

claimed to predict the 10-year risk of prostate cancer progression and the risk of death.¹⁰⁰ We would expect those with poorer predicted outcome scores are more likely to elect active treatment.

The test is being used to make patient management decisions. In a 2014 study, 65% of more than 300 physicians (mostly urologists) caring for men diagnosed with prostate cancer reported that the test score influenced their initial treatment plan.¹⁰¹ After receiving the test score, 37% of physicians who initially planned to recommend active interventions recommended watchful waiting instead, while 30% recommended active intervention instead of watchful waiting.¹⁰¹ However, no study has prospectively examined whether these treatment decisions represent clinically appropriate management of prostate cancer.¹⁰² As a result, patients could be either over-or undertreated for prostate cancer.