



Whereas, Prostate cancer death rates have been decreasing 3 percent per year since 1999, however, there are significant disparities in treatment, with African American and Hispanic men less likely to receive treatment compared to White men; and

Whereas, While it is a common cancer, most men with prostate cancer are older than 65 years and do not die from the disease because it usually grows slowly; and

Whereas, There are two tests that are commonly used to screen for prostate cancer; and

Whereas, The digital rectal exam (DRE) includes a doctor or nurse inserting a gloved, lubricated finger into the rectum to estimate the size of the prostate and feel for lumps or other abnormalities; and

Whereas, A second screening measures the prostate specific antigen (PSA) level in blood, as levels of PSA in the blood can be higher in men who have prostate cancer; and

Whereas, Currently, only a biopsy can definitively diagnose prostate cancer (a minor surgery to get small samples of prostate cells or tissues); and

Whereas, Men who are African American, over the age of 65, or who have a family history of prostate cancer are at higher risk and should be aware of risk factors and symptoms; and

Whereas, Men should talk to their doctor about their risk factors and whether screening for prostate cancer is right for them; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Council of the City of New York recognizes September as Prostate Cancer Awareness Month in New York City.

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