Resolution: 226
(A-18)

Introduced by: American Urological Association
American Association of Clinical Urologists

Subject: Model State Legislation for Routine Preventative Prostate Cancer Screening for Men Ages 55-69

Referred to: Reference Committee B
(R. Dale Blasier, MD, Chair)

Whereas, Prostate Cancer is the third leading cause of death in American men behind Lung and Colorectal Cancer; and
Whereas, Screening for Breast Cancer and Colonoscopies are Covered Preventative Services for Patients without an annual deductible or co-pay; and
Whereas, New York introduced in 2017 legislation NY SB 6882/AB 8683 which calls for insurance coverage for Prostate Cancer screening without cost sharing to patients; and
Whereas, The American Urological Association recommends men age 55 to 69 years of age consider the benefits and harms associated with screening, and engage in shared decision making with their physician when considering PSA screening; and
Whereas, The American Medical Association has previously expressed support for the appropriate screening of prostate cancer (AMA Policy H-425.980); therefore be it
RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association develop model state legislation for screening of asymptomatic men ages 55-69 for prostate cancer after informed discussion between patients and their physician without annual deductible or co-pay. (Directive to Take Action)

Fiscal Note: Not yet determined

Received: 05/02/18
RELEVANT AMA POLICY

Screening and Early Detection of Prostate Cancer H-425.980
Our AMA believes that:
(1) All men who would be candidates for and interested in active treatment for prostate cancer should be provided with information regarding their risk of prostate cancer and the potential benefits and harms of prostate cancer screening, sufficient to support well-informed decision making.
(2) Prostate cancer screening, if elected by the informed patient, should include both prostate-specific antigen testing and digital rectal examination.
(3) Men most likely to benefit from tests for early detection of prostate cancer should have a life expectancy of at least 10 years and include: (a) Men 40 years of age or older of African American descent; (b) Men 40 years of age or older with an affected first-degree relative; and (c) Men 50 years of age or older.
Citation: (CSA rep. 9, A-00; Modified: CSAPH Rep. 1, A-10)