



Prostate cancer is one of the main causes of disease and death in the world, the treatment is controversial because many variables influence it: patient age, prostate specific antigen level, tumor stage and ignorance. The aim of this article is to focus on prostate cancer, early diagnosis, masculinity and prejudice, considering the social aspects in which men cross or fit into society. That's why we invited Dr Krombach, from the urology team at Robert Schuman Kirchberg Hospital, for a conversation on the subject.

Dr. med. Patrick Krombach
Urologist

BLUE NOVEMBER

TWYA - What is the function of the prostate?

DR - The prostate is a fluid secreted organ that keeps semen alive, basically the prostate produces ejaculation. Ejaculation is almost exclusively prostatic fluid, there are sperm cells that make a microscopic part, even if we do a vasectomy ejaculation remains the same. It also has a crossroads effect, when there is an orgasm it is the prostate that regulates the sperm coming out and not the pee.

TWYA - And after 40 years, the function of the prostate changes?

DR - In men the function of the prostate remains until the end!

TWYA - How does cancer develop?

DR - Cancer is cells that proliferate and fail to die, it can come from the hexogenic factors to which we are exposed, and family history.

TWYA - Are there signs and symptoms of prostate cancer?

DR - Tests for PSA (Prostate Specific Antigen) in the blood show you or if it is difficult to pee. But it is also possible that it is because of the enlargement of the prostate, nothing to do with a tumor, very common in men of 60 years or more.

TWYA - At what age should men start taking periodic examinations?

DR - If in the family there is a case of prostate cancer of a first degree relative, aggressive, screening should be done from the age of 45, if not from the age of 50.

TWYA - What are the main treatment options for this type of cancer?

DR - Today in a lot of cases you just have to watch them and not treat them. It can go on for years and the person may not need treatment. If not surgery, radiotherapy if the cancer is localized. If there has been metastasis, more aggressive treatments such as chemotherapy are needed.

TWYA - How do you think we can help prevent prostate cancer?

DR - Prostate cancer is very difficult to prevent since its origin is rather genetic, but we can try to get people to find it out early on. Stopping smoking or drinking changes nothing. There is a link with sexually transmitted diseases like gonococcus, the ideal is control.

TWYA - How can a wife, girlfriend or partner help a man prevent prostate cancer?

DR - Prevent no but encourage control.

TWYA - Are there any consequences in the case of prostate cancer on the couple's sex life?

DR - After the treatment, yes. Especially after surgery. In case of surveillance no. Its can have a lasting impact on the erection especially if it is not small cancer we can possibly not preserve the nerves for the erection and it will take help afterwards and if the man is affected in his masculinity he often has problems expressing this at home. It is non-verbal communication, the man is afraid to talk about sex, especially the performance after cancer, in most patients.

TWYA - Are there psychological helpers at the hospital for this kind of situation?

DR - Yes, although most men do not accept that they need help.

TWYA - How do you assess the importance of the November blue campaign?

DR - Important especially for donations collected for research, not only prostate cancer but also testicular and bladder.

TWYA - According to you, why is there still a taboo around prostate cancer and its prevention?

DR - I think the taboo is falling more and more, it touches sexuality and it's always like that. Rather, there are jokes. Cancer itself is a taboo - it's hard to assume that our bodies are weak.

TWYA - Could you leave us your advice for our male readers?

DR - You have to go to the urologist! If we go to the doctor it always hurts less than if we are brought.

