likely to grow. The pattern is given a grade from 1 to 5 – this is called the Gleason grade.

** This may change after surgery, when your prostate is removed and looked at under a microscope.
### Summary of my treatment

You may be given a summary of your treatment by your doctor or nurse.

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### PSA levels after treatment

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<th>PSA level:</th>
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For more information about PSA, Gleason score and staging, read our fact sheet, **How prostate cancer is diagnosed**.
Follow-up: an overview

After you’ve finished treatment for your prostate cancer, you will still have regular appointments to check your progress. These are known as follow-up appointments or check-ups. The aim is to:
• check how your cancer has responded to treatment
• help you deal with any side effects of treatment
• give you a chance to raise any concerns or ask any questions.

Is my cancer cured?
Although you’ve had treatment aimed at getting rid of your prostate cancer, your doctor or nurse won’t usually use the word ‘cure’. Instead they may say you’re ‘in remission’. This means there is no sign of cancer.

Unfortunately, your doctor or nurse can’t say for certain whether or not your cancer will come back. Each cancer is different and the success of your treatment will depend on many things. But they can tell you how you are doing and what is expected.

When and where will I have my appointments?
Your follow-up appointments will usually start two or three months after treatment. You will then have appointments every three to six months. Around two years after your treatment, you may start to have appointments less often. Each hospital will do things slightly differently, so ask your doctor or nurse for more details about how often you will have follow-up appointments.

If your treatment was part of a clinical trial, how and when you have follow-up appointments will vary. The research nurse or doctor will give you more information about your follow-up plan.
Follow-up after prostate cancer treatment

Where you have your appointments will depend on the services in your area and on your own situation. Follow-up appointments could be:

- at the hospital where you had your treatment
- at another hospital closer to where you live
- at your GP surgery
- on the phone to your doctor or nurse, rather than going to the GP surgery or hospital.

The place where you have your follow-up appointments may change. For example, you might have your first few appointments at hospital and then be offered follow-up at your GP surgery.

Wherever you have your appointments, you should be given the details of someone to contact at any time if you have any concerns, such as new symptoms or side effects.

**Telephone-based follow-up**

If your PSA level remains stable six months after treatment, you might be able to have your PSA levels checked remotely.

You’ll still have PSA tests done at the hospital or your GP surgery, but you won’t have to go back again to get your results. Instead, your hospital doctor, nurse or GP will telephone or write to you about the results, or just to let you know that they don’t need to see you.

If your PSA rises, you will be given an appointment at the hospital to talk about what this might mean.

Men often prefer this type of follow-up, as it means you can avoid going to hospital appointments when you’re feeling well and don’t have any concerns.
Your doctor or nurse will give you information about the possible side effects of your treatment and any symptoms to look out for, as well as details of who to call if you notice any changes. You, or your doctor or nurse, can arrange an appointment at any point if you have any questions or concerns.

**Self-management**

At some hospitals, you may have fewer follow-up appointments, and be encouraged to take greater control of your own health and wellbeing. This is sometimes called self-management.

You may be able to see your results online and you may be given a support worker who will be your main contact during your follow-up care. You may also be invited to a workshop to develop the knowledge, skills and confidence to take care of your health.

**Who will I see?**

If you have your follow-up appointments at a hospital, you will see a member of your multi-disciplinary team (MDT). This is the team of health professionals involved in your care. You might hear it called your specialist team. You might not see the same person each time but they should have information about you. The team usually includes:

- a specialist nurse
- a urologist (a surgeon who specialises in problems with the urinary and reproductive systems)
- an oncologist (a doctor who specialises in cancer treatments other than surgery, such as radiotherapy)
- a radiographer (a health professional who specialises in helping to plan and give radiotherapy).
If you have your appointments at your GP surgery, you will see your GP or a practice nurse. If there is any sign of your cancer coming back, they will refer you back to the hospital.

**Your main contact (key worker)**
After your treatment, there will usually be one person who is your main contact for your follow-up care. This might be your specialist nurse, hospital doctor, GP, radiographer, or another health professional. They are often called your key worker.

They help coordinate your care, answer your questions, and can help you get information and support. Make sure you know the name of your main contact and how to get in touch with them.

In this booklet when we talk about your doctor or nurse, we are usually talking about this main contact.

Remember you can also call our Specialist Nurses for information and support.

**What happens at a follow-up appointment?**

**Discussion with your doctor or nurse**
At each appointment, your doctor or nurse will ask how you’ve been since your last appointment.

