

# Finland

## Prostate Cancer Screening Facts



Life expectancy



79.6  
years<sup>1</sup>

Incidence



5,609  
annually<sup>2</sup>

Prostate Cancer\*



28%<sup>2</sup>

\*Share of new cancer diagnoses in men that are prostate cancer

### Health Care System

The Finnish healthcare system is based on public healthcare services to which everyone permanently residing in the country is entitled. According to the Constitution of Finland, the public authorities must guarantee for everyone adequate social, health and medical services. In addition, numerous private healthcare service providers operate in Finland. In Finland, the wellbeing services counties, the City of Helsinki and Helsinki University Hospital (HUS) Group are responsible for the provision of healthcare.

The Ministry of Social Affairs and Health (STM) is responsible for social and health policy and prepares legislation. The ministry steers healthcare in collaboration with the agencies and institutions under it.<sup>1,3,4</sup>

Reimbursement PSA



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Main Testing Location



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National Cancer Plan



Yes

### What’s happening in practice?

Finland has participated in a European joint study that found that PSA-based screening reduces the mortality rate by 20%.<sup>2</sup> There is also ongoing prostate cancer screening study ProScreen (Helsinki and Tampere areas)<sup>5</sup>. Finland does not have a national prostate cancer screening programme, but several studies are being undertaken.

### National Clinical Guidelines

#### Government

Early diagnosis should be targeted at men with other risk factors for prostate cancer in addition to age, such as a family history of prostate cancer in more than one man. Diagnosis of prostate cancer is based on clinical assessment, PSA measurement, MRI and biopsies.

#### Urologist & GP

The Finnish Urological Association and Finnish Medical Society Duodecim recommend that “if PSA testing of an asymptomatic man is being considered, we recommend that they are told the benefits and harms associated with the early detection of prostate cancer.” Additionally, the guidelines don't recommend a PSA test for asymptomatic men >70 years old or for people with another disease that “significantly shortens life expectancy”.

PSA testing for asymptomatic man can be considered if man has increased risk for prostate cancer.<sup>6</sup>

More information  
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References  
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[2] Finnish Cancer Registry [https://syoparekisteri.fi/assets/themes/ssy3/factsheets/cancer\\_in\\_finland\\_2024.html#6\\_Incidence\\_and\\_new\\_cancer\\_cases](https://syoparekisteri.fi/assets/themes/ssy3/factsheets/cancer_in_finland_2024.html#6_Incidence_and_new_cancer_cases)  
[3] <https://www.eu-healthcare.fi/healthcare-in-finland/healthcare-system-in-finland/>  
[4] Finnish Ministry of Social Affairs and Health <https://stm.fi/en/social-and-health-services>  
[5] PROSCREEN <https://seulontatutkimus.fi/>  
[6] Finnish Medical Society Duodecim (2025) <https://www.kaypahoito.fi/hoi11060#s7>