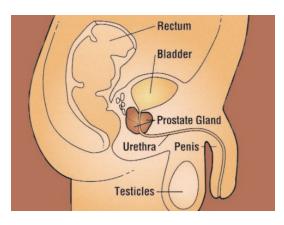
Your Diagnosis

High-Grade Prostatic Intraepithelial Neoplasia (High-Grade PIN)



The prostate biopsy your clinician recently obtained from your prostate has been diagnosed with High-Grade Prostatic Intraepithelial Neoplasia (PIN). High-Grade PIN is an abnormal prostate condition that is not prostate cancer but is closely associated with the development of prostate cancer.

Because of the close relationship between High-Grade PIN and prostate cancer, your clinician may recommend additional follow-up testing to further examine your prostate for the presence of prostate cancer.

Background Information

- All men over age 50 should have a Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA) test and a digital rectal exam each year.
- Prostate cancer is the most common type of cancer found in American men, other than skin cancer, with about 185,000 new cases diagnosed in the United States each year.
- Although men of any age can get prostate cancer, it is found most often in men over 50.
- More than 80% of men with prostate cancer are over the age of 65.
- Significant risk factors for prostate cancer include:

Age: Older men are more likely to get prostate cancer.

Race: Prostate cancer is more common in African-American men.

Diet: A high-fat diet may play a part in causing prostate cancer.

Family History: A close family member (father or brother) with prostate cancer increases your risk.

Follow-up Options for High-Grade PIN

PSA Test Your clinician may draw another blood specimen from you for an additional PSA test.

Repeat Prostate Biopsy Your clinician may recommend an additional ultrasound-guided biopsy of your prostate. This may help determine whether you have prostate cancer.

Important Questions to Ask Your Doctor

- Am I at increased risk for prostate cancer?
- For my diagnosis what follow-up options do I have?
- What do you suggest and why?
- · What are the benefits of this option?
- What are the potential risks or side effects of this option?
- · Will I need more tests? For what purpose?

Sources for Additional Information

- American Cancer Society: www.cancer.org or 800-227-2345
- National Cancer Institute: www.nci.nih.gov or 800-4-CANCER
- Prostate Cancer InfoLink: www.comed.com/prostate
- . The Urology Channel: www.urologychannel.com
- Associated Pathology Medical Group: www.apmglab.com or 800-848-2764



Associated Pathology Medical Group, Inc.

This report is intended for patient education and information only. It does not constitute advice, nor should it be taken to suggest or replace professional medical care from your physician. Your treatment options may vary, depending upon medical history and current condition. Only your physician and you can determine your best option.