

1.6 Urological cancers

Prostate cancer

1.6.1 Refer men using a [suspected cancer pathway referral](#) (for an appointment within 2 weeks) for prostate cancer if their prostate feels malignant on digital rectal examination.

[new 2015]

1.6.2 Consider a prostate-specific antigen (PSA) test and digital rectal examination to assess for prostate cancer in men with:

- any lower urinary tract symptoms, such as nocturia, urinary frequency, hesitancy, urgency or retention **or**
- erectile dysfunction **or**
- visible haematuria. **[new 2015]**

1.6.3 Refer men using a suspected cancer pathway referral (for an appointment within 2 weeks) for prostate cancer if their PSA levels are above the age-specific reference range.

[new 2015]

Bladder cancer

1.6.4 Refer people using a suspected cancer pathway referral (for an appointment within 2 weeks) for bladder cancer if they are:

- aged 45 and over and have:
 - [unexplained](#) visible haematuria without urinary tract infection **or**
 - visible haematuria that persists or recurs after successful treatment of urinary tract infection, **or**
- aged 60 and over and have unexplained non-visible haematuria **and** either dysuria or a raised white cell count on a blood test. **[new 2015]**

1.6.5 Consider [non-urgent](#) referral for bladder cancer in people aged 60 and over with recurrent or [persistent](#) unexplained urinary tract infection. **[new 2015]**

Renal cancer

1.6.6 Refer people using a suspected cancer pathway referral (for an appointment within 2 weeks) for renal cancer if they are aged 45 and over and have:

- unexplained visible haematuria without urinary tract infection **or**
- visible haematuria that persists or recurs after successful treatment of urinary tract infection. **[new 2015]**

Testicular cancer

1.6.7 Consider a suspected cancer pathway referral (for an appointment within 2 weeks) for testicular cancer in men if they have a non-painful enlargement or change in shape or texture of the testis. **[new 2015]**

1.6.8 Consider a [direct access](#) ultrasound scan for testicular cancer in men with unexplained or persistent testicular symptoms. **[new 2015]**

Penile cancer

1.6.9 Consider a suspected cancer pathway referral (for an appointment within 2 weeks) for penile cancer in men if they have either:

- a penile mass **or** ulcerated lesion, where a sexually transmitted infection has been excluded as a cause, **or**
- a persistent penile lesion after treatment for a sexually transmitted infection has been completed. **[new 2015]**

1.6.10 Consider a suspected cancer pathway referral (for an appointment within 2 weeks) for penile cancer in men with unexplained or persistent symptoms affecting the foreskin or glans. **[new 2015]**