Prostate cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer in men in the United States. It disproportionately affects African American men when compared to other ethnic groups. African American men are two to three times more likely to die of prostate cancer than white men. The reasons for the disparity remain unclear, but several factors may be involved, such as age, race, nationality, nutrition, exercise, and family history of cancer. Detection of prostate cancer in high-risk African Americans is important but continues to be controversial. This article reviews the current issues and challenges regarding prostate cancer in African American men. Nurses play a vital role in the health care and education of patients; therefore, they must be aware of the issues.

Facts and Figures

The American Cancer Society (ACS) estimated that 218,890 new cases of prostate cancer would be diagnosed in men in the United States in 2007 and that one in six men will be diagnosed with prostate cancer during their lifetimes. Prostate cancer, accounting for approximately 9% of cancer deaths, is exceeded only by lung cancer as the leading cause of cancer deaths in men. ACS (2007a) estimated that 27,050 men would die from prostate cancer in 2007 in the United States. However, improvements in prostate cancer screening, diagnosis, and treatment in the past decade have led to significant reductions in prostate cancer mortality. Data from the National Cancer Institute (NCI) Surveillance Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) program indicated that the prostate cancer mortality rate among men of all races and ages was 279 per 100,000 from 2000–2004 (Ries et al., 2007), compared with 329 per 100,000 from 1996–2000 (Ries et al., 2003). Similar trends have been observed in survival. The five-year relative survival rate for men of all races and ages was 99% from 1996–2003 (Ries et al., 2007).