

### Diagnosis

For men diagnosed between January - December 2023 in England and between January - December 2022 in Wales\*

**55,241** men were diagnosed with prostate cancer in England in 2023

**2,521** men were diagnosed with prostate cancer in Wales in 2022

**9%** increase compared with 50,592 men in 2022

**26%** increase compared with 1,996 men in 2021

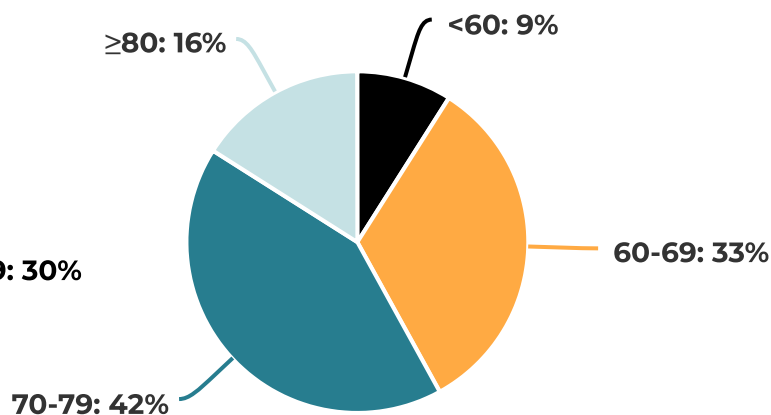
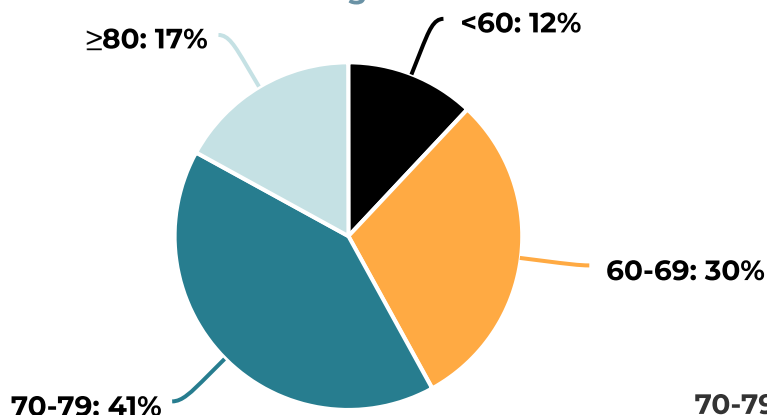
*This may be explained by the reporting being in the Covid-19 recovery period for Wales*

\* The reporting periods are different due to data availability

### Age of patients diagnosed

For men diagnosed between January - December 2021 in England

For men diagnosed between April 2022 - March 2023 in Wales



### Disease presentation

For men diagnosed between January - December 2021 in England and between April 2022 - March 2023 in Wales



**17%** of men presented with **metastatic** disease in England

**19%** of men presented with **metastatic** disease in Wales

**19%** the previous year in England

**19%** the previous year in Wales

### Number of men who underwent prostate cancer treatment

For men diagnosed between January - December 2023 in England and between January - December 2022 in Wales

**8,760** men underwent a **radical prostatectomy** in England in 2023

**254** men underwent a **radical prostatectomy** in Wales in 2022

**17%** increase compared with 7,477 men in 2022

**11%** increase compared with 228 men in 2021

**19,749** men underwent **radical prostate radiotherapy** in England in 2023

**830** men underwent **radical prostate radiotherapy** in Wales in 2022

**22%** increase compared with 16,085 men in 2022

**25%** increase compared with 664 men in 2021



# NPCA

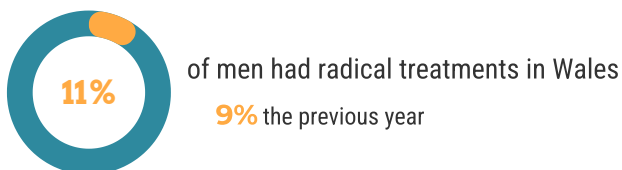
National Prostate  
Cancer Audit

## Patient Summary of NPCA 2024 State of the Nation

### Treatment allocation

For men diagnosed between January - December 2021 in England and between April 2022 - March 2023 in Wales

