

# Prostate Cancer

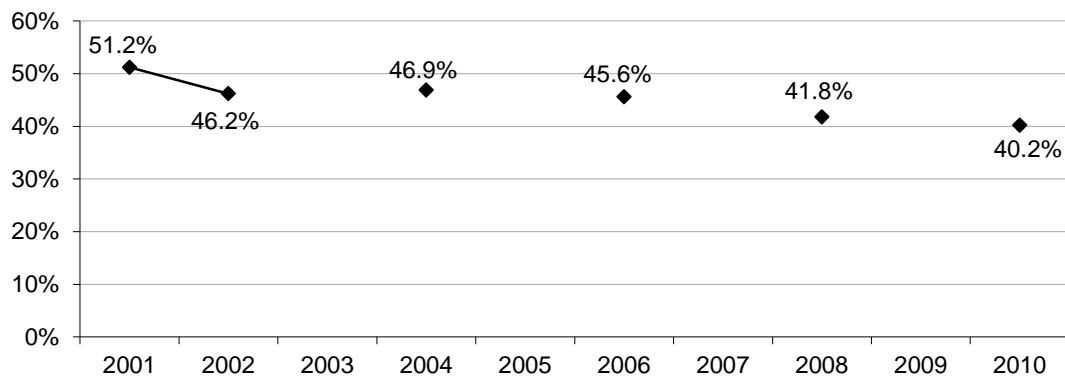
## PROSTATE-SPECIFIC ANTIGEN (PSA) TEST

**Definition:** Males, aged 40 and older, who have had a PSA test within the past two years.

### Prevalence of PSA Test

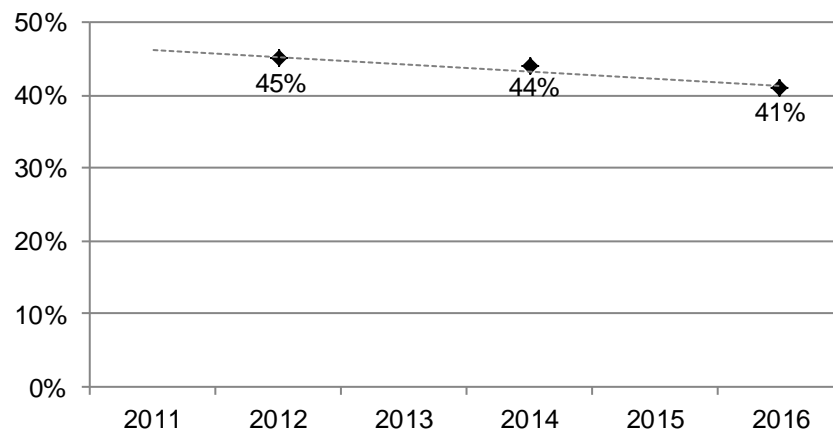
- South Dakota 41%
- Nationwide median 40%

**Figure 67**  
**Percent of Male Respondents, Ages 40 and Older, Who Have Had a PSA Test Within the Past Two Years, 2001-2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, and 2010**



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2001-2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, and 2010

**Figure 68**  
**Percent of Male Respondents, Ages 40 and Older, Who Have Had a PSA Test Within the Past Two Years, 2012, 2014, and 2016**



Note: Beginning in 2011, the CDC began using a different methodology to weight the data, therefore current data estimates cannot be compared to previous years.

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012, 2014, and 2016

**Table 40**  
**Male Respondents, Ages 40 and Older, Who Have Had a PSA Test Within the Past Two Years,**  
**2012, 2014, and 2016**

