Editorial

# Prostate Cancer and its Types

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## Introduction

When cells in the body begin to grow out of control, cancer develops. Cancer cells can develop in practically any part of the body and spread to other parts of the body. To gain a better understanding of cancer and how it develops and spreads. When cells in the prostate gland begin to grow out of control, prostate cancer develops. The prostate gland is only found in men. It produces some of the fluid found in sperm. The prostate is located beneath the bladder (a hollow organ that stores urine) and in front of the rectum (the last part of the intestines). Seminal vesicles, located just behind the prostate, produce the majority of the fluid for semen. The urethra, the tube that transports urine and sperm out of the body through the penis, runs through the prostate's core.

## Types

Adenocarcinomas account for nearly all prostate cancers. These tumours arise from the cells of the glands (the cells that make the prostate fluid that is added to the semen).

- Small cell carcinomas
- Neuroendocrine tumors (other than small cell carcinomas)
- Transitional cell carcinomas
- Sarcomas

Other kinds of prostate cancer are uncommon. If you've been diagnosed with prostate cancer, it's nearly certainly an adenocarcinoma. Prostate cancers can grow and spread quickly in some cases, although most do not. In reality, postmortem examinations have revealed that many older men (and even some younger men) who died of various causes also had prostate cancer that they had never experienced during their lifetimes. In many situations, neither they nor their doctors were aware that they were suffering from it.

## Pre-Cancerous Conditions of the Prostate

### ■ Prostatic Intraepithelial Neoplasia (PIN)

In PIN, there are changes in how the prostate gland cells look when seen with a microscope, but the abnormal cells don't look like they are growing into other parts of the prostate (like cancer cells would). It can be a low grade PIN or high grade PIN. Low-grade PIN isn't likely to increase a man's chances of developing prostate cancer. High-grade PIN, on the other hand, is regarded to be a forerunner to prostate cancer. If you get a prostate biopsy and high-grade PIN is discovered, you are more likely to develop prostate cancer in the future. Some men's prostates show signs of PIN as early as their twenties. Many men with PIN, on the other hand, will never acquire prostate cancer.

### ■ Proliferative Inflammatory Atrophy (PIA)

The prostate cells in PIA appear smaller than normal, and the area shows symptoms of inflammation. Although PIA is not cancer, researchers believe it can sometimes develop to high-grade PIN or perhaps prostate cancer.

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