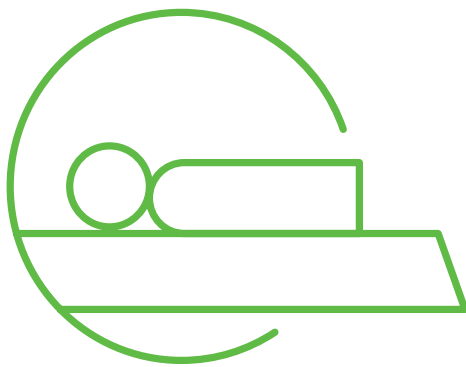


For men with prostate cancer,

Learn how diagnostic imaging may help you and your doctor understand your disease

Diagnostic imaging may show you where your cancer started (primary tumor) and whether it has spread

When you have prostate cancer, diagnostic imaging can reveal important information about your cancer. It can tell you about the location and size of tumors, and if it has spread to other parts of your body. If you have already been treated for prostate cancer, it can help see how well the treatment worked.



Computed tomography (CT), magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), bone scans, and positron emission tomography (PET) are common diagnostic imaging tools

- **Computed tomography (CT)** uses x-ray to take pictures inside the body with a computer. It combines the pictures into a single, detailed image of where cancer may have spread to organs beyond the prostate
- **Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)** is like CT, but it uses radio waves and magnets to take pictures inside the body instead of x-ray. It is useful for seeing cancer in soft tissue within the prostate, and in areas near the prostate
- **Bone scans** work with an injection called a tracer. This tracer highlights areas of bone damage that may be caused by cancer
- **Positron emission tomography (PET)** also works with a tracer that highlights prostate cancer cells, making it easier to see where cancer is located and if it has spread to other parts of the body
 - Some PET scans use a tracer that specifically targets prostate-specific membrane antigen (PSMA). Since prostate cancer cells make PSMA, searching for PSMA can help find prostate cancer

Diagnostic imaging is often considered for moderate- to high-risk patients, who are patients with cancers that are more likely to grow and spread. Sometimes multiple diagnostic imaging options are used together.

Not all prostate cancer diagnostic imaging is the same: different options have different benefits

Summary of diagnostic imaging options and whether they are likely to detect cancer:

| DETECTION OF CANCER | DIAGNOSTIC IMAGING TYPE | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------|----------|----------------|
| | PSMA PET/CT SCAN | CT SCAN | MRI SCAN | BONE SCAN |
| In Bones | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| In Soft Tissue | ● | ● | ● | Not Applicable |
| When Tumors Are Small | ● * | ● | ● | Not Applicable |
| When PSA Levels Are Low [†] | ● | ● | ● | ● |

● Yes ● Yes, but with some limitations ● No

*Although a PET scan has some limitations when finding very small tumors, it can find smaller tumors compared to CT or MRI.

[†]PSA <2 ng/mL

PSA=prostate-specific antigen; PSMA=prostate-specific membrane antigen.

TALK TO YOUR DOCTOR TO SEE WHICH DIAGNOSTIC IMAGING OPTION IS RIGHT FOR YOU