

- Serum PSA measurement is a useful but imperfect cancer-screening test, with significant rates of false-negative and false-positive results. Evaluation of PSA concentrations after treatment has great value in monitoring progressive or recurrent disease.

Miscellaneous Tumors and Tumor-like Conditions

Prostate adenocarcinomas may also arise from prostatic ducts. Ductal adenocarcinomas arising in peripheral ducts may present in a fashion similar to ordinary prostate cancer, whereas those arising in the larger periurethral ducts may show signs and symptoms similar to urothelial cancer, causing hematuria and urinary obstructive symptoms. Ductal adenocarcinomas are associated with a relatively poor prognosis. Prostate cancers may show squamous differentiation, either following hormone therapy or de novo, resulting in either adenosquamous or pure squamous cancer. Prostate cancer that reveal abundant mucinous secretions are termed *colloid carcinoma of the prostate*. The most aggressive variant of prostate cancer is small-cell cancer (also known as neuroendocrine carcinoma). Almost all cases of small-cell carcinoma are rapidly fatal.

The most common tumor to secondarily involve the prostate is urothelial cancer. Two distinct patterns of involvement exist. Large invasive urothelial cancers can directly invade from the bladder into the prostate. Alternatively, carcinoma in situ of the bladder can extend into the prostatic urethra and down into the prostatic ducts and acini.

The same mesenchymal tumors described earlier that involve the bladder may also manifest in the prostate. In addition, there exist unique mesenchymal tumors of the prostate derived from the prostatic stroma. Although lymphomas may appear to first arise in the prostate, most patients shortly thereafter demonstrate systemic disease.

SUGGESTED READINGS

Penile Disorders

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