

# 36<sup>th</sup> World Cancer Conference & 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition of International Conference on **Colorectal Cancer**

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## **Prostate Health Index (PHI) can improve the ability to differentiate prostate cancer from non-cancerous conditions in prostate disease**

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This lecture will address the diagnostic value of free PSA, [-2] pro PSA and PHI in differentiating prostate cancer from benign urological conditions. One of the limiting factors in the clinical application of PSA is the high false positive rate, especially in men with serum PSA levels between 2 to 10 µg/L. Serum PSA levels are elevated in non-cancerous conditions including benign prostate hyperplasia (BPH) and acute prostatitis. Different isoforms of PSA have been discovered, including free PSA (fPSA), proPSA and complexed PSA (cPSA) and these may be able to improve the diagnostic performance of PSA. The prostate health index (PHI) test is a recently approved diagnostic blood test, combining free and total PSA (tPSA) and the pro PSA isoforms ([-2]proPSA) that can reduce the number of negative prostate biopsies in PSA tested men.

### **Biography**

Professor Osredkar is a head of the research group in Institute of Clinical Chemistry and Biochemistry; he is involved in the projects dealing with biomarkers in cancer disease. He is one of the leaders of subgroup in the national programme "Metabolic and congenital factors of reproductive health, labor". Within the framework of FP6, he lead Slovenian Research Group in the project Influence of long-term exposure to low concentrations of elements in food in a sensitive population - Public health impact of long-term, low-level mixed element exposure and susceptible population strata (PHIME). His research field today is oxidative stress during pregnancy and the study of oxidative stress in the unborn child, the child immediately after birth to the school period. He seeks to associate oxidative stress during pregnancy with preeclampsia, with Down syndrome and autism.

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