Tell them about any symptoms or treatment side effects you’ve had, as well as any other problems or concerns. You can tell them how you’re feeling emotionally as well as physically. You can also discuss any practical problems you might have, such as problems at work or with day-to-day activities. You may be given a questionnaire about your physical, social, emotional and practical needs. You might hear this called a holistic needs assessment (HNA) form.
Your GP or hospital doctor or nurse can help you deal with side effects, or refer you to someone else who can. For example, if you have problems with leaking urine (incontinence), they might refer you to a continence service. Or if you have problems getting or keeping erections (erectile dysfunction), they can refer you to an erectile dysfunction (ED) service if this is available in your area. They can also help you get support for emotional problems, such as feeling anxious or depressed, and practical problems, such as managing your finances.

You might feel embarrassed talking about some of the side effects of treatments, such as erection problems. But remember – doctors and nurses see people with these problems every day, so be as open as you can. They are there to help. See page 17 for more information about side effects.

**PSA test**

This is a blood test that measures the amount of a protein called prostate specific antigen (PSA) in your blood. You will usually have one done a week or two before your appointment, so that the results are available at your check-up. You will be told when to make an appointment for the test. It might be done at your GP surgery or at the hospital, depending on the services in your area.

You may be asked to avoid any vigorous exercise and ejaculating in the 48 hours before a PSA test, as this could cause a temporary rise in your PSA level.

Receiving anal sex or having your prostate stimulated during sex might also raise your PSA level. It might be worth avoiding these activities for a week before a PSA test.
The PSA test is a good way to check whether your treatment was successful at getting rid of your prostate cancer. A continuous rise in your PSA level can be the first sign that the cancer has come back. You can keep a record of your PSA levels in the appointment diary on page 42. And there’s more information about PSA levels after different treatments on page 26.

Speak to your doctor or nurse if you think you’ve missed a PSA test, or if you are concerned about your PSA level.

"Accompanying my husband to all his appointments allowed me to understand everything that he was going through and how best I could help him.

A personal experience"
Tips to get the most out of your follow-up appointments

• Write down any questions or concerns beforehand. It’s easy to forget what you want to say once you’re at your appointment. There’s space for you to write down questions in the appointment diary on page 42.

• Bring someone with you. It can be hard to take everything in at your appointments. Some people find it helpful to take someone with them, to listen and discuss things with later. If your appointment is on the phone, you could ask a friend or family member to listen with you.

• Make notes. It can help to write things down during or after your appointment. There’s space for this in the appointment diary on page 42.

• Ask to record your appointment. You could do this using your phone or another recording device. You have the right to record your appointment if you want to because it’s your personal data. But let your doctor or nurse know if and why you are recording them, as not everyone is comfortable being recorded.

• Don’t be afraid to ask for help. If anything is bothering you, let your doctor or nurse know.

• If your appointment is with a hospital doctor or nurse, ask for a copy of the letter they send to your GP. This will happen automatically at some hospitals. It will help you remember what was said at your appointment. If you don’t understand the letter, call your main contact at the hospital or our Specialist Nurses.
What happens between appointments?
Contact your doctor or nurse if you have any concerns or get any new symptoms or side effects between your follow-up appointments. There’s space to write down their contact details on page 16.

It’s important to speak to them if you’re concerned about anything – don’t worry about them being too busy. You can get support or advice over the telephone, or they might bring forward the date of your next follow-up appointment.

How long will my follow-up last?
You will have follow-up appointments for some time after your treatment. Exactly how long will depend on your cancer, any side effects of treatment, and the services in your area. You will usually have appointments for several years.

After your follow-up appointments finish, you may continue to have PSA tests. Speak to your GP if you have any problems or concerns – they can refer you back to the hospital. Make sure you remind them about your prostate cancer, especially if it’s been a while since you had treatment or a PSA test.
My follow-up plan

Your doctor or nurse should discuss your follow-up plan with you. They should tell you where and when you will have your appointments, what they will involve, and how long follow-up might go on for. You may be offered a written care plan at the end of your treatment that will have this information. Or you can ask your doctor or nurse to help you write down the details in this section.

If there is anything you are unsure or concerned about, speak to your doctor or nurse. They may be able to help or refer you to someone who can.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>My follow-up appointments</th>
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<tr>
<td>Where will my appointments be?</td>
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<tr>
<td>How often will I have appointments?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Who will I see at my appointments?</td>
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<tr>
<td>What will my appointments involve?</td>
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Use the appointment diary on page 42 to record the details of each appointment.
## Between appointments

Details of any medicines I am taking for prostate cancer or for the side effects of treatment.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Name of medicine</th>
<th>Dose</th>
<th>How often</th>
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Who should I contact if I have any concerns, or develop any new symptoms or side effects between appointments?