			95% Confidence Interval	
		2012-2016	Low	High
<b>Gender</b>	Male	43%	41.0%	45.2%
	Female	-	-	-
<b>Age</b>	18-29	-	-	-
	30-39	-	-	-
	40-49	12%	9.2%	15.1%
	50-59	38%	34.7%	42.4%
	60-69	60%	55.5%	63.4%
	70-79	72%	66.3%	76.8%
	80+	60%	51.4%	67.1%
<b>Race</b>	White	45%	43.3%	47.7%
	American Indian	30%	22.1%	39.7%
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Hispanic	*	*	*
	Non-Hispanic	44%	41.7%	45.9%
<b>Household Income</b>	Less than \$35,000	40%	35.9%	44.2%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	44%	40.4%	47.4%
	\$75,000+	44%	40.1%	47.5%
<b>Education</b>	Less than High School, G.E.D.	32%	25.6%	39.4%
	High School, G.E.D.	43%	39.2%	46.5%
	Some Post-High School	43%	39.1%	46.6%
	College Graduate	50%	46.3%	53.2%
<b>Employment Status</b>	Employed for Wages	33%	29.9%	35.6%
	Self-employed	40%	35.2%	44.6%
	Unemployed	31%	20.7%	43.5%
	Homemaker	*	*	*
	Student	*	*	*
	Retired	65%	61.0%	68.8%
	Unable to Work	43%	34.6%	51.9%
<b>Marital Status</b>	Married/Unmarried Couple	47%	44.4%	49.5%
	Divorced/Separated	30%	25.9%	35.4%
	Widowed	55%	45.7%	64.2%
	Never Married	28%	22.8%	34.9%
<b>Home Ownership Status</b>	Own Home	46%	44.1%	48.7%
	Rent Home	26%	21.3%	30.9%
<b>Children Status</b>	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	8%	4.2%	13.6%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	6%	2.9%	12.6%
<b>Phone Status</b>	Landline	50%	47.0%	53.0%
	Cell Phone	36%	33.3%	38.9%
<b>Pregnancy Status</b>	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	-	-	-
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	-	-	-
<b>County</b>	Minnehaha	42%	36.4%	47.2%
	Pennington	41%	36.1%	46.3%
	Lincoln	39%	32.7%	46.3%
	Brown	42%	33.6%	51.2%
	Brookings	41%	32.7%	48.9%
	Codington	51%	42.1%	59.4%
	Meade	50%	41.3%	59.0%
	Lawrence	44%	38.9%	49.9%

Note: \*Results based on small sample sizes have been suppressed.

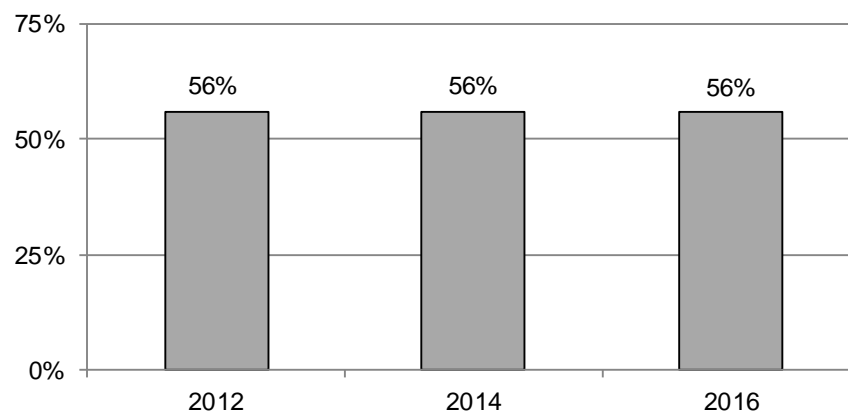
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012, 2014, and 2016

## **Demographics**

<b>Age</b>	PSA testing increases as age increases with a peak in the 70s. This includes significant increases as the 50s, 60s, and 70s are reached.
<b>Race</b>	Whites exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of PSA testing than American Indians.
<b>Household Income</b>	There seems to be no difference in the prevalence of PSA testing as household income changes.
<b>Education</b>	The prevalence of PSA testing increases as education levels increase.
<b>Employment</b>	Those who are retired demonstrate a very high prevalence of PSA testing, while those who are employed for wages, self-employed, unemployed, or unable to work show a very low prevalence.
<b>Marital Status</b>	Those who are married or widowed exhibit a very high prevalence of PSA testing, while those who are divorced or have never been married show a very low prevalence.
<b>Home Ownership</b>	Those who own their home show a significantly higher prevalence of PSA testing than those who rent their home.
<b>Children Status</b>	The prevalence of adults getting a PSA test does not seem to be affected by the presence of children in the household.
<b>Phone Status</b>	Those who use a landline phone demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of PSA testing than those who use a cell phone.
<b>County</b>	There seems to be no difference in the prevalence of PSA testing among the eight counties.

