

# Denmark

## Prostate Cancer Screening Facts



Life expectancy



80.3<sup>1</sup>  
years

Incidence



4,200  
annually<sup>2</sup>

Prostate Cancer\*



16.60%<sup>3</sup>

\*Share of new cancer diagnoses that are prostate cancer

### Health Care System

The Danish health system is a largely tax-funded decentralised organisation. The national government leads on regulation, supervision, some planning and quality monitoring, while the five regions are responsible for defining and planning of health services delivery.

Reimbursement PSA



Yes

Main Testing Location



GP

National Cancer Plan



Yes

### What’s happening in practice?

Despite national guidelines’ advice against PSA screening, opportunistic screening is likely the primary reason for the increasing number of PSA tests performed.<sup>4</sup> PSA testing is recommended in men > 45 with symptoms or suspicious DRE. Systematic PSA testing is recommended for men over 40 with known BRCA2 mutation. Systematic PSA testing is recommended for men with a significant family history of prostate cancer.

The Danish National Health Authority organises screening programmes for the general population, but no specific ones for prostate cancer.

### National Clinical Guidelines

#### Government

In the national prostate “cancer care pathway” (pakkeforløb,) published by the Danish National Health Authority, the diagnostic pathway for men with a suspicion of prostate cancer is described.

#### Urologist

National guidelines on prostate cancer care and PSA testing by the Danish Prostate Cancer Group (DaProCa) under the Danish Multidisciplinary Cancer Groups recommend against opportunistic PSA testing.

#### GP

According to the Danish College of General Practitioners there is not enough evidence to justify screening.

More information  
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