Name:

Phone:

Contact details for my GP (if different to above).

Name:

Phone:

**Prostate Cancer UK Specialist Nurses:** 0800 074 8383

Who should I contact if I have any other problems, such as cold or flu-like symptoms or another health problem? This will usually be your GP.

Name:

Phone:
Side effects of treatment

Treatments for prostate cancer can cause side effects, which might carry on after your treatment has finished. Some side effects can start several months or years after treatment finishes.

Side effects will affect each man differently, and you may not get all the possible side effects from your treatment.

Side effects can affect your day-to-day life, but there may be treatments for them, as well as things you can do yourself to manage them. It’s important to speak to your doctor, nurse or GP about them.

Prostate cancer diagnosis and treatment can also have an emotional impact on you and your partner, family or friends. Read more about this on page 31.

Surgery (radical prostatectomy)

The most common side effects of surgery are leaking urine (urinary incontinence) and problems getting or keeping an erection (erectile dysfunction).

It’s common for men to leak urine after prostate cancer surgery. This is because surgery can damage the muscles and nerves that control when you urinate.

Leaking urine usually improves with time. Most men start to see an improvement one to three months after surgery. But other men continue to leak urine for a year or more. This can be hard to deal with, but there are things that can help such as staying a healthy weight and doing regular pelvic floor muscle exercises. If these
don’t work, there are treatments available that might help, including medicines and surgery.

After surgery, including nerve-sparing surgery, most men find it difficult to get an erection strong enough for sex. It can take anything from a few months to three years for erections to return, and they may not be as strong as before surgery. Some men will always need medical help to get erections, such as tablets, a vacuum pump or injections, and some men might not be able to get erections even with medical help.

There are treatments and support to help with these side effects, as well as things you can do yourself. Read more in our fact sheets, Surgery: radical prostatectomy and Urinary problems after prostate cancer treatment, and in our booklet, Prostate cancer and your sex life.

“

The continence nurse was supportive and reassuring. She made me feel very comfortable and gave me helpful advice.

A personal experience
External beam radiotherapy

Radiotherapy can irritate the lining of the bladder and the urethra, which is the tube men urinate (wee) and ejaculate through. This can cause urinary problems, such as needing to urinate urgently or more often, and difficulty urinating.

You might have problems getting or keeping an erection. And you may also get extreme tiredness (fatigue).

Some men also find that their bowel habits change. You might have loose or watery bowel movements (diarrhoea), need the toilet more often or more urgently, or leak mucus from your back passage (rectum). You might also have pain in your stomach area (abdomen) or back passage, or have bleeding from your back passage.

These side effects usually start during or soon after radiotherapy. For many men, side effects will begin to improve several weeks after treatment. But for some men, these side effects will continue. Some men start to get side effects months or even years after radiotherapy has ended. Speak to your doctor or nurse if you have any side effects, so that they can help you manage them.

There are treatments that can help, as well as things you can do yourself. Read more in our fact sheets, External beam radiotherapy, Urinary problems after prostate cancer treatment, and Fatigue and prostate cancer, and in our booklet, Prostate cancer and your sex life.
Brachytherapy

You might have had permanent seed brachytherapy (low dose-rate brachytherapy) or high dose-rate brachytherapy. The most common side effects of brachytherapy are urinary problems, such as needing to urinate more often or a sudden urge to urinate, and problems getting or keeping an erection. Some men also get bowel problems, which tend to be mild. You may also get extreme tiredness (fatigue), especially if you are having external beam radiotherapy or hormone therapy as well.

These problems are generally at their worst a few weeks or months after treatment but usually start to improve after that. A few men may develop urinary problems a few months after treatment, but these usually get better over time.

You might have more side effects if you have brachytherapy and external beam radiotherapy together.

There are ways to manage these side effects. Read more in our fact sheet, Urinary problems after prostate cancer treatment and in our booklet, Prostate cancer and your sex life.

Hormone therapy

You may have had hormone therapy alongside your main treatment for prostate cancer. Side effects from hormone therapy can include hot flushes, extreme tiredness (fatigue), weight gain, strength and muscle loss, and changes to your sex life such as loss of desire for sex.

For most men, side effects gradually improve after they stop hormone therapy. But it can take several months for them to wear off.
There are ways to manage these side effects. Read more in our booklet, *Living with hormone therapy: A guide for men with prostate cancer*.