Figure 69, below, shows the percent of respondents who stated that a doctor, nurse or other health professional talked with them about the advantages of the PSA test. For all years, 56 percent said that they had been informed of the advantages.

**Figure 69**  
**Percent of Respondents Who Stated That a Doctor, Nurse, or Other Health Professional Talked With Them About the Advantages of the PSA Test, 2012, 2014, and 2016**

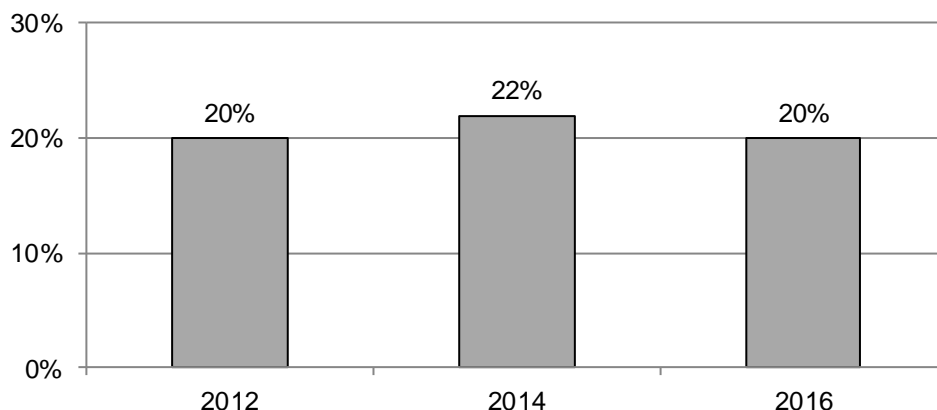


Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012, 2014, and 2016



Figure 70, below, shows the percent of respondents who stated that a doctor, nurse or other health professional talked with them about the disadvantages of the PSA test. Only 20 percent in 2016 stated that a health professional talked with them about the disadvantages.

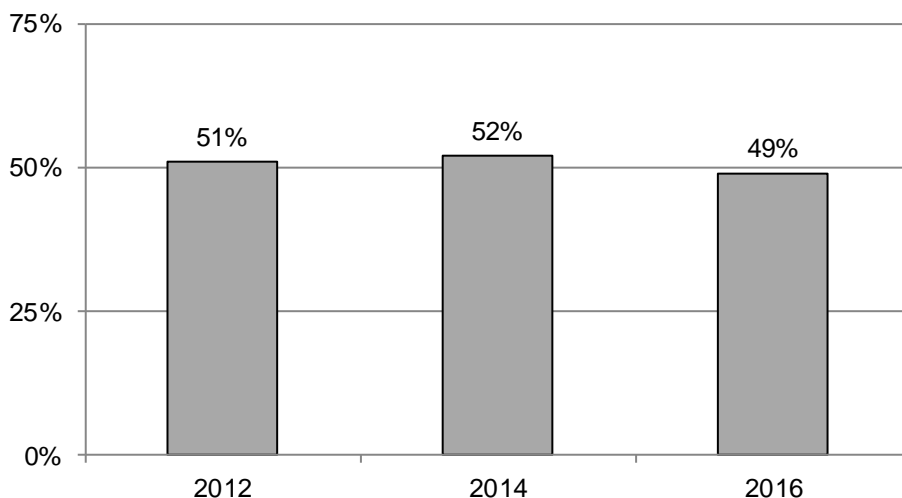
**Figure 70**  
**Percent of Respondents Who Stated That a Doctor, Nurse, or Other Health Professional Talked With Them About the Disadvantages of the PSA Test, 2012, 2014, and 2016**



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012, 2014, and 2016

Figure 71, below, shows the percent of respondents who stated that a doctor, nurse or other health professional ever recommended that they have a PSA test. Less than half of respondents in 2016 stated that they were recommended to have a PSA test.