#### Low-risk, localised disease\*



\*T stage 1/2, Gleason ≤6, M/N 0 or missing

#### High-risk/locally advanced disease\*



\*T stage 3/4, Gleason ≥8, N1

### Treatment outcomes (i.e genitourinary or gastrointestinal complications)

For men undergoing surgery between April 2022 - March 2023 in England and Wales



12% of men were **readmitted** within 3 months **following surgery** in England  
13% the previous year

17% of men were **readmitted** within 3 months **following surgery** in Wales  
9% the previous year



For men undergoing radical treatment between September 2020 - August 2021 in England and Wales



In England, 6% of men experienced at least one **genitourinary** complication requiring a procedural/surgical intervention within two years after **radical prostatectomy**

In Wales, 8%



In England, 10% of men experienced at least one **gastrointestinal** complication requiring a procedural/surgical intervention within two years after **radical radiotherapy**

In Wales, 8%

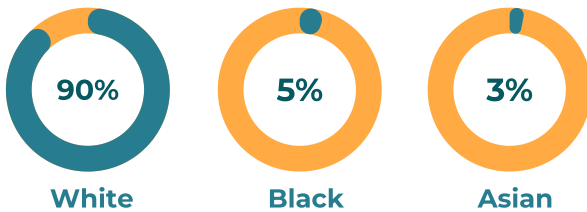




### Diagnosis by ethnicity and social deprivation

Newly diagnosed men in England between January 2021 - December 2023

#### Ethnicity



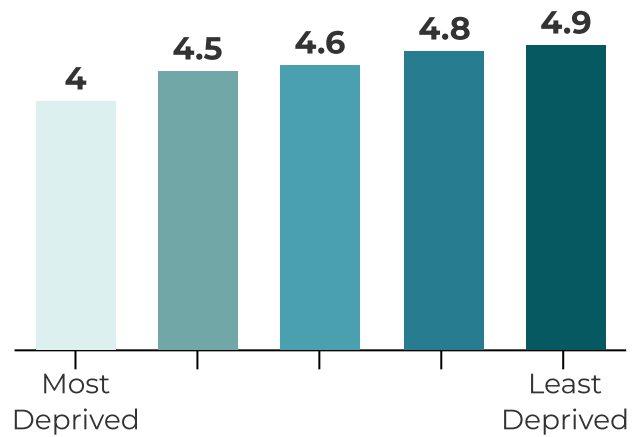
#### Ethnicity - per 1000 men



In **Black** populations, the number of prostate cancer diagnoses **per 1000 men** is **greater** than in White populations

#### Social Deprivation - per 1000 men / year

Men in the least deprived areas were more commonly diagnosed than men in the most deprived areas.

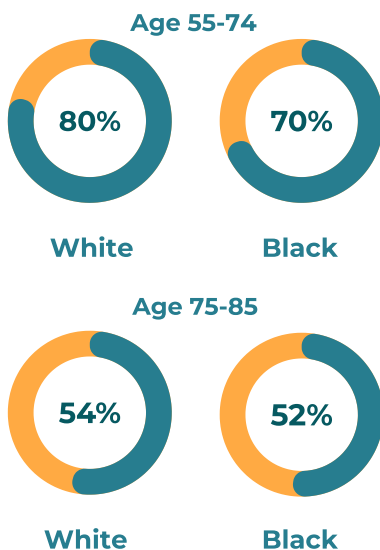


### Radical treatment by ethnicity and social deprivation

Men with high-risk/locally advanced cancer who received radical treatment in England between January 2020 - December 2021

