## Nationwide Incidence Rate

1 in 8 men will be diagnosed during his lifetime  
3.1M men currently diagnosed

## Incidence Rate in Nevada

80.9 in every 100,000 men diagnosed  
19.0 in every 100,000 men die from the disease

### This year in the United States...

- New cases: 268,490  
- Deaths: 34,500

### This year in Nevada...

- New cases: 2,230  
- Deaths: 410

Veterans are 1.5x more likely to get prostate cancer.

African-American men are 2.2x more likely to die of prostate cancer.

**National Rankings by State:**

- #50 for prostate cancer incidence  
- #20 for prostate cancer deaths

*Source: Estimates based on 2022 data from the American Cancer Society*

## ZERO’s Impact in Nevada

### Patient Programs

- **ZERO360** is ZERO’s comprehensive patient navigation service that provides individualized case management to help patients and their families connect with financial assistance, navigate insurance, and find other kinds of support including emotional support and even transportation assistance.

- **ZERO** also offers peer-to-peer support through our Us TOO, MENtor, and Caregiver Connector programs. We match patients and caregivers with someone who has been on a similar journey to provide ongoing, one-on-one support. We also run a nationwide network of support groups for those affected by prostate cancer.

- **ZERO Connect** is our online private Facebook support group where you can connect with others affected by prostate cancer, learn from their experiences, and ask questions to patients and loved ones across the country.
CDMRP Grants in Nevada

Year Introduced: 2006
Total Grants to Date: 1
Total Grand Awards Through FY 2020*: $702,000.00

*PCRP data for FY 2021 has not yet been posted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grant Recipient</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roseman University of Health Sciences</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>$702,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CDC’s National Comprehensive Cancer Control Program (NCCCP) Funding in Nevada:

- While prostate cancer is very common among men — about one out of every eight men will be diagnosed in his lifetime — there is no consensus among health care professionals on screening for prostate cancer. The PSA-based screening (short for prostate-specific antigen) offers potential harms, such as over-diagnosis and over-treatment, as well as potential benefits, such as reducing the chance of death for some men. The USPSTF, along with some other national organizations, do not recommend regular screening for prostate cancer, but instead suggest men discuss with their doctor these potential harms and benefits as well as their family history, in addition to health needs and values, to determine if screening is right for them. With this in mind, this plan does not include an objective or strategies to increase prostate cancer screening. Instead, partners are working to promote education and awareness, and they are encouraging men to have the conversation about screening with their health care provider and loved ones. Other objectives included in the prevention section of this plan, such as maintaining a healthy weight, are also known to impact prostate cancer risk.