



Summary of NICE Guidelines

Title	Prostate Cancer
NICE Reference	QS91
Date of Review:	April 2016
Date of Publication	June 2015
Summary of Guidance (Max 250 words)	<p>QS91 covers men already referred to secondary care or being treated in primary care, and should be used in conjunction with NICE guideline CG175 (Prostate Cancer: diagnosis and treatment, January 2014).</p> <p>Quality Statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Men with prostate cancer have a discussion about treatment options and adverse effects with a named nurse specialist.2. Men with low-risk localised prostate cancer for whom radical prostatectomy or radical radiotherapy is suitable are also offered the option of active surveillance.3. Men with intermediate- or high-risk localised prostate cancer who are offered non-surgical radical treatment are offered radical radiotherapy and androgen deprivation therapy in combination.4. Men with adverse effects of prostate cancer treatment are referred to specialist services.5. Men with hormone-relapsed metastatic prostate cancer have their treatment options discussed by the urological cancer multidisciplinary team (MDT). <p>Localised Prostate Cancer Risk Categories</p> <p>Low-risk: PSA <10 ng/ml, Gleason score ≤6 & clinical stage T1–T2A. Intermediate-risk: PSA 10–20 ng/ml, Gleason score 7 or clinical stage T2B. High-risk: PSA >20 ng/ml, Gleason score 8–10 or clinical stage T2C+</p> <p>Definitions</p> <p>Radical prostatectomy: Removal of the entire prostate gland and lymph nodes.</p> <p>Radical radiotherapy: Radiation to destroy tumour cells by external beam radiotherapy or brachytherapy.</p> <p>Androgen deprivation therapy: treatment with a LHRH agonist (e.g. goserelin) to lower testosterone levels.</p> <p>Adverse effects include: sexual dysfunction, loss of libido, impotence, urinary incontinence, radiation-induced enteropathy, hot flushes, osteoporosis, cardiovascular complications, gynaecomastia, fatigue, weight gain & metabolic syndrome.</p> <p>Hormone-relapsed prostate cancer: Prostate cancer after failure of primary androgen deprivation therapy.</p>
Impact on Lab (See below)	■ None
Lab professionals to be made aware	Not applicable.

Please detail the impact of this guideline (Max 150 words)

QS91 is a quality standard aimed at improving patient safety, patient quality of life, patient experience and clinical effectiveness. It does not cover laboratory tests used to monitoring patients or to investigating suspected prostate cancer.

Impact on Lab

- None:** This NICE guideline has no impact on the provision of laboratory services
- Moderate:** This NICE guideline has information that is of relevance to our pathology service and may require review of our current service provision.
- Important:** This NICE guideline is of direct relevance to our pathology service and will have a direct impact on one or more of the services that we currently offer.

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