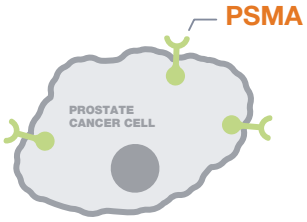
THE PSMA BIOMARKER IN PROSTATE CANCER

When a patient is diagnosed with prostate cancer, doctors routinely measure prostate-specific antigen, or **PSA**.

If prostate cancer has spread to other parts of the body, there's another important marker to learn about— **PSMA**, or prostate-specific membrane antigen.

What is PSMA?

It is a **protein** found in small amounts in **prostate tissue**



It can be found on the surface of most prostate cancer cells in **high amounts**, which would make the cancer PSMA positive, or **PSMA+**



It can also be found in **other, non-prostate tissues**, although generally at **lower levels** than in prostate cancer cells

It can **be distributed to other parts of the body** when prostate cancer spreads

How is PSMA different from PSA?

PSA and PSMA are both important biomarkers to check because they tell you different things:



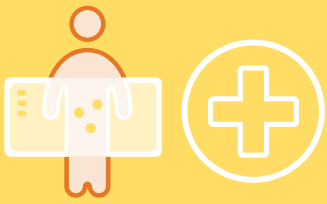
A rise in **PSA** numbers can tell doctors **if the cancer is progressing**



PSMA can indicate if the **cancer has progressed** and **where in the body it might have spread**

PSA is detected through a blood test; PSMA is detected with a PSMA positron emission tomography (PET) scan.

What does it mean to be PSMA+?



If prostate cancer cells have an abundance of the PSMA biomarker, it means the prostate cancer is PSMA+



>80% of men with prostate cancer have **high levels of PSMA**



In advanced prostate cancer, **PSMA levels could be higher** than normal; high levels of PSMA may be an indicator of an **advanced tumour stage**



High levels of PSMA may be evident, even after **hormone therapy**

Why is a PSMA PET scan important?

PSMA is detected with a PSMA PET scan – an imaging test that allows doctors to check for PSMA-positive (PSMA+) cancer in the body.



A PSMA PET scan can provide doctors with information about metastatic prostate cancer that may **help inform treatment decisions**.

Glossary

CT: Computed tomography scans use X-rays to help doctors find cancer and look at a tumour's shape, size, and location Metastatic prostate cancer: Prostate cancer that has spread to other parts of the body

PET: Positron emission tomography uses nuclear imaging to help doctors locate tumours and determine how much the cancer has spread in the body

PSA: A biomarker that is primarily used to detect prostate cancer

PSMA: A biomarker that can tell doctors how prostate cancer is progressing

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