The diagnostic journey of men with prostate cancer in Ireland; results from Irish Prostate Cancer Outcomes Research (IPCOR) study

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Introduction

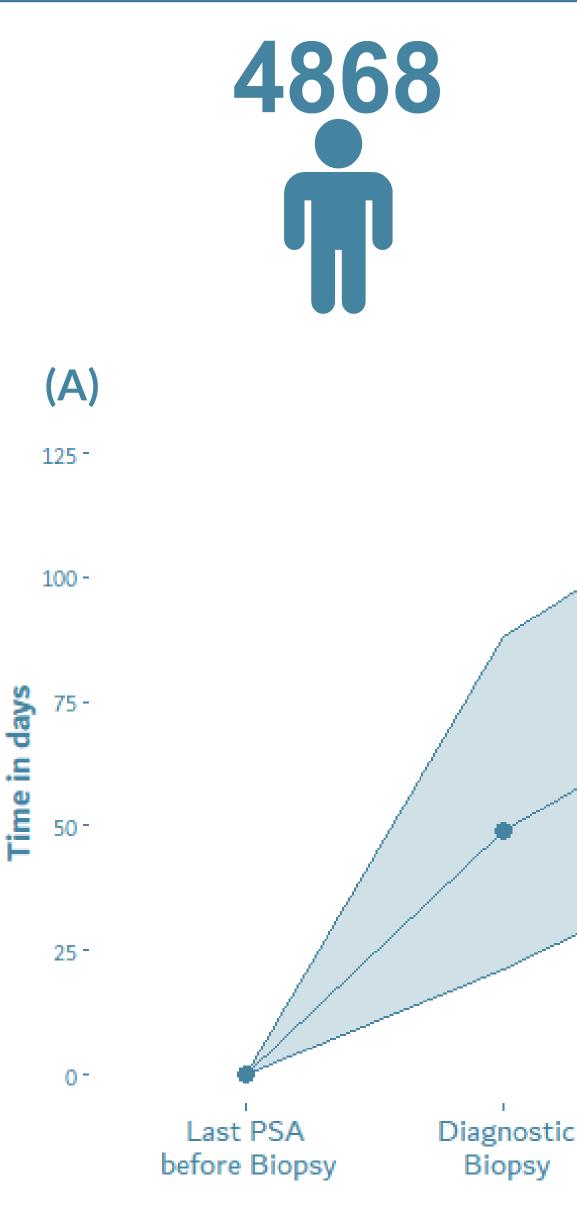
The Irish Prostate Cancer Outcomes Research (IPCOR) study has established a registry which collects longitudinal clinical and patient reported outcomes data on approximately 4900 men diagnosed with prostate cancer in Ireland in 2016 and 2017

