

Points	<u>0</u>	10	20	. :	30	40	. (50	60)	70	80	. 90	100
Age		40 45		55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90 9	5		
Ethnicity	Asia Other	· v	_Black Vhite											
Family history PC	No	Yes												
Symptom score	35 2	0 5												
PSA	0	4	50											
Free:total PSA	0.9 0.7 0.5 0.3 0.2 0.1										0			
DRE	Abnormal Normal													
Total points	0	20	40	60		н. 80	100	120	D	140	160	180	200	220
Probability of any	cancer		i	0.05	0.	1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6 0.7	0.8	0.85	0.92
Probability of high	grade	canc	er	0.02		0.05	0.1		0.2	0.3	0.4 0.	5 0.6	0.7	0.82

Figure 1

Nomogram prediction model for predicting prostate cancer at the time of biopsy

The nomogram is used by first locating a patient's position for each variable on its horizontal scale and then a point value is assigned according to the points scale (top axis) and summed for all variables. Total points correspond to a probability value for having prostate cancer or aggressive prostate cancer. PSA, prostate-specific antigen; DRE, digital rectal examination. (Reproduced, with permission, from Nam, RK et al. Assessing individual risk for prostate cancer. J Clin Oncol. 25(24):3582-8, 2007).⁴⁰

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