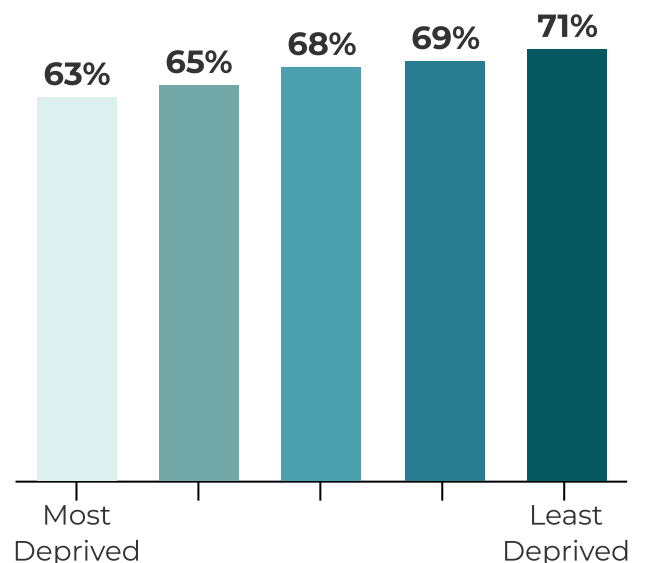
#### Ethnicity

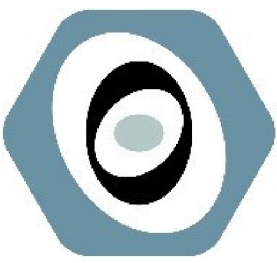
White men are more likely to receive appropriate radical treatment up to the age of 75 compared to Black men.



#### Social Deprivation

Men in the least deprived areas were more likely to receive appropriate radical treatment compared to men in the most deprived areas.

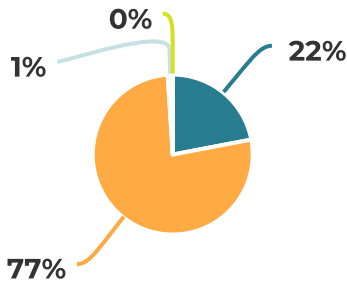




### Change in radiotherapy regimen administered

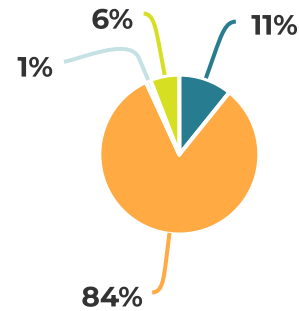
#### Men starting different types of radiotherapy in England and Wales in 2019 vs 2023

2019



- Conventional (22%)
- Hypofractionated (77%)
- Ultra-hypofractionated (<1%)
- SBRT (0%)

2023



- Conventional (11%)
- Hypofractionated (84%)
- Ultra-hypofractionated (1%)
- SBRT (6%)

Note: The percentages above don't add up to 100% due to rounding.

Key:

Conventional = 35 radiotherapy treatments over 7-8 weeks.

Hypofractionated = 20 radiotherapy treatments over 4 weeks.

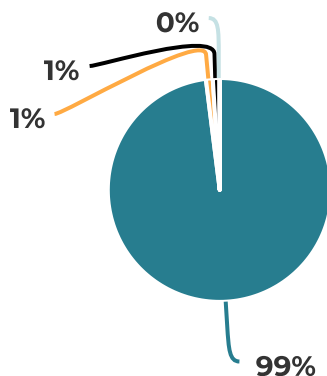
Ultra-hypofractionated = 6 radiotherapy treatments over 6 weeks.

Stereotactic Body Radiation Therapy (SBRT) = 5 radiotherapy treatments over 1-2 weeks.

### Change in type of systemic therapy administered

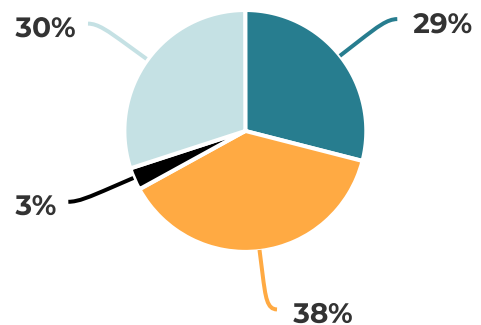
#### Men starting different types of systemic therapy in England in 2019 vs 2023

2019



- Docetaxel (99%)
- Enzalutamide (<1%)
- Abiraterone (<1%)
- Apalutamide (0%)

2023



- Docetaxel (29%)
- Enzalutamide (38%)
- Abiraterone (3%)
- Apalutamide (30%)

Note: Data were available for 2022 up until 30th Sep 2022.

Key:

Docetaxel is a type of chemotherapy whereas enzalutamide, abiraterone and apalutamide are novel hormone therapies.

Please see our glossary of terms here.

Thanks for reading the patient summary of our 2024 State of the Nation report, if you would like further detail you can access our full report here.

If you're worried about prostate cancer or prostate problems, Prostate Cancer UK offer a range of services so you can choose what works for you. Click here to have a look.