

Czech Republic

Prostate Cancer Screening Facts



Life expectancy



78.3
years

Incidence



10,153
annually³

Prostate Cancer*



18.8%³

*Share of new male cancer diagnoses that are prostate cancer

Health Care System

Since early 1990s, the Czech Republic has a social health insurance (SHI) system that is heavily regulated by the government. Seven public health insurance funds currently act as payers and purchasers of care. Health insurance is compulsory, and health care access is virtually universal.¹

Reimbursement PSA



Yes

Main Testing Location



GP/
Urologist

National Cancer Plan



Yes

What’s happening in practice?

A screening programme has been systematically introduced in 2024, which is open to all GPs and urologists. Target population: asymptomatic men aged 50-69. Method: PSA lab test every two to four years.

The SHI system covers screening programmes.²

National Clinical Guidelines

Government

The screening programme recommends that asymptomatic men aged 50-69 get a PSA test every two to four years.²

Urologist

EAU guidelines are followed.

GP

PSA ≥ 3 ug/L: the patient is sent to a certified ambulatory department for urology examination (clinical and ultrasound). If indicated, the certified urologist involved in the screening programme orders a prostate MRI. Depending on the results, the patient may undergo a biopsy, and in the case of a positive finding, is referred to a multidisciplinary team for prostate cancer management.

- PSA 1-2,99 ug/L: check-up after 2 years.
- PSA < 1 ug/L: check-up of PSA after 4 years.

More information
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References
[1] European Observatory
[2] EAU national society meeting
[3] <https://www.svod.cz/incidence-en>: Krejčí, D., Mužík, J., Šnábl, I., Komenda, M., & Dušek, L. (2024). System for Visualisation of Oncology Data (SVOD): Incidence (Version 8.0.1). Masaryk University. Retrieved July 10, 2026, from <https://www.svod.cz/incidence-en>.