**Other treatments**

High-intensity focused ultrasound (HIFU) and cryotherapy are less common treatments for prostate cancer. They can both cause erection problems and urinary problems.

Read more in our fact sheets, *High-intensity focused ultrasound (HIFU)* and *Cryotherapy*. 
Managing side effects from my treatment

You might have a meeting with your doctor or nurse to work out what support you need. This information may be included in your care plan, if you have one. Or you might find it helpful to record your side effects and ways to manage them below. Your doctor or nurse can help you fill this in.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Side effect</th>
<th>Things I can do myself (see page 36 for ideas)</th>
<th>Treatment I am having for it (if any)</th>
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Further support with side effects

Read more about the side effects of treatment, including ways to manage them, in our other fact sheets and booklets (see page 46). You can also call our Specialist Nurses.

If you’re having problems with a side effect, your doctor or nurse might refer you to someone who can give you more advice and support. You can write down their details here.

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<th>Why?</th>
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<th>Contact details</th>
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<tr>
<td>Emotional effects</td>
<td>Counsellor or psychologist</td>
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<td>Urinary problems</td>
<td>Urologist, continence service or physiotherapist</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sexual problems</td>
<td>Erectile dysfunction (ED) clinic or sex therapist</td>
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<td>Bowel problems</td>
<td>Gastroenterologist</td>
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Our fatigue support service

Our Specialist Nurses provide a fatigue support service for men. They can give you information and ongoing support over the telephone. They will encourage you to take practical steps to manage your fatigue. You can speak to them, in confidence, on 0800 074 8383.

The side effects can be managed and there is a lot of expert help out there to get you through it. Ask your doctor about what services are available.

A personal experience

Try our online ‘How to manage’ guides

Our interactive guides show you how to manage some of the side effects of treatment. You’ll find a huge variety of resources, ranging from expert ‘how-to’ films, to tips from other men, to journals and planners you can use to manage your health from day to day.

We have guides on managing:
- sex and relationships
- fatigue
- urinary problems
- symptoms and side effects of advanced prostate cancer.

Find them all at prostatecanceruk.org/guides
Will my cancer come back?

For many men with localised or locally advanced prostate cancer, treatment is successful and gets rid of the cancer. But sometimes not all the cancer is successfully treated, or the cancer may have been more advanced than first thought. If this happens, your cancer may come back – this is known as recurrent prostate cancer. One of the aims of your follow-up appointments is to check for any signs that your cancer has come back. If your cancer does come back, there are treatments available that aim to control or get rid of the cancer.

The risk of your cancer coming back

Your doctor can’t say for certain whether your cancer will come back. They can only tell you how likely this is.

When your prostate cancer was first diagnosed, your doctor may have talked about the risk of your cancer coming back after treatment. To work out your risk, your doctor will have looked at your PSA level, your Gleason score or grade group, and the stage of your cancer. If your prostate has been removed, it will have been sent to a laboratory for further tests. This can give a better idea of how aggressive the cancer was and whether it is likely to spread. If you don’t know these details, ask your doctor or nurse.

Read more about Gleason scores, grade groups and the staging of prostate cancer in our fact sheet, How prostate cancer is diagnosed.
How will I know if my cancer has come back?

A continuous rise in your PSA level is likely to be the first sign that your cancer has come back. This should be picked up by your regular PSA tests.

The exact change in PSA level that suggests your cancer has come back will depend on which treatment you had. Speak to your doctor or nurse about your own situation.

If you have follow-up appointments with your GP, talk to them about what change in your PSA level should lead to a referral to the hospital for further tests. Your doctor may talk to you about your PSA doubling time. This is the time it takes for your PSA level to double. The change in PSA that would lead to a referral will vary from man to man, so it may help to show this information to your GP.

You can record your PSA level in the appointment diary on page 42. Or you can order one of our PSA record cards.

The amount of PSA in your blood is measured in nanograms (a billionth of a gram) per millilitre of blood (ng/ml).

PSA level after surgery (radical prostatectomy)

Your PSA level should drop so low that it’s not possible to detect it (less than 0.1 ng/ml) at six to eight weeks after surgery. This is because the prostate, which produces PSA, has been removed. A rise in your PSA level may suggest that you still have some prostate cancer cells.
PSA level after radiotherapy or brachytherapy
After radiotherapy or brachytherapy, your PSA should drop to its lowest level (nadir) after 18 months to two years. Your PSA level won’t fall to zero as your healthy prostate cells will continue to produce some PSA.

Your PSA level may actually rise after radiotherapy treatment, and then fall again. This is called ‘PSA bounce’. It could happen up to three years after treatment. This is more common in younger men and men with a large prostate. It is normal, and doesn’t mean that the cancer has come back.

If your PSA level rises by 2 ng/ml or more above its lowest level, this could be a sign that your cancer has come back. Your doctor will continue to check your PSA level and will talk to you about further tests and treatment options.

PSA level after high-intensity focused ultrasound (HIFU) or cryotherapy
Because these treatments are relatively new, we don’t know so much about what PSA level can be a sign that your cancer has come back. But your PSA level should fall and then stay low after your treatment. Speak to your doctor or nurse about your own situation.

What symptoms should I look out for?
If your cancer does come back, the first sign is likely to be a rise in your PSA level, rather than any symptoms. Any problems will often be side effects of treatment rather than a sign that your cancer has come back.
However, it’s important to let your doctor or nurse know if you do get any new symptoms or side effects, or are worried that your cancer might have come back. If your cancer has come back and has spread from the prostate to other parts of the body, it can cause symptoms such as extreme tiredness (fatigue), pain in the back, hips or pelvis, and problems urinating.

Your doctor or nurse can help find out what might be causing your symptoms and help you manage any side effects. They can also look at your PSA level and do other tests to see whether or not your cancer might have come back.

**What other tests might I have?**

If your doctor or nurse is concerned about your PSA level, or if you have new symptoms that suggest your cancer might have come back, they may recommend that you have some other tests, such as a prostate biopsy, MRI scan, CT scan, bone scan or PET scan.

Your doctor or nurse will explain these tests to you if you need them, or you can call our Specialist Nurses for more information. You can also find out more about scans on our website at prostatecanceruk.org/scans

**MRI scan**

An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) scan uses magnets to create a detailed picture of the inside of your body. This will show whether the cancer has come back in or around the prostate and, if so, where it has spread to.

You will lie very still on a table that will move slowly into the scanner. The radiographer might give you an injection of a dye during the scan. An MRI scan usually takes 30 to 45 minutes.
CT scan
A CT (computerised tomography) scan can show whether the cancer has come back and spread outside the prostate, for example to the lymph nodes or bones. Lymph nodes are part of your immune system and are found throughout your body. The lymph nodes near the prostate are a common place for prostate cancer to spread to. The scan results will help your doctor to work out if you need further treatment.

At your scan appointment, you’ll be given a special dye to help the doctor see your organs more clearly on the scan. This will be given to you as an injection or a drink. You will lie on a table that moves slowly through the middle of the scanner. The scan will take up to 20 minutes.

Bone scan
A bone scan can show whether any cancer cells have spread to your bones, which is a common place for prostate cancer to spread to.

A small amount of dye is injected into a vein in your arm and travels around your body. If there is any cancer in the bones, the dye will collect in these areas and show up on the scan. It takes two to four hours for the dye to travel around your body and collect in your bones, so you’ll need to wait a while before you have the scan. You will lie on a table while the scanner moves very slowly down your body taking pictures. This takes around 30 minutes.

The doctor will look at the scan images to see if there is any cancer in your bones. Areas where dye has collected may be cancer – these are sometimes called ‘hot spots’. You may need to have X-rays of any ‘hot spots’ to check if they are cancer. If it’s still not clear, you may need an MRI scan or, very occasionally, a bone biopsy.
**PET scan**
At some hospitals, you may be offered a PET (positron emission tomography) scan to show if the cancer has come back. A PET scan is often combined with a CT scan (PET-CT) to give even more detail about any prostate cancer inside the body. The scan can detect small areas of cancer.

Before the scan, a small amount of radioactive dye is injected into your arm or hand. There are two main types of dye that can be used – choline and PSMA (prostate specific membrane antigen). You’ll need to sit for an hour while the dye travels around your body and is absorbed. You will then lie on a bed that will move into the scanner. The scan usually takes up to 30 minutes.

The scanner works by detecting the radiation given off by the dye, which collects in areas that may be cancer.

If your cancer does come back, there are treatments available that aim to control or get rid of the cancer. Speak to your doctor or nurse about your options. Read more in our booklet, *If your prostate cancer comes back: A guide to treatment and support*. You can also call our Specialist Nurses.
Life after prostate cancer treatment

Having treatment for prostate cancer can change how you feel about life. If you or your loved one has been dealing with prostate cancer you may feel scared, stressed or even angry. There is no right way to feel and everyone reacts differently. There are things you can do to help yourself and people who can help.

Common thoughts and feelings

You may feel all sorts of things after you finish treatment. Some men are relieved and feel ready to put the cancer behind them and get back to normal life. But others find it difficult to move on. Adjusting to life after cancer can take time.