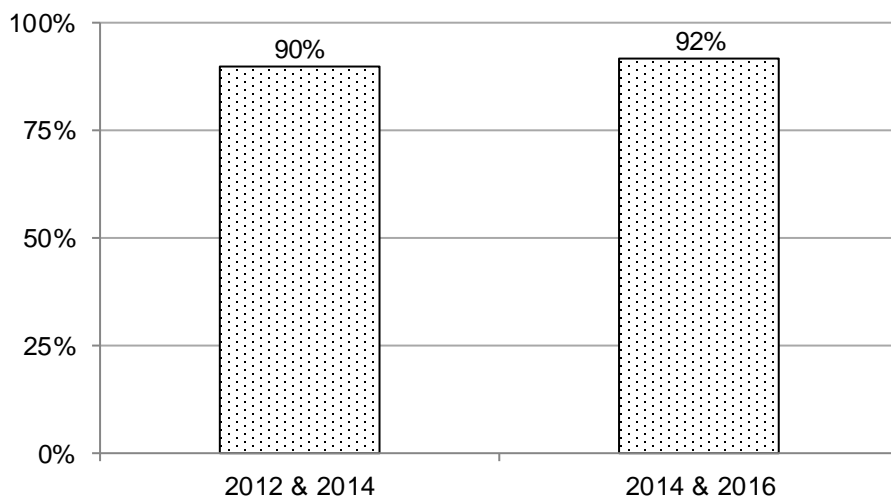
**Figure 71**  
**Percent of Respondents Who Were Recommended by a Doctor, Nurse, or Other Health Professional to Have a PSA Test, 2012, 2014, and 2016**



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012, 2014, and 2016

Figure 72, below, shows the percent of respondents that had a PSA test when their health professional recommended it. The majority of respondents for all years stated that they had the PSA test that was recommended.

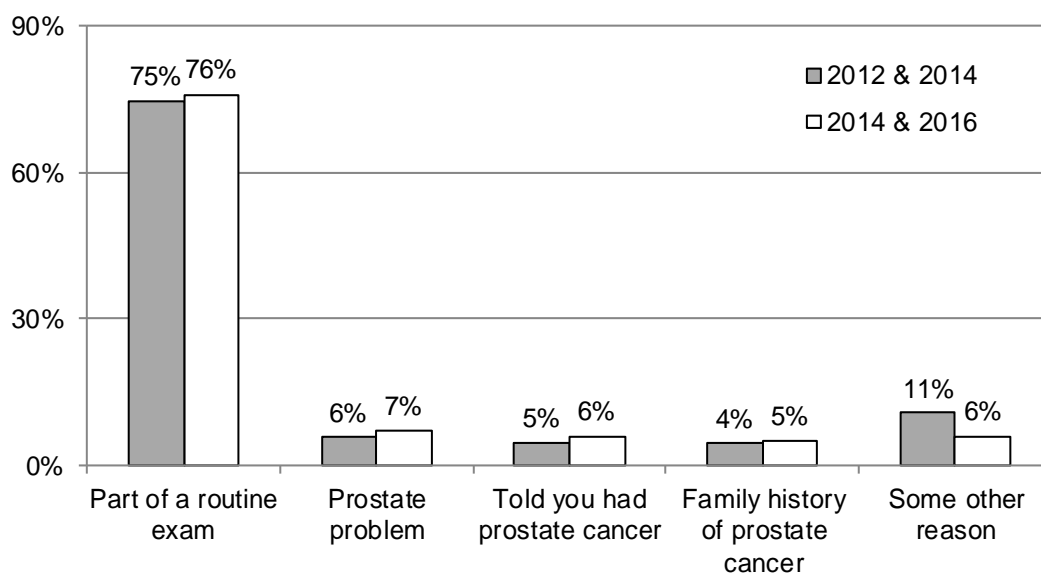
**Figure 72**  
**Respondents Who Had a PSA Test When Health Professional Recommended It, 2012, 2014, and 2016**



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012, 2014, and 2016

Figure 73, below, shows the main reason respondents gave for having their last PSA test. The majority of respondents for all years stated the main reason they had their last PSA test was because it was part of a routine exam.

**Figure 73**  
**Respondents' Main Reason for Last PSA Test, 2012, 2014, and 2016**



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012, 2014, and 2016