

INTRODUCTION TO RESEARCH
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Literature Review Focus

This review is about prostate cancer more prevalence in black African.

With the risk on prostate cancer, why is the cause not known?

Research question: What is the support for Prostate cancer?

Aim

- ▶ Explore the support available to men regarding prostate cancer testing.

Objectives

- Investigate the incidence of prostate cancer in United Kingdom.

Research Aims and objectives

Methods

Secondary research. Literature review

Keywords

- Issues and challenges on prostate cancer
- Prostate cancer testing

Data sources

- Springer Science+Business Media B.V. 2010
- Psycho-oncology by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd
- Biomed central limited

Continuation of methods

Inclusions criteria date 2000 plus in are

- Subject was prostate cancer, peer reviewed Articles, geographical location in United Kingdom, Datasets, Review, Male participants, Prostate Cancer, Date 2000-2020.

Exclusions are

- ▶ Changing the title of the research to Prostate cancer testing, not including female, and restricted to UK

Findings

- ▶ Active Surveillance is perceived as inadequate and inconsistency
- ▶ Communication barriers
- ▶ There are not much information on prostate cancer that could help men
- ▶ Disproportionate representation of Black African men

Key Themes

- ▶ Prostate cancer
- ▶ Mortality
- ▶ Active Surveillance
- ▶ Prostate Specific Antigen testing

	Research question	Methods	Evaluation of the article
10)	Investigate the impact of different (PSA) prostate-specific antigen testing policies and health care system of prostate cancer incidence and mortality in Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland	Qualitative	Prostatic biopsy may reflect screening in a population than PSA
1)	Determinants of prostate cancer aside from established but non-modifiable risk factors of increased age, black ethnicity and a positive family history are poorly understood	Qualitative	Widowed or divorced and higher-level plasma cholesterol and p stature were associated with higher rate of future prostate cancer
2018)	Aimed to explore the opinions of healthcare professionals regarding the management of men with advanced prostate cancer with particular emphasis on treatment timing and sequencing.	Qualitative	
6)	Summarize black and minority ethnic patients and partners experiences of prostate cancer by examining the findings of existing qualitative studies.	Qualitative	The prostate cancer experience black minority ethnic men and t is affected by complex intersection of ethnicity with other factor studies are needed in diverse ethnic group with aim that target s gaps in knowledge to reduce inequalities.
(2017)	Men diagnosed with prostate cancer (1) in their partners/carers (2) the effectiveness of different psychosocial or psychosexual interventions.	Quantitative	Studies suggest improvement regarding treatment in fidelity. Th knowledge about effective intervention in men with advanced ca how to help couples and partners warrant further investigation.
2016)	Determine the psychological impact of active surveillance to inform future study in this area and to provide recommendations for clinical practice	Mixed method	Issues remains outstanding, the lack of appropriate comparison/control groups and unavailability of base leads to an inability to determine if men who choose Surveillance are fundamentally less anxious than tho option out for immediate Active Treatment.
18)	Study was intended to assess whether group participation in prostate cancer support groups (PCSGs) is associated with health literacy.	Quantitative	The measurement of knowledge about prostate cancer, guidelin and health service navigation also suggest that membership in strengthen those aspects of Health Literacy among members. P membership is an important predictor when controlled.
iams et al	Systematically reviewed the evidence for interventions in American Cancer society and American Society of clinical oncology prostate cancer survivorship care guidelines	Quantitative	There are significant knowledge gaps in prostate cancer survivor will be a barrier to real improvement in men’s outcomes across of the survivorship agenda.
2017)	Investigate the effect of chronic stress as measured in cortisol concentrations upon the association between psychological resilience and depression in prostate cancer patients	Qualitative	Thus, the previously reported ‘buffering’ 7 effects of PR upon de arising from chronic stress was limited here to those men who v suffering the most excessive levels of chronic stress.
)	Ascertain the state of research investigating barriers and facilitators to physical activity in men with prostate cancer and synthesise existing qualitative research	Mixed method	Programming preferences appear to differ between the healthy p and people with a cancer history, e.g. a higher proportion of can survivors prefer supervised Physical Activity.
2019)	Impact of demographic characteristics and masculinities on seeking support for psychosocial care needs in men with prostate cancer	Mixed method	
2019)	Aimed to identify the specific unmet supportive care needs of men on active surveillance	Qualitative	Existing information is inadequate, and (b) existing information confusing/inconsistent. Information regarding PCa, AS, treatme which is not consistent with the evidence base for the

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