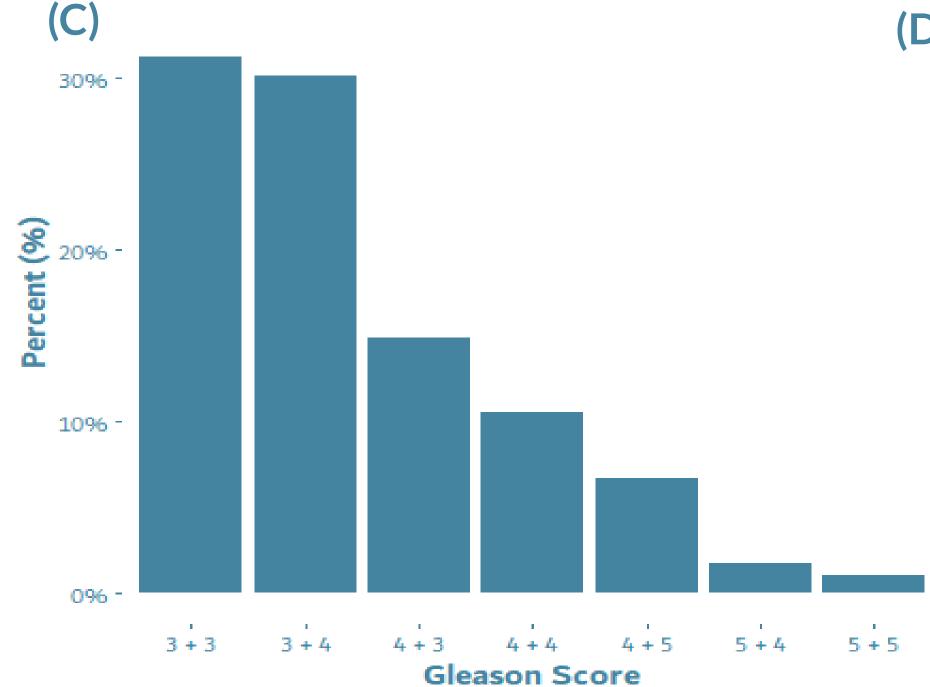
Discussion

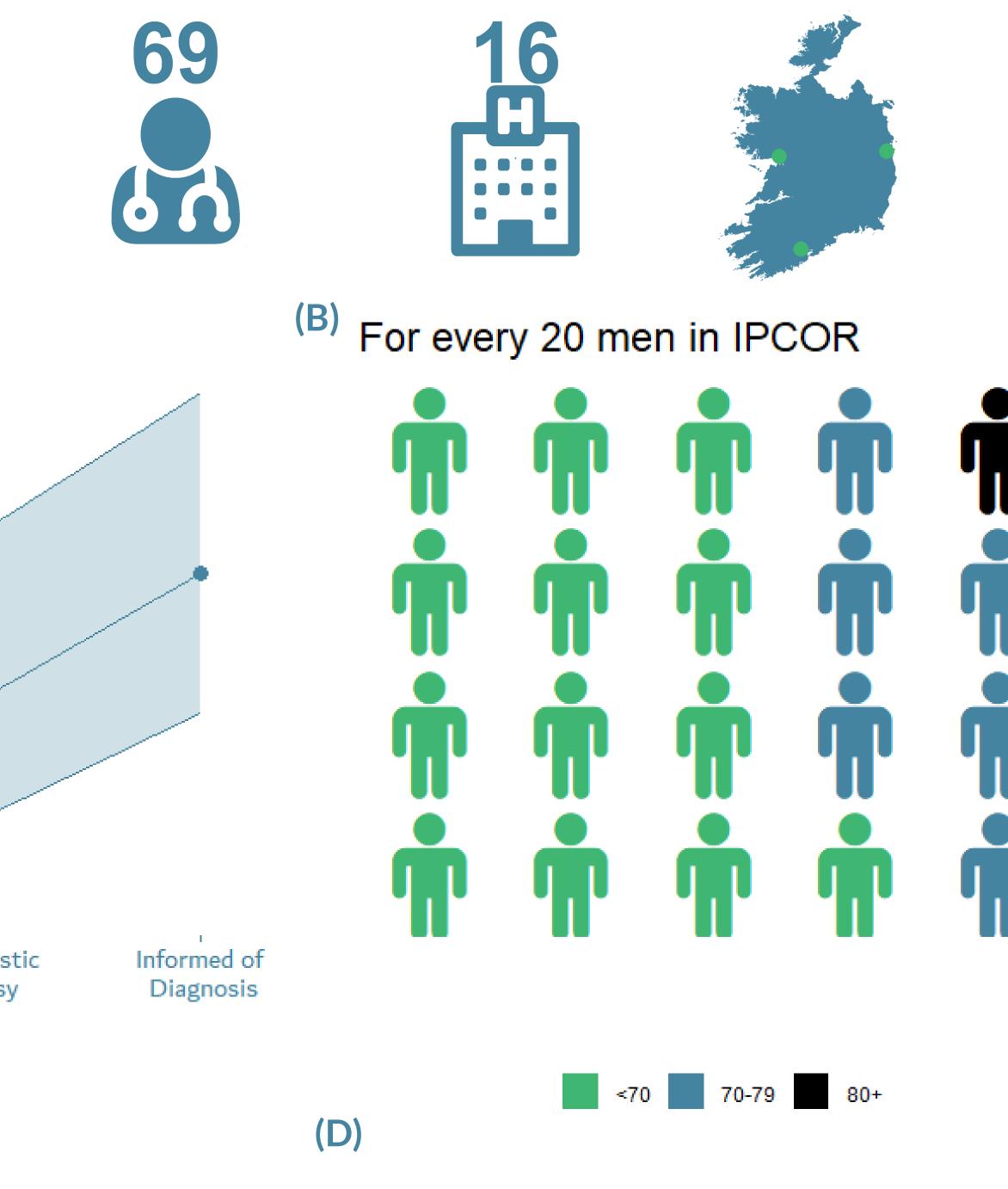
(A) Data collected on the diagnostic journey of men with prostate cancer shows that a typical man had a diagnostic biopsy on average 49 days (IQR: 21-88 days) after an elevated prostate specific antigen (PSA) blood test, and was informed of



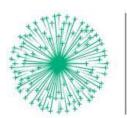
Irish Cancer Society Research







	Private	Public <70	Public >=7
MRI % Yes	85.7	79.7	69.9
MRI % No	14.3	20.3	30.1
Total	100	100	100











Discussion (cont'd)

their prostate cancer diagnosis at on average 79 days (IQR: 46-121 days) following the PSA test. A longer wait to diagnosis may increase a man's anxiety. (B) The average age at diagnosis was 66 years, with one-fifth of men diagnosed being < 60 years of age, implying an impact on men's working life. (C) Approximately two-thirds of men were diagnosed with Gleason 3+3 (ISUP group 1) or Gleason 3+4 (ISUP group 2) prostate cancer, and one third with more aggressive disease (Gleason 4+3 - 5+5, or ISUP group 3 – 5). The majority of men are

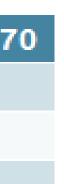
diagnosed with early stage cancer.

(D) Men receiving private healthcare were

approximately three times more likely to access a prebiopsy MRI which allows for a targeted biopsy, improving the cancer detection rate, and lessens the need for repeated biopsies.

References

Dooley, Cara, Áine Murphy, Frank Sullivan, Ray McDermott, Conan Donnelly, Linda Sharp, and David Galvin. 2018. "IPCOR Annual Report 2018." Irish Prostate Cancer Outcomes Research.. (www.ipcor.ie)



National

Cancer

Ireland

Registry