



Objectives: Prostate

1. Counsel patients about the risks and ambiguity with regards to prostate cancer screening.
2. In a patient who undergoes prostate cancer screening, use and interpret tests (e.g. prostate-specific antigen, digital rectal examination, ultrasound) in an individualized method to identify potential cases.
3. In patients with prostate cancer, actively search out the psychological impact of the diagnosis and treatment modality.
4. In patients with prostate cancer, considering a specific treatment option in conjunction with the appropriate specialists (e.g. surgery, radiotherapy, chemotherapy, hormonal treatment, no treatment).
5. In patients with prostate cancer, actively ask about symptoms of local recurrence or distant spread.
6. Given a suspicion of benign prostatic hypertrophy, diagnose it using appropriate history, physical examination and investigations.
7. Treat benign prostatic hypertrophy appropriately and monitor for medication side-effects.
8. In patients presenting with specific or non-specific urinary symptoms:
 - a. Identify the possibility of prostatitis.
 - b. Interpret investigations (e.g. urinalysis, urine culture, digital rectal examination, swab testing) appropriately.
 - c. Treat prostatitis if clinically indicated.