For some men, the emotional impact of what they have been through only hits them after they have finished treatment. You might feel angry – for example, angry at what you have been through, or about the side effects from treatment. Or you might feel sad or worried about the future.

Follow-up appointments can also cause different emotions. You might find it reassuring to see the doctor or nurse, or you may find it stressful, particularly a few days before your appointments.

Worries about your cancer coming back

You may worry about your cancer coming back. This is natural, and will often improve with time. There are things you can do to help manage your concerns, such as finding ways to reduce stress. Breathing exercises and listening to music can help you relax and manage stress. Some people find that it helps to share what they’re thinking with somebody else, like a friend. If you are still struggling, you can get help for stress or anxiety on the NHS – you can refer yourself directly to a psychological therapies service or ask your GP.
There’s more information about the chance of your cancer returning and how you’ll know if it’s come back on page 25. If you’re worried about your PSA level or have any new symptoms, speak to your doctor or nurse. If the cancer does come back, you’ll be offered further treatment. Read more in our booklet, *If your prostate cancer comes back: A guide to treatment and support.*

**Feeling isolated**
During follow-up, you might find it difficult seeing your doctor or nurse less often than when you were having treatment. You might miss their regular support and reassurance. Some men say they feel isolated and abandoned when they finish their treatment. Speak to your GP if you have any concerns, or find out who else can help on page 38.

”

I was told I didn’t need to see the doctor anymore. I felt so abandoned, it was like ‘Okay, you can go now, you’re on your own again’.

A personal experience
Dealing with side effects of treatments
Some men with long-term side effects only notice the emotional impact of these once their cancer treatment has finished. Getting support to manage your side effects can help.

Our interactive online ‘How to manage’ guides have lots of practical tips to help you manage side effects, including fatigue, sexual side effects, and urinary problems. Visit prostatecanceruk.org/guides

Depression and anxiety
Men with prostate cancer may get depressed before or after treatment.

Depression can cause a variety of symptoms from feelings of unhappiness and hopelessness, to losing interest in the things you usually enjoy and feeling very tearful. Many people with depression also feel anxious or worried. These feelings can impact on your life and mean that you feel constantly tired, sleep badly and have no appetite. You may feel more angry and irritable than before.

If you notice these changes in yourself and they don’t go away after a few weeks, speak to your GP, hospital doctor or nurse – there are things that can help.

Regular physical activity can help you deal with feelings of anxiety and depression. Learning ways to relax, such as yoga or meditation, might also help.

You can also talk things through with our Specialist Nurses. If you need to speak to someone immediately, ring the Samaritans.
I think treatment and side effects affect men psychologically more than we realise. We don’t like to talk about it but everyone’s thinking about it.

A personal experience

How can I help myself?
Everyone has their own way of dealing with things, but you may find some of the following suggestions helpful.

Talk to someone
Share what you’re thinking – find someone you can talk to. It could be someone close, or someone trained to listen, like a counsellor or your doctor or nurse. People involved in your care should be able to help with any questions or concerns you may have.

Set yourself some goals
Set yourself goals and plan things to look forward to – even if they’re just for the next few weeks or months.

Look after yourself
Take time out to look after yourself. When you feel up to it, learn some techniques to manage stress and to relax – like breathing exercises or listening to music. If you’re having difficulty sleeping, talk to your doctor or nurse.
Eat a healthy, balanced diet
We don’t know for sure whether any specific foods have an effect on prostate cancer. But eating well can help you stay a healthy weight, which may be important for men who’ve had prostate cancer. It’s also good for your general health and can help you feel more in control. Certain changes to your diet may also help with some side effects of treatment. For more information, read our fact sheet, Diet and physical activity for men with prostate cancer.

Be as active as you can
Keeping active can improve your physical strength and fitness, and can lift your mood. It can help you stay a healthy weight, which may be important for men who’ve had prostate cancer. Physical activity can also help with some side effects of treatment. Even a small amount can help. Take things at your own pace. Read more in our fact sheet, Diet and physical activity for men with prostate cancer.

Get more ideas about how to look after yourself from Macmillan Cancer Support, Maggie’s Centres, Penny Brohn UK, or your nearest cancer support centre. You can also find more ideas in our booklet, Living with and after prostate cancer: A guide to physical, emotional and practical issues.

Check out our online ‘How to manage’ guides
Our interactive guides have lots of practical tips to help you manage symptoms and side effects. We have guides on fatigue, sex and relationships, urinary problems, and symptoms and side effects of advanced prostate cancer. Visit prostatecanceruk.org/guides
Information about things I can do to help myself

You might find it helpful to record things you can do yourself below. Your doctor or nurse can help you fill this in.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fill in things you can do yourself</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Diet</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Physical activity</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Extreme tiredness (fatigue)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Relationships and sex</strong></td>
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<td>Fill in things you can do yourself</td>
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<td>------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stress and anxiety</td>
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<tr>
<td>Complementary therapies – some men find these help with side effects or general wellbeing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work and finances</td>
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<tr>
<td>Practical issues, such as holidays and insurance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Details of events or courses about life after cancer treatment</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Who else can help?

Our Specialist Nurses

Our Specialist Nurses can help with any questions and explain how to manage any side effects you have. They have time to listen, in confidence, to any concerns you or those close to you have.

Our one-to-one support service

Our one-to-one support service is a chance to speak to someone who’s been there and understands what you’re going through. They can share their experiences and listen to yours. You can discuss whatever’s important to you. We’ll try to match you with someone with similar experiences.

Our online community

Our online community is a place to talk about whatever’s on your mind – your questions, your ups and your downs. Anyone can ask a question or share an experience.

“

I wish I had known about the online community sooner. Until you start using it, you don’t appreciate its worth.

A personal experience
Our fatigue support service
This is a 10-week telephone service delivered by our Specialist Nurses. It can help if you have problems with extreme tiredness (fatigue). Fatigue is a common symptom of prostate cancer, and a side effect of some treatments. The fatigue support service can help you make positive changes to your behaviour and lifestyle that can improve your fatigue over time.

To find out more about any of the above, visit prostatecanceruk.org/get-support or call our Specialist Nurses on 0800 074 8383.

Your medical team
It may be useful to speak to your nurse, doctor, GP or someone else in your medical team. They can explain any side effects you have, listen to your concerns, and put you in touch with other people who can help.

Trained counsellors
Counsellors are trained to listen and can help you find your own ways to deal with things. Many hospitals have counsellors or psychologists who specialise in helping people with or after cancer – ask your doctor or nurse if this is available. You can also refer yourself for counselling on the NHS, or you could see a private counsellor. To find out more, visit www.nhs.uk/counselling or contact the British Association for Counselling & Psychotherapy.

Local information centres
Many hospitals have cancer information centres. They offer free, confidential information and support. They may also run courses to support you following cancer treatment. Ask your doctor or nurse for information about what’s available in your area.
Local support groups
At support groups, men get together to share their experiences of living with prostate cancer. You can ask questions, share worries and know that someone understands what you’re going through. Some groups have been set up by local health professionals, others by men themselves. Many also welcome partners, friends and relatives.

Spiritual support
You might begin to think more about spiritual beliefs as a result of having had prostate cancer. You could get spiritual support from your friends, family, religious leader or faith group.

"I found it important to remain positive, and made changes to my life such as improving my diet and taking up new interests. I joined a support group and found speaking to other men with the same experiences to be both invaluable and rewarding."

A personal experience
Questions to ask my doctor or nurse

How often will I have follow-up appointments and where will they be?

What will happen at my appointments?

How will I receive my results?

Are there any side effects I might develop at a later date?

Is there anything I can do myself to manage side effects?

What is the risk of my cancer coming back?
My appointment diary

You can fill in this diary before and after your follow-up appointments, to help you get the most out of them. You might want to photocopy a blank diary, or download copies from prostatecanceruk.org/publications so you have enough to last you for a while.

Date of appointment

Fill in before your appointment

How I’ve been feeling – you can include physical things (for example, side effects of treatment) as well as emotional things.

Things I want to talk about at my appointment:

- [ ] urinary problems
- [ ] sexual problems
- [ ] bowel problems
- [ ] fatigue
- [ ] emotional or mood problems
- [ ] diet
- [ ] physical activity
- [ ] work and finances

Your doctor or nurse may not have time to talk about all of these things, so think about what is most important to you. You can also call our Specialist Nurses in confidence.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>My questions or concerns</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Answers to my questions or concerns</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advice from my doctor or nurse</td>
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<tr>
<td>PSA level</td>
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<td>Date and time of next appointment</td>
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## Date of appointment

### Fill in before your appointment

How I’ve been feeling – you can include physical things (for example, side effects of treatment) as well as emotional things.

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Your doctor or nurse may not have time to talk about all of these things, so think about what is most important to you. You can also call our Specialist Nurses in confidence.
## Fill in during or after your appointment

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More information from us

The Tool Kit
The Tool Kit information pack contains fact sheets that explain how prostate cancer is diagnosed, how it’s treated and how it may affect your lifestyle. Each treatment fact sheet also includes a list of suggested questions to ask your doctor. Call our Specialist Nurses for a personally tailored copy.

Leaflets and booklets
We have a range of other leaflets and booklets about prostate cancer and other prostate problems.

To order publications:
All our publications are free and available to order or download online. To order them:
- call us on 0800 074 8383
- visit our website at prostatecanceruk.org/publications

Call our Specialist Nurses
If you want to talk about prostate cancer or other prostate problems, call our Specialist Nurses in confidence. You can also text NURSE to 70004, or you can email or chat online with our nurses on our website. Visit prostatecanceruk.org/get-support

Speak to our Specialist Nurses
0800 074 8383*
prostatecanceruk.org

*Calls are recorded for training purposes only. Confidentiality is maintained between callers and Prostate Cancer UK.
Other useful organisations

Bladder and Bowel UK
www.bbuk.org.uk
Telephone: 0161 607 8219
Impartial information and advice about bladder and bowel problems.

British Association for Counselling & Psychotherapy
www.bacp.co.uk
Telephone: 01455 883 300
Information about counselling and details of therapists in your area.

Cancer Research UK
www.cancerresearchuk.org
Telephone: 0808 800 4040
Information about prostate cancer, including a database of clinical trials.

College of Sexual and Relationship Therapists
www.cosrt.org.uk
Telephone: 020 8543 2707
Information about sexual and relationship therapy, and details of therapists who meet national standards.

Macmillan Cancer Support
www.macmillan.org.uk
Telephone: 0808 808 0000
Practical, financial and emotional support for people with cancer, their family and friends.
Maggie’s Centres
www.maggiescentres.org
Telephone: 0300 123 1801
Drop-in centres for cancer information and support, and an online support group.

NHS websites
England: www.nhs.uk
Scotland: www.nhsinform.scot
Wales: www.nhsdirect.wales.nhs.uk

nidirect (Northern Ireland)
www.nidirect.gov.uk

Penny Brohn UK
www.pennybrohn.org.uk
Telephone: 0303 3000 118
Runs courses and offers physical, emotional and spiritual support for people with cancer and those close to them.

Samaritans
www.samaritans.org
Telephone: 116 123
Confidential, judgement-free emotional support, 24 hours a day, by telephone, email, letter or face to face.

Sexual Advice Association
www.sexualadviceassociation.co.uk
Information about sexual problems and their treatments, including erection problems.
About us

Prostate Cancer UK has a simple ambition: to stop men dying from prostate cancer – by driving improvements in prevention, diagnosis, treatment and support.

At Prostate Cancer UK, we take great care to provide up-to-date, unbiased and accurate facts about prostate diseases. We hope these will add to the medical advice you have had and help you to make decisions. Our services are not intended to replace advice from your doctor.

References to sources of information used in the production of this booklet are available at prostatecanceruk.org

This publication was written and edited by our Health Information team.

It was reviewed by:

- Roshna Bhulia, Review Radiographer, North Middlesex University Hospital NHS Trust, London
- Lisa Pickering, Consultant Medical Oncologist, St George’s University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust and the Royal Marsden NHS Foundation Trust
- Debbie Victor, Uro-Oncology Clinical Nurse Specialist, Royal Cornwall Hospitals NHS Trust
- Ann Williams, GP Partner, Chelmsford
- Our Specialist Nurses
- Our Volunteers
Donate today – help others like you

Did you find this information useful? Would you like to help others in your situation access the facts they need? Every year, over 47,000 men face a prostate cancer diagnosis. Thanks to our generous supporters, we offer information free to all who need it. If you would like to help us continue this service, please consider making a donation. Your gift could fund the following services:

- **£10** could buy a Tool Kit – a set of fact sheets, tailored to the needs of each man with vital information on diagnosis, treatment and lifestyle.

- **£25** could give a man diagnosed with prostate cancer unlimited time to talk over treatment options with one of our specialist nurses.

To make a donation of any amount, please call us on **0800 082 1616**, visit prostatecanceruk.org/donate or text **PROSTATE to 70004**. There are many other ways to support us. For more details please visit prostatecanceruk.org/get-involved

† You can donate up to £10 via SMS and we will receive 100% of your donation. Texts are charged at your standard rate. For full terms and conditions and more information, please visit prostatecanceruk.org/terms

Tell us what you think

If you have any comments about our publications, you can email: yourfeedback@prostatecanceruk.org