

studií nebyla provedena metodologicky správně a že teprve při délce sledování 10–15 let dochází u screenovaných pacientů k významnému snížení mortality na karcinom prostaty, srovnatelnému s ostatními onemocněními, pro které je běžně populační screening prováděn.

Ve shodě s publikovanými daty není v současné době ve většině zemí otázkou, zda screening karcinomu prostaty provádět, ale jak ho provádět. Screening, resp. program časného záchytu, by měl v současné době probíhat selektivně na základě doporučení odborných společností s přihlédnutím k epidemiologické, zdravotnicko-organizační a ekonomické situaci v dané zemi a individuálnímu zdravotnímu stavu a přání informovaného pacienta.

Hlavní téze onkologické prevence nedávno jasně definovala Česká onkologická společnost ČLS JEP a Ministerstvo zdravotnictví ČR. Česká republika splňuje všechny uvedené odborné požadavky na provádění selektivního screeningu karcinomu prostaty, a to zejména pro určitou definovanou věkovou skupinu mužů a pro muže s předchozím výskytem nádorového onemocnění. Na provádění screeningu těchto populací nyní panuje shoda mezi odbornými společnostmi (Česká urologická společnost a Česká onkologická společnost ČLS JEP), Ústavem zdravotnických informací a statistiky ČR a Ministerstvem zdravotnictví ČR a dominantními plátcí péče v České republice.

KLÍČOVÁ SLOVA

Screening, časný záchyt, karcinom, prostata.

SUMMARY

Zachoval R, Dušek L, Babjuk M. Problematika screeningu karcinomu prostaty.

Major statement: Screening is an attempt to identify individuals with a certain disease in a broad segment of the population – those for whom there is no reason to suspect the disease. Now there is clear evidence that PSA screening reduces mortality if carried out for 10–15 years. The Czech Republic meets all requirements to perform selective prostate screening, particularly for a certain age group of men and for men with a history of other tumour disease with a life expectancy of 10–15 years.

Screening is an attempt to identify individuals with a certain disease in a broad segment of the population – those for whom there is no reason to suspect the disease. The screening is performed if there is a high risk of a disease within a population, if a proper diagnostic method exists, and if there is the possibility to treat the disease effectively. The term “early detection” is mainly used for opportunistic or selective screening.

The primary objective of screening is to reduce mortality while keeping the same quality of life as if no disease was diagnosed. Secondary objectives are related to identifying more individuals in less advanced stages of the disease and mapping the incidence of the disease precisely in a respective region.

The implementation of Prostate Specific Antigen examination played a key role for prostate screening. In several countries, a large increase in incidence was seen, as was a decrease in metastatic stage identification. Nevertheless, screening was still controversial, mainly for the uncertain impact on mortality reduction and for the diagnosis and treatment of clinically non significant stages and related adverse screening side-effects. However, it was recently clearly demonstrated that most of the studies were not performed properly. Now there is clear evidence that screening reduces mortality in case of 10–15 years of duration and this mortality reduction is the same as in other diseases for which screening is performed.

In accordance with the published literature, it is not a question if prostate screening should be performed, but how it should be performed. Screening, or the early detection program, should be performed selectively based on the recommendation of expert organizations regarding the epidemiological, health, structural and economic situation of a respective country, and regarding the individual health condition and wishes of an informed patient.

Recently, the main thesis of oncological prevention was defined by the Czech Oncological Society and by the Ministry of Health of the Czech Republic. The Czech Republic meets all the above mentioned professional